ROYAL EDITION

The Times

No. 45,483 LONDON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9, 1930 PRICE (Including Postage) 4d.

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Telephone: Central 2001

THE TIMES, Wednesday, April 9, 1930

The CHARGE for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS authenticated by name and permanent address of the sender is ONE GUINEA for three lines or less and FIVE SHILLINGS for each additional line of about six words. The charge for IN MEMORIAM NOTICES is TWELVE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for three lines or less and THREE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for every additional line. A special rate for five and ten years' automatic insertion may be obtained on application. In order to avoid incorrect quotations in "Death" and "In Memoriam" announcements senders are asked to indicate their wishes. In the case of modern verse the author's permission should first be obtained. Announcements may be sent to "The Times" Office, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4, to "The Times" Bureau, 72, Regent-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" Book Club, 42, Wigmore-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" District Office, 95, Bath street, Glasgow, or to the Bureau du Times, 2, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris. For Small Advertisement Index see last column of this page.

Forthcoming Marriages in Court Page, Three Guineas for ten lines or less and Twelve Shillings and Sixpence for each additional line.

Subscription rates for "The Times" for one year—£4 19s. Inland, £5 4s. Foreign.

BIRTHS

BAILEY.—On April 7, 1930, at St. Quentin, Stow Park Circle, Newport, Mon., to MARGARET (née Davies), wife of CAPT. GEORGE BUCHANAN BAILEY, D.F.C.—a daughter.

BARTRER.—On April 7, 1930, at "Holmdene," Campbell-road, Swinton, Manchester, to MURIEL KATHLEEN (née Ford), the wife of HORACE BLOOMFIELD BARTRER, M.C.—a son.

BLUHM.—On April 7, 1930, at Kennels Cottage, Chorleywood, to DORIS (née Hobson), wife of R. C. BLUHM—a son (ANDREW).

BRIGGS.—On April 6, 1930, at a nursing home, to MARY, wife of DENNIS BROOK BRIGGS, of "Army House," Bradfield College, Berks—a son.

BUTTERWORTH.—On Sunday, April 6, 1930, at a nursing home, Weston-super-Mare, to MARJORIE (née Gibson), wife of F. N. BUTTERWORTH—a son.

CARLILL.—On April 5, 1930, at "Thornbury," Southsea, to HILDEGARDE, wife of LIEUT. S. H. CARLILL, R.N.—a son.

DOHERTY.—On April 5, 1930, at Rosario, BEATRICE Campbell-Ordes, wife of RODNEY W. DOHERTY—a daughter.

EDWARDS.—On April 4, 1930, at St. John's-hill, Shrewsbury, to MARJORIE, the wife of FRANK H. EDWARDS, F.R.C.S.E.—a son.

GALBRAITH.—On April 8, 1930, at Oxford, GEORGINA ROSALIE, wife of V. H. GALBRAITH, of 4 Staverton-road, Oxford—a daughter.

McKIRDY.—On April 7, 1930, at Château Cremat, Belloc, to JEANNE, wife of ROBERT STUART MCKIRDY—a daughter.

NICHOLLS.—On April 8, 1930, at 5, Ellerdale-court, Hampstead, to EDITH, wife of H. E. CHARLTON NICHOLLS—a daughter.

ROLPH.—On April 7, 1930, at 35, Chandos-road, Harrow, to DORA, wife of H. A. ROLPH—a son.

SPROT.—On April 8, 1930, at Johannesburg, the wife of MAJOR H. M. SPROT, of a daughter.

TUKE.—On April 6, 1930, at a nursing home, Brighton, to GLADYS, wife of REGINALD M. TUKE—a son.

WHALE.—On April 8, 1930, at 6, Bevington-road, Oxford, to MARY and JOHN WHALE—a daughter.

WOOD.—On April 7, 1930, at Newlands, Oak-hill, Surbiton, to MARGARET RAYNER, wife of LESLIE SWINBURNE WOOD—a daughter (still-born).

MARRIAGES

BARR : STEVENSON.—On Saturday, April 5, 1930, at St. Mary's, Long Ditton, by the Rev. T. H. Lewis, of Horley, Surrey, and the Rev. R. H. Wilson, Rector of the Parish, OLIVER FLETT BARR, son of the late James Barr, of Paisley, and Mrs. Barr, Harewood, Leeds, to BEATRICE E. (BETTY), youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. STEVENSON, Eaglehurst, Ditton Hill.

ELLISON : KIERNAN.—On March 26, 1930, at St. Andrew's Church, Uxbridge, MAJOR JOHN REYNOLDS ELLISON, S.D.F., Corballis House, Rathdrum, elder son of the late Edward Ellison, J.P., and Mrs. Ellison, to ANN FRANCES KIERNAN, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Kiernan, late of Oldcastle, Co. Meath.

HILL-WINDRUM.—On Saturday, April 5, 1930, at the Parish Church of Chalfont St. Peter, Bucks, by the Rev. S. A. Whittington, DESMOND LUXTON HILL, Southern Nigerian Police, to MARY, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. WALTER WINDRUM, of The Hawthorns, Gerrards Cross.

MEDLEY : WATSON.—On April 5, 1930, in Durban, Natal, OLIVER, third son of Mr. and Mrs. C. D. MEDLEY, 10, Tor-gardens, W., to AUDREY, younger daughter of the late Mr. H. W. WATSON, Hampstead Heath, N.W., and Mrs. Watson, late of Perricoota, Renmark.

MILES : DAHL.—On April 8, 1930, at the Church of St. Bartholomew's the Great, Smithfield, by the Rev. J. A. Mayo, the Rector of Whitechapel, ARNOLD ASHLEY, only son of Mr. and Mrs. HARRY MILES, of Clifton, York, to ELLEN MARGUERITE, only daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. HAROLD DAHL, of Cardiff.

MILLER : TAYLOR.—On April 5, 1930, at All Saints' Church, Marsworth, Tring, GERALD C. MILLER, M.C., son of the Rev. and Mrs. E. G. Miller, Marsworth, and ALICE ROSEMARY TAYLOR, elder daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Taylor, Marsworth (late of Chester).

PHILLIPS : SMITH.—On April 5, 1930, at Vancouver, B.C., WILFRED JOHN, second son of Mr. and Mrs. PHILLIPS, of Rochford, to DOROTHY ELLEN MURIEL, only daughter of the late HENRY SMITH, of Birstall, Leicestershire, and Mrs. Smith, of Brent, Polperro, Cornwall.

DEATHS

AITKEN.—On April 8, 1930, in London, FLORENCE URSULA SOPHIA, widow of EDWARD AITKEN, of Mayen, Randfuhle, in her 72nd year. Funeral service at St. Margaret's Church, Aberchirder, Banffshire, at 2.30 o'clock on Friday, April 11, and afterwards at Marnoch Cemetery. It is her hope that instead of flowers friends would send a subscription to their own particular good cause.

ARKWRIGHT.—On April 8, 1930, at Firlands, Bracknell, the Hon. ELIZABETH, wife of the Rev. GEORGE ARKWRIGHT, Pencombe Rectory, Hereford, and third daughter of the third Baron Kenyon, aged 92. Funeral, Friday, 2 p.m., Hope-under-Dinmore, Herefordshire.

ATCHISON.—On Sunday, April 6, 1930, the result of an accident, NIGEL, the dearly beloved younger son of MAJOR F. A. ATCHISON, 1st Hampshire Regiment, and of his wife, Irene Margaret Mary. His body will be laid to rest at Stopham to-day (Wednesday).

"Asleep with Jesus."

BALLANTYNE.—On April 5, 1930, at Grantham, PHYLLIS EDITH BALLANTYNE, aged 27. Funeral to-day (Wednesday) at Bassingham Cemetery, 3 p.m.

BELL.—On Sunday, April 6, 1930, passed peacefully away, at his residence, Exam Lodge, Streatham Common, WILLIAM BELL, of Beck and Co., Ltd., 130, Great Suffolk-street, S.E., aged 84 years. Funeral at West Norwood Cemetery to-morrow (Thursday), at 12.30 o'clock. No flowers, by request.

BELL.—On April 7, 1930, at Catford, PETER BELL, for 54 years Accountant to Brown, Lenox and Co., Ltd., dear old friend and friend of the Directors and Staff, in his 80th year.

BERTRAND.—On April 7, 1930, at his residence, 2, Somerset-street, W.1, CAPTAIN FELIX BERTRAND. Deeply regretted. Cremation Golders Green, 12 noon Friday, April 11. No flowers, by request. Inquiries W. Tookey and Son, 51, High-street, Marylebone, W.1.

BOOLEY.—On April 7, 1930, at 73, Egerton-gardens, S.W.3, JULES (JIMMY) BOOLEY, aged 50. Fortified by the rites of Holy Church. Requiem Mass to-day (Wednesday) at the Brompton Oratory, at 10 a.m. Interment to follow at Verriers, Belgium.

CARTER.—On April 8, 1930, at Kirtling House, Weeke, Winchester, MARGARET A. CARTER, widow of A. F. Carter, R.N., and eldest daughter of the late F. W. King, of Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk. Funeral St. Mary's Church, Weeke, Friday, 2 o'clock.

CHILDERS.—On April 6, 1930, at 34, Kensington-court, ELEANOR MATILDA, widow of HUGH ROBERT HADDEY CHILDERS. Funeral service at Holy Trinity, Brompton, to-morrow (Thursday), at noon. Interment at Brompton Cemetery.

CHURCHILL.—On April 7, 1930, at Genoa, ELIZE, widow of HARRY L. CHURCHILL, C.M.G., of H.M.'s Consular Service, and daughter of the late Sir Joseph Thomson, K.C.M.G.

COALE.—On Sunday, April 6, 1930, at 38, Norbury-crescent, Norbury, S.W.16, HENRY MATTHEW COALE.

COBURN.—On April 7, 1930, at 48, Anson-road, N.W.2, JOHN, the beloved husband of ALICE COBURN, in his 80th year. No flowers.

CRASKE.—On April 6, 1930, at Westview, Alton-road, Clacton-on-Sea, ALFRED CRASKE, formerly of Upper Tooting. He would have been 84 on April 10. Funeral service, Upper Tooting Wesleyan Church, to-morrow (Thursday), at 12. Interment, Wandsworth Cemetery.

CROWTHER.—On April 7, 1930, at Roods Mount, Huddersfield, MARY JANE, dearly loved wife of JOHN EDWARD CROWTHER. Interment at Edgerton Cemetery, Huddersfield, to-morrow (Thursday), at 12.30 p.m.

DURY.—On April 7, 1930, at 34, The Drive, Chingford, FRANK DURY, of Dury and Co., 5, Copthall-buildings, E.C., dearly loved husband of Ada Dury, aged 64 years. Funeral service Chingford Church, Friday, April 11, at 2.30. Interment Chingford Mount Cemetery.

EASTWOOD.—On April 8, 1930, at Heath Brow, Hemel Hempstead, ARTHUR WILLIAM, beloved husband of MARION EASTWOOD. Funeral Bromsor Church, 3.45 p.m. to-morrow (Thursday). Train leaves Euston 2.5 p.m.

EVANS.—On April 7, 1930, at a nursing home in Switzerland, FREDERICK GEORGE EVANS, C.B.E., F.C.I.S., aged 59 years. Funeral in Montreux to-morrow (Thursday).

FLETCHER.—On April 7, 1930, at 15, Fox Road, West Bridgford, Nottingham, JOHN FLETCHER, A.M.I.E., only son of Mr. and Mrs. James Fletcher, aged 25 years.

FURNISS.—On April 8, 1930, suddenly, at Cleveland, Meols-drive, West Kirby, Cheshire, JOHN FURNISS, in his 61st year. Interment at Hoylake Parish Church to-morrow (Thursday), at 2 p.m.

GARRARD.—On Tuesday, April 8, 1930, at 7, Boydon-road, Diss, ANNIE GARRARD, the widow of S. B. Garrard, of Hacheston, Suffolk, in her 89th year. Funeral Friday, at 2 p.m., at Ealing Cemetery.

GEORGE.—On April 7, 1930, at Glenroy, Wake Green-road, Moseley, WILLIAM JOHN, beloved husband of ROSA GEORGE. Funeral service Amberley Parish Church, Gloucestershire, to-morrow (Thursday), 2.30.

GETHEN.—On April 8, 1930, at Marton, The Avenue, Norwich, AMY COMFORT, widow of the Rev. Percy Gethen, formerly of St. Benedict's, Manchester, and Great Witchingham, Norfolk. Burial Great Witchingham, to-morrow (Thursday), 2.30. No mourning, no hanging flowers, by her special request.

DEATHS (continued)

GOODHART.—On April 6, 1930, at Milford-on-Sea, AGATHA MARGARET, widow of CHARLES E. GOODHART, Esq., D.L., J.P., of Langley Park, Kent, and daughter of the late Rt. Honble. Sir James Caird, K.C.B., P.C., of Cassencary. Funeral at Woking Crematorium at 12 noon to-morrow (Thursday). No flowers, by her own special request.

GOVAN.—On April 7, 1930, suddenly, of pneumonia, ROBERT GOVAN, M.D., D.P.H., dearly loved husband of Irene Govan and only son of Mrs. Govan, 9, Lee-crescent, Portobello, Edinburgh. Funeral Friday, 11.30, Acton Cemetery. (Colonial papers, please copy.)

GRAY.—On April 8, 1930, at 41, Lothian-road, Edinburgh, AMY SANDERSON, widow of the REV. ANDREW GRAY, B.D., late Minister of Clatt, and eldest daughter of the late Peter Sanderson, of The Birks, Galashiels. Funeral at Liberton Cemetery to-morrow (Thursday) at 2.30. Friends will please meet at Cemetery gate.

HEDLEY.—On April 7, 1930, at Shorts Lodge, Lyphook, WILLIAM SNOWDON HEDLEY, M.D., fortified by rites of Holy Church. R.I.P.

HILLYARD.—On Feb. 28, 1930, at Malaga, Spain, VICTOR GEORGE HILLYARD, of Cordwalles Lodge, Maidenhead, Berks, late of 23, Garlick-hill, E.C.4. Funeral Maidenhead Cemetery, Friday next, April 11, at 2.30 p.m.

JENKINS.—On April 1, 1930, at Ryde, Isle of Wight, GEORGE REES JENKINS, of Blue Peter House, Southampton.

LAUNAY.—On April 2, 1930, at Pau, JOSEPH LAUNAY, late of Charing Cross-road, London, and of St. Malo.

McGHEE.—On April 7, 1930, at 3, Hayburn-crescent, Partickhill, Glasgow, RICHARD MCGHEE, ex-M.P., and late of Lurgan, County Armagh.

MERRITT.—On April 5, 1930, at Hurstbourne Tarrant, Hants, ANNA LEA MERRITT, aged 85.

MOIR.—On April 3, 1930, at San Francisco, HENRY PATERSON, second son of the late ROBERT MOIR, M.D., of St. Andrew's, Fife.

NICHOL.—On April 5, 1930, at Newport, Mon., REV. HARVEY, husband of BELLA B. NICHOL, aged 73 years. Funeral to-day (Wednesday). Service Parton Church, Kirkcudbrightshire, 2 p.m. Friends please accept this, the only intimation.

ORCHARDSON.—On April 7, 1930, at 99, Wymering Mansions, W.9, after a long illness borne with unfaltering courage and fortitude, YVONNE ORCHARDSON. Funeral service (Thursday), 11.30, at Brompton Cemetery.

PATTERSON.—On April 5, 1930, suddenly, at Chelsea Vicarage, Staffordshire, CHARLES MOLYX STUART PATTERSON, Rural Dean of Eccleshall and for 39 years Vicar of Chelsey.

PINTO.—On April 8, 1930, at a nursing home, ESTHER, eldest daughter of the late HENRY and ROSETTA PINTO, in her 81st year. Funeral at Golders Green Cemetery to-morrow (Thursday), at 11.30 a.m. Prayers the same evening at 63, Priory-road, N.W.6, at 8.30 p.m.

POET.—On April 6, 1930, FANNY, widow of CHARLES GEORGE JAMES POET, of 1, West-mansion, Worthing.

RENNIE.—On April 6, 1930, in a nursing home at Southampton, JOHN HENRY WYNDHAM RENNIE, late 5th Lancers, Cheshire Yeomanry, and Lincolnshire Yeomanry, husband of Mary Rennie, Shorne Hill, Totton, Hants. Funeral service at Netley St. Matthew's, Netley Marsh, near Totton, at 2 p.m. to-morrow (Thursday). Cars will meet the 11.30 from Waterloo at Southampton West; return train 3.17.

RUNNACLES.—On April 2, 1930, at Torquay, after some months' illness, ERNEST HENRY, beloved husband of MAY RUNNACLES, of Great Baddow, Chelmsford, and Director of Crittall Manufacturing Company, Ltd., aged 62.

SMELT.—On April 7, 1930, at the Royal Sussex County Hospital, Brighton, CHARLES ALLEN CASTERTON SMELT, M.B., C.M., Edin., of 54, Cambridge-road, Hove, aged 66 years. No flowers. Letters to care of H. B. Carrington, Blackland, Crowhurst, Sussex.

STACEY.—On April 6, 1930, at 31, Lower Park-road, Hastings, KATE, wife of C. T. STACEY, aged 76.

STEPHENS.—On April 7, 1930, EMMA GARD STEPHENS, Rosemont, Milford, Surrey, widow of George Stephens, Bradley Down, Tiverton, aged 88. Funeral to-morrow (Thursday), Milford Church, 2 p.m.

STOCKLAND.—On April 7, 1930, at 84, Andrews Lodge, Hingham, Norwich, ALFRED EDWARD STOCKTON, aged 78. Funeral on Friday, 2.30.

TEMPLETON.—On April 3, 1930, at Seapoint, Cape Town, EMILY KATE, beloved wife of DR. PERCY TEMPLETON, formerly of Beckenham, Kent, and of Pirbright, Surrey.

THOMSON.—On April 8, 1930, at 40, Grand-avenue, Muswell-hill, N., JOHN THOMSON, the much-beloved father of Ethel Thomson, and for many years associated with the late firm of H. G. Porter and Co., Ltd., aged 73. Funeral at Marylebone Cemetery, Finchley, to-morrow (Thursday), at 1.30 p.m.

TOOLEMERE.—On April 6, 1930, the REV. ALGERNON EDWARD TOLLEMACHE, Vicar of Hill Farrance, near Taunton, aged 79.

WESTROPP.—On April 7, 1930, at Marlow-on-Thames, BRIGADIER-GENERAL HENRY CHARLES EDWARD WESTROPP (late Manchester Regiment), elder son of the late Sir Michael Roberts Westropp (Chief Justice of Bombay), in his 69th year. Funeral Bisham Church, Marlow, 3 p.m. to-morrow (Thursday).

WILLIAMSON.—On April 5, 1930, at 14, Alfred-road, Acton, W.3, ANNA, widow of the REV. F. J. WILLIAMSON, of Ballintrae.

WILSON.—On April 8, 1930, at a nursing home in Ealing, WINIFRED JULIA (formerly of Lalcham, Eastbourne), eldest daughter of the late REV. HUGH CARRUTHERS and JULIA WILSON. Funeral at Westminster Cemetery, Hanwell, to-morrow (Thursday), at 12.30. Flowers to Myring and Son, 62, Broadway, Ealing, before 11.

IN MEMORIAM
ON ACTIVE SERVICE

BUCHAN.—To the happy memory of ALASTAIR BUCHAN, who died at the Battle of Arras, April 9, 1917, aged 22.

CLERK.—In ever-loving memory of CAPT. RONALD CLERK, attached 6th Queen's R.W.S., killed at Arras on April 9, 1917.

CRICK.—In loving memory of WALTER HALIBURTON ROUTLEDGE CRICK, Capt., 4th Batt. Dorset Regt., T.F., killed in action in Palestine, April 9, 1918, aged 21.

DRAYSON.—In loving memory of JOHN DOUGLAS DRAYSON, M.C., R.F.A. (JACKIE), fifth son of Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Drayson, Ditton Grange, Ditton Hill, Surrey.

GOLDING-HOWARD.—In eternal fond memory of my beloved son LEO, A.I.F., killed in action April 9, 1917.

Love outlasts death.

HARRISON.—In dear memory of JOHN GERMAN HARRISON, Capt., R.F.A., killed in action at Adinfer Wood, France, April 9, 1918, and of his only brother, BRIAN HARRISON, 2nd Lieut., 14th R.W.F., who fell at Mametz July 10, 1916.

"Until the day dawn."

HYDE.—In loving memory of FRANCIS CECIL HYDE, Lieutenant, 1st Royal West Kent Regiment, who fell in action upon Vimy Ridge, April 9, 1917, aged 20.

JACKSON.—To the dear memory of GEOFFREY LAIRD JACKSON, Captain, The Rifle Brigade, killed in action near Arras, April 9, 1917, aged 23 years.

LAURENCE.—In ever-loving and ever-living memory of ROGER LAURENCE, killed in action April 9, 1918.—WYN.

MAUDE.—In loving memory of GERVASE HENRY FRANCIS MAUDE, Second Lieut., Royal Fusiliers, died of wounds received in action near Arras on April 9 (Easter Monday), 1917.

OSBORN.—In memory of my dear friend, HARRY CECIL OSBORN, 7th Royal Sussex Regiment, killed in action on April 9, 1918, and buried at Senlis, near Albert.—MICHAEL.

SALTER.—To the dear memory of JOHN HENRY CLAVELL SALTER, 2nd Lieut., Royal Lancaster Regt., killed in action at Givenchy, April 9, 1918. R.I.P.

SCHIFF.—In memory of my dearly loved only son, ALFRED S. HORLASE SCHIFF, 2nd Lieut., 1st Batt. The Rifle Brigade, killed at the Battle of Arras, April 9, 1917, aged 19 years.

THURBURN.—In ever-proud and tenderest memory of ERIC J. P. THURBURN, 2nd Lieut., 3rd Scottish Rifles, who fell in action, Arras, April 9, 1917, aged 19 years.

WALPOLE.—To the dearly loved memory of HORATIO SPENCER WALPOLE, 1st Lieut., Coldstream Guards, killed in the trenches near Arras, April 9, 1918.

YEOMANS.—In loving and honoured memory of WALTER JOSEPH GEORGE YEOMANS, Sec. Lieut., 5th K.S.L.I., joined Oct., 1914, killed in the Battle of Arras, April 9, 1917, aged 20. Also of his only brother, HAYWOOD WILLIAM YEOMANS, Captain, Herefordshire Regt., attached Machine Gun Corps, Scholar of Brasenose College, joined Aug., 1914, killed near Gheluvelt, Oct. 8, 1917, aged 25 years.

BOYD MAGEE.—In ever-loving memory of my devoted wife, who died April 9, 1929. (Toronto papers, please copy.)

BURNSIDE.—In ever-loving memory of my dearest husband, FRANCIS RASHLEIGH BURNSIDE, Rector of Great Stambridge, Rochford, Essex, for 28 years, passed from this world April 9, 1929.

MARRIOTT.—To the very dear memory of MARY, wife of LEWIS MARRIOTT, St. Leonards-on-Sea, April 9, 1924.

MURRAY.—In ever-loving memory of our beloved husband and father, COLONEL ERIC MADDEN MURRAY, C.B.E., R.A.P.C. (late Royal Warwickshire Regt.), who passed on April 9, 1925.

POTTER.—In loving remembrance of H. P. POTTER, M.D., F.R.S., D.P.H., 37 years Medical Superintendent at Kensington Infirmary, suddenly called Easter, 1917.

J. H. KENYON, LTD., FUNERAL FURNISHERS, CREMATORS, EMBALMERS. 45, 47, Edgware-road, W.2. Paddington 2065. 12, Church-street, Kensington. Western 0757. Est. 1830. Telegrams: "Undertaker, London."

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PERSONAL

EILEEN McNAMARA.—Will she kindly ring up La Putney 4430 again? Number cannot be traced.—R. T.-H.

THE charge for announcements in the Personal Column is 10s. for two lines (minimum) and 5s. for each additional line. Trade announcements 25s. for two lines and 12s. 6d. for each additional line. Lost and Found Notices, 2s. 6d. per line (minimum two lines). A line comprises about six words. Private numbers, if added, form part of the advertisement and are charged for. Names and addresses of actual advertisers should accompany all advertisements, not for publication, unless desired, but as a guarantee of good faith. For index to other classifications see column seven.

MRS. ARTHUR RUDOLF HARVEY wishes to THANK all kind FRIENDS for their LETTERS of SYMPATHY and for the very beautiful floral tributes sent.

£20 REWARD.—LOST, on 31st March, in or near Victoria Station, THREE-STONE DIAMOND RING and SAPPHIRE and DIAMOND RING.—Summers, Henderson, and Co., 48, Lime-street, E.C.3.

£6 REWARD.—LOST, 27th March, in Cricklewood district, DIAMOND BOW BROOCH.—Summers, Henderson, and Co., 48, Lime-street, E.C.3.

RAILWAY TRANSPORT ESTABLISHMENT, R.E.F., 1914-18.—DINNER, TROCADERO, May 9th. Tickets, 25s. 6d., from Hon. Sec., G. Norman, Esq., 8, Clifford's Inn, E.C.4.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL, LEATHERHEAD.—Those interested in the School who have not seen the Lord Chancellor's letter should write the Rev. Arthur H. Dolphin, 75, Victoria-street, Westminster, S.W.1.

INLAND SOUTH AMERICA MISSIONARY UNION.—ANNUAL MEETING TO-MORROW THURSDAY, 10th April, at 7.30 p.m., ASSEMBLY ROOMS, EDGWARE ROAD, N.W. Office of the Union: 130, George-street, Edinburgh.

TAXATION IS LOW IN SOUTH AFRICA and the climate unsurpassed. Persons contemplating retirement on fixed incomes should consult the 1820 Memorial Settlers' Association (London Office: 199, Piccadilly, W.1), a purely patriotic non-profit making organization.

WANTED for London Newspaper, first-class RACING REPORTER.—Write Box N.467. The Times, E.C.4.

YOU CAN HELP the BRITISH EMPIRE CANCER CAMPAIGN (President, H.R.H. the Duke of York, K.G.) in trying to help forward discovery of the cause of Cancer and its cure. Your donation will be gratefully received.—Please remit contributions to Sir Richard Garton, C.B.E., Honorary Secretary, 19, Berkeley-street, London, W.1.

MAKE YOUR CHOICE OF A CAR from the selection offered under "Motor Cars, &c.," on page two.

A PAIR of GUNS by Westley Richards, 12 bore, hammerless ejectors; nitro proof; £45.—Write Box A.666, The Times, E.C.4.

TO be SOLD.—Ideal SEASIDE COTTAGE RESIDENCE. Beautiful air, lovely sea views, a veritable sun trap, unspoilt sea front, no trams or parade, green belt, all necessary shops, including post office, close town and station 1½ miles away.—Apply to Bournemouth, Christchurch, and Southampton. Three good golf links near, riding facilities, fishing to be had; good doctor, good preparatory schools. Central heating, constant hot water, electric light from mains, main gas and fires, telephone, three garages, en-tout-cas tennis court, workshop, photographic dark room. Charming garden, lots of roses and strawberries, small wood with shady walk, two meadows, also rough land; seven rooms and three reception rooms almost all South with lovely sea views, two bath rooms, nice loggia, four sitting rooms including panelled living room with good floor for dancing (all South); kitchen and offices very complete, two cottages with two servants if family small. Complete £9,000, or in lots.—House, garden, and bit of wood, £5,500; one lot with frontage to sea £1,200, one lot with frontage to sea £1,500, one lot with frontage to market road, £1,000. Sole agents.—Apply direct to the Hon. Mrs. Noel Farrer, 2, Eanismore-street, London, S.W.7. Title deeds can be viewed at her lawyer's. Tele.: Kens. 8230.—Keys and particulars from Mrs. Halsey, Barton House, Private Hotel next door.

PLAIN SECRETARY, modern daughter of a fastidious Victorian journalist, desires INTERESTING POST; expert shorthand-typist; not too clever, keen worker; salary £4 a week.—Write Box G.1194, The Times, E.C.4.

IN desperate straits. Many suffering little ones, but few gifts, enter EAST LONDON HOSPITAL for CHILDREN, Shadwell, London, E.1. Generous support urgently needed. Send to-day to Secretary.

THE SPA of BAD GASTEIN (strongest radio-active spring in the world) announces that a medical representative will attend at Cook's Head Office, Berkeley-street, W.1, for one week only, to give information regarding the waters and cures at Bad Gastein to interested parties. Inquiries welcomed.

A LADY has an attractive SELF-CONTAINED and Unfurnished FLAT to be LET; two rooms, kitchen, bath room, &c.; use of garden by arrangement; £85 per annum inclusive; ten minutes by train from Victoria, five minutes from station; delightful surroundings.—Telephone Welbeck 9753, or write Box 8612, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

WANTED, TWO ROOMS and some humble FISHING and SHOOTING.—See Apartments Wanted.

THE KATE EMIL-BEHNKE STAGE SCHOOL. Term opens April 29th.—39, Earl's Court-square.

COUNTRY LIFE.—Charming Tudor Mansion, 300 C acres, lovely gardens; golf, tennis, riding; beautiful suites and rooms; central heating, excellent cooking, valeting; en pension terms from 6½ gns.; special terms for long periods, long week-ends from 3gns.—Further particulars PALMER HOUSE HOTEL, BEAMINSTER, DORSET.

TIMMESIDE COTTAGE, 7, The Hythe, opposite Bridge Hotel, STAINES, to be LET; three years' lease; £50 per annum; two living rooms, two small bed rooms, room ready for bath room; company's water, gas, electricity; ready to let into. £25 premium, including new Heals and Haynes furniture. View only by appointment.—Write Mrs. Staples, 52, Westbourne-terrace, W.2.

LADY going abroad would LET, FURNISHED, for 3 months, attractive HOUSE 7 miles London; charming garden; five bed, two sitting rooms; constant hot water; garage; golf (Denham, Moor Park).—Write Box 3536, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

WANTED, for publication, ILLUSTRATED LINE BLOCKS of Educational value for illustrations.—Write Box 3528, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

VERY CHOICE WINES.—Please write for full list of Wines and Spirits to HEDGES and BUTLER, Ltd., 153, Regent-street, London, W.1.

SEE the newest handbags in black antelope and marcassite—the fascinating steel sequin material that is all the rage. Fresh from Paris.—The Gift Department, Fortnum and Mason, 182, Piccadilly, W.1.

EVERYONE APPRECIATES GOOD CLOTHES; but few realize they can pay their original cost; we have enormous demands from our various branches for partly worn clothing, such as gentlemen's lounge or dress suits, overcoats, &c., ladies' dresses, furs, costumes, shoes, &c., and therefore pay far above the average prices for all unrequired effects.—Cash by return for parcels, or call at PETER DEAN and Co., 151-5, EDGWARE-ROAD, W.2. Padd. 4320. Buyers attend free of charge anywhere.

ROLLS-ROYCE.—MANN, EGERTON and COMPANY have for DISPOSAL a Phantom I Chassis, fitted with magnificent Enclosed Limousine de Ville. The car is brand new, unregistered, but slightly foreshortened. It is lavishly equipped and ready for immediate use. Original cost over £2,900. Any reasonable offer considered.—Apply Secretary, MANN, EGERTON and Co., Ltd., 156, New Bond-street. Tel., Gerrard 9060.

A GENTLEMAN IS ALWAYS WELL DRESSED IN A GOOD CLOTHES.—New misfits direct from Davies, Scholte, Lesley and Roberts, &c.; lounge, dress, sports suits, light overcoat, dinner jacket suits.—Rosenthal Dress Co., 17, Shaftesbury-avenue, W.1 (next Café Monico).

BLUTHNER PIANOS.—Second-hand Pianos and Player-Pianos at greatly reduced prices; payment by instalments accepted.—Apply for particulars of BLUTHNER and Co., Ltd., 17-23, Wigmore-street, W.1.

TWO WEIGHT TWEEDS make a delightful TAILORED ENSEMBLE. Quite a number from which to choose, 6½ gns. and 8½ gns. May we show you one this morning?—FENWICK of Bond-street (corner of Brook-street).

SUITS, OVERCOATS, COSTUMES TURNED as new. Original cut and fit retained exact. Price List, JOHN MACLEAN, Tailors, 97-99, Charing Cross-road. Reg. 2305.

NEW BURLINGTON GALLERIES, BURLINGTON-GARDENS, W.1, can be HIRED for dances and evening parties.—Apply Secretary, Gerrard 2906.

PLAY THE GAME, knowing you look your best.—FERNDEN Sports Clothes combine distinctive fashion with practical efficiency. Complete equipment for all games.—Ferndeu Sports Shop, 33, George-street, Hanover-square, W.1.

PIANOS.—MAPLE and Co. are offering the best possible prices for good second-hand Pianos.—Tottenham Court-road, W.1.

CLOTHES TURNING.—See Walter Currall's advertisement daily on this page. Clothes Valeting.

SALES PROMOTION.—Opportunity for CAREER with 3 great possibilities for young men of PUBLIC SCHOOL Education.—Details from Director, Business Careers Association, Ltd., Premier House, Southampton-row, W.C.1.

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHES WANTED; highest prices. Howells, 162, King's-road, Chelsea. (Flax. 7756.)

AUTOMOBILE ENGINEERING TRAINING COLLEGE, Chelsea, London, S.W.3 (day and residential). Founded specially to train boys of good education for the Automobile industry. The curriculum combines an essentially practical modern works experience with training in administration. Appointments for qualified students. Candidates will be accepted for Preliminary Term commencing April 24th.—Syllabus from Principal.

"LET not thine heart envy sinners: but be thou in the fear of the Lord all the day long."—Prov. xxiii. 17.

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS, Limited, REGRET that the TITLE of "TRUTH" has been used as the title of a newspaper in "Flood," a novel by Robert Neumann which they have just published. They wish to make it clear that the newspaper mentioned in this novel of Austrian life is a purely imaginary Viennese daily publication and that no allusion in any way to "TRUTH," the well-known London weekly, is intended.

JENKINS.—Alwyn Jenkins, last known address 56, Courtfield-gardens.—Please COMMUNICATE J. H. Baldry, 148, Holborn, E.C.1.

HUBERT GORE-LLOYD deceased, late of Hampton Court House, Hampton Court.—Will any Solicitor or person having knowledge of any WILL made by the above deceased since 1922 please COMMUNICATE with Gedge, Fiske and Co., Solicitors, 10, Norfolk-street, Strand, London, W.C.2.

I, REUBEN GOLD, of 2, Queen's-road, Lavender-hill, in the County of London, Outfitter, hereinafter called and known by the name of Reuben Goldman, hereby give notice that on the 6th day of March, 1930, I renounced and ABANDONED the use of my said SURNAME of GOLDMAN and ASSUMED in lieu thereof the SURNAME of GOLD, and further that such change of name is evidenced by a Deed dated the 6th day of March, 1930, duly executed by me and attested and enrolled in the Enrolment Department of the Central Office of the Royal Courts of Justice on the 31st day of March, 1930.

STATE of MISSISSIPPI (U.S.A.) BONDS issued 1833-1838.—Advertiser desires to GET IN TOUCH with PRESENT HOLDERS of these BONDS.—Write, M. C., care of George C. Carter and Co., 3, Arundel-street, Strand, W.C.2.

SOLICITOR, experienced, REQUIRES PURCHASE sound SMAL

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P. & O.
BRITISH INDIA AND NEW ZEALAND COMPANIES.

MAIL, PASSENGER, AND FREIGHT SERVICES.

MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, BURMA, CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA.

P. & O. and B.I. Tickets interchangeable, also Tickets of P. & O., Orient, and New Zealand Companies. All sailings subject to change with or without notice.

P. & O. CRUISES

By s.s. Rawalpindi, 16,600 tons.

May 8.—THE HOLY LAND, EGYPT, GREECE, &c. 26 days; from 50 guineas.

By Viceroy of India, 19,700 tons.

May 30.—SPAIN, ALGERIA, MOROCCO. 14 days; from 25 guineas.

June 14.—SPAIN, MONTE CARLO, CORSICA. 13 days; from 24 guineas.

June 28.—SPAIN, MONTE CARLO, ALGERIA. 13 days; from 24 guineas.

Six other Cruises to ICELAND, NORWAY, around BRITAIN; and the MEDITERRANEAN.

For all information apply P. and O. Cruises (F. H. Grosvenor, Manager), 14, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1, or 130, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.

P. & O.

(Under Contract with His Majesty's Government.)

Taking passengers † for Malta; ‡ for Port Sudan.

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	Marseilles.
Malaja	21,000	Browning	—	Apr. 11
†Moldavia	16,500	Headlam	Apr. 11	Apr. 18
Naldera	16,000	Harrison	May 2	May 9
Mongolia	16,500	Rhodes	May 16	May 23
Narkunda	16,500	Parker	May 30	June 6
†Malwa	11,000	Britten	June 6	June 13
Rajputana	16,800	Cadiz	June 13	June 20
†Rawalpindi	16,000	Stringer	June 20	June 27
Moultan	21,000	Townshend	June 27	July 4
†Kaisar-i-Hind	11,500	Headlam	July 4	July 11

FORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA.

From London and Marseilles.

Malaja	21,000	Browning	—	Apr. 11
†Moldavia	16,500	Allin	Apr. 17	Apr. 24
Naldera	16,000	Harrison	May 2	May 9
Mongolia	16,500	Rhodes	May 16	May 23
Narkunda	16,500	Parker	May 30	June 6
†Malwa	11,000	Britten	June 6	June 13
Rajputana	16,800	Cadiz	June 13	June 20
†Rawalpindi	16,000	Stringer	June 20	June 27
Moultan	21,000	Townshend	June 27	July 4
*Kaisar-i-Hind	11,500	Headlam	July 4	July 11

‡ Taking also 3rd cabin passengers. * Taking one class only at 3rd cabin rates.

COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

Calling at Southampton.

Behar (cargo)	8,000	—	Apr. 11	—
Nowra (cargo)	7,000	Ward	Apr. 25	—
Nankin (cargo)	7,000	Jack	May 9	—

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.

Fortnightly Direct Service, calling at Southampton.

Ramsura	16,800	Furlong	Apr. 17	Apr. 25
Karmala	9,000	Reiss	May 1	—
Morea	11,000	Holland	May 16	May 23
Kalyan	9,000	Cochrane	May 29	—
Rajputana	16,800	Cadiz	June 13	June 20

BRITISH INDIA.

(Under Contract with the Government of India.)

BOMBAY, PORT OKHA, AND/OR BEDI BUNDER (JAMNAGAR) AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mids'bro.	LONDON
*MUNDRA	7,275	Apr. 12	—	Apr. 19
*WARFIELD	6,050	Apr. 26	May 3	May 10
*HATIPARA	8,182	May 24	May 21	May 31
*A STEAMER	—	June 14	June 11	June 21

* Cargo Steamer.

COLOMBO, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mids'bro.	LONDON
*MARGHA	8,278	—	Apr. 12	Apr. 19
MANORA	7,307	Apr. 16	Apr. 26	May 3
MORVADA	8,193	Apr. 30	May 10	May 17
MULBERA	9,100	May 14	May 24	May 31

† Calls Port Sudan.

PORT SUDAN, ADEN, AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mids'bro.	LONDON	M'seilles.
MODASA	9,070	—	—	Apr. 11	Apr. 19
MADURA	9,077	Apr. 19	Apr. 30	May 9	May 17
MATIANA	9,067	May 17	May 28	June 6	June 14
MALDA	8,900	June 14	June 25	July 4	July 12

QUEENSLAND.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mids'bro'	Immingham	LONDON
A STEAMER	—	—	—	—	—

PASSENGER OFFICE.

Manager, F. H. Grosvenor.

P. & O. HOUSE, 14, COCKSPUR-ST., S.W.1.

City Booking Office, 130, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3; Paris: Société Française P. & O., 61, Bld. des Capucines; Monte Carlo (Col. C. Fane, P. & O. Agent), Ave. de Monte Carlo.

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P. & O. or B.I. Offices, 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3.

B.I. Agents:—

GRAY, DAWES & Co., 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3.

Freight Brokers:—

P. & O., Escombe, McGrath and Co., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; B.I.S.N. Co., Gellatly, Hankey and Co., Ltd., Dock House, Billiter-street, E.C.3; (Middlesbro') to Bombay and Karachi, Dunlop, Bremner and Smith, Ltd., 14, Walbrook, E.C.4; and (Queensland Line) Birt, Potter and Hughes, 2, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.3.

NEW ZEALAND LINE.

Regular Four-weekly Passenger Sailings from Southampton to NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA.

VIA PANAMA CANAL.

Single-berth Cabins and Bath-room Suites.

Ship.	Tons.	SOUTHAMPTON
RANGITATA (new motor vessel)	17,000	April 11
RANGITANE (new motor vessel)	17,000	May 9
ROTORUA	12,500	June 6
*REMUERA	11,500	June 13
RANGITIKI (new motor vessel)	17,000	July 4

* Via Suva.

Apply the N.Z.S. Co., Ltd. (J. B. Westray & Co., Ltd., Agents), 138, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3 (Tele., Avenue 5220), or the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. Jangus, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 6724).

UNION S.S.Co. of NEW ZEALAND.

TO NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA

By any Atlantic line to Canada or U.S.A., thence via VANCOUVER or SAN FRANCISCO.

	From ‡ Vancouver.	From San Francisco.
NIAGARA	April 30	—
TAHITI	—	May 14
AORANGI	May 28	—
MAKURA	—	June 11

‡ Canadian-Australasian Line via Honolulu, Fiji, and Auckland to Sydney. † Union Royal Mail Line via Tahiti, Rarotonga, Wellington to Sydney.

Apply the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 6724); or for Vancouver service any office of the Canadian Railways.

P. & O. BRANCH SERVICE.

MAIL STEAMERS TO AUSTRALIA.

Via Malta, Port Said, Suez, Aden, and Colombo.

ONE CLASS ONLY AT LOWEST FARES.

	Tons.	London.	Plym'th.
BARADINE	13,000	11 Apr.	12 Apr.
BARRABOOL	13,000	9 May	10 May
BALRANALD	13,000	6 June	7 June
BALLARAT	13,000	4 July	5 July

Also 3rd CABIN BOOKINGS for

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.
R.M.S. MOLDAVIA	16,500	Apr. 17	Apr. 24
R.M.S. MONGOLIA	16,500	May 16	May 22

Apply P. & O., 130, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3, or (passage only) 14-16, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1.

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Under Contract to carry His Majesty's Mails.

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HOLIDAY TRIPS TO SPAIN, MOROCCO, RIVIERA, ITALY, EGYPT, and CEYLON.

CRUISES by 20,000-TON STEAMERS.

	Tons	London.	Toulon.	Naples.
ORVIETO	12,000	May 2	May 7	May 9
ORONSAY	20,000	May 24	May 30	June 1
OSAMA	20,000	June 21	June 27	June 29
OTRANTO	20,000	July 25	July 31	Aug. 2
ORMONDE	15,000	Aug. 16	Aug. 22	Aug. 24
ORVIETO	12,000	Aug. 30	Sept. 5	Sept. 7
ORONSAY	20,000	Sept. 13	Sept. 19	Sept. 21
ORONSAY	20,000	Sept. 27	Oct. 3	Oct. 5

Managers, ANDERSON, GREEN and Co., Ltd., Head Office, 5, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; Branch Offices, 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; No. 1, Australia House, Strand.

ELLERMAN LINES

CITY HALL

BUCKNALL

FAST REGULAR PASSENGER SERVICE.

LIVERPOOL to EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA & CEYLON.

Steamer.	Date.	Destination.
City of Lahore	6,983	April 16	Calcutta
City of London	8,956	April 26	Bombay and Karachi
City of Manchester	5,564	May	Calcutta

LONDON to SOUTH AFRICA.

City of Valencia	7,329	April 12	C. Town, Algoa Bay,
City of Sparta	5,415	May 10	E. London, Natal.

MARSEILLES TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Regular freight service with limited accommodation for passengers at reduced rates. Sailings on application.

AUTUMN SAILINGS ON APPLICATION.

Sailings subject to cancellation without notice.

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LIVERPOOL: Tower-bldgs., Water-st. „ Cent. 3840
GLASGOW: 75, Bothwell-street. „ Cent. 9222

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10-day Service from London. Regular Sailings from Leith, Middlesbro', and Antwerp to STRAITS, CHINA PHILIPPINES and JAPAN.

For all particulars apply WM. THOMSON and Co., Managers, 58, Bernard-street, Leith; or to Killick, Martin and Co., 7, Fen-court, London, E.C.3.

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SHIPPING (continued)

CUNARD LINE.
U.S.A.—CANADA.

SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—NEW YORK.

BERENGARIA - - APRIL 12
MAURETANIA ... April 19 *LANCASTRIA ... April 19
Via Havre, not Cherbourg.

LIVERPOOL—COBH—NEW YORK.

CARMANIA - - - APRIL 12
†LACONIA ... April 19 *CARONIA ... April 26
Via Belfast, not Cobh.
† Calls Galway and Boston.

SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

ASCANIA - - - - - APRIL 19
†ALAUNIA ... April 25 *AUSONIA ... May 2
* Calls Cobh. † Calls Cardiff.

LIVERPOOL—GLASGOW—BELFAST—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

ANDANIA - - - APRIL 15
†ATHENIA ... April 19 ANTONIA ... April 25
From Glasgow and Belfast previous day.

MIDSUMMER CRUISE.

By "CARINTHIA" (20,000 tons) from Southampton. To HAMBURG, NORWAY, and RUSSIA (Leningrad and Moscow). August 1st. 19 days, from 35 guineas.

Apply Cunard Line, London, 21, Bishopsgate, E.C.2, 25-27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; Liverpool, Pier Head; and principal passenger agencies.

OCEANIC HOUSE, 1, COCKSPUR-ST., S.W.1

WHITE STAR LINE.

THE "BIGGEST SHIP" ROUTE.

SOUTHAMPTON-NEW YORK, via Cherbourg

Olympic	.. Wed., Apl. 9	Homeric	.. Wed., Apl. 23
Majestic	.. Wed., Apl. 16	Olympic	.. Wed., Apl. 30

LIVERPOOL—BOSTON—NEW YORK.

Via Queenstown.

Arabic	.. Sat., Apl. 12	Cedric	.. Sat., Apl. 26
(2) Baltic	.. Sat., Apl. 19	†Adriatic	.. Sat., May 3

† To Belfast and Glasgow instead of Queenstown.
(2) Not calling Boston.

LIVERPOOL—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

Laurentic	.. Sat., Apl. 19	Albertic	.. Fri., May 9
Doric	.. Fri., Apl. 25	Laurentic	.. Fri., May 16

SOUTHAMPTON—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

Calgaric ... Sat., Apl. 19
Via Havre and Queenstown.

LONDON—NEW ZEALAND, via Panama.

Taimai (passengers from Southampton only), Fri., Apl. 25

RED STAR TO NEW YORK.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON & CHERBOURG.

(4) Westernland ... Apl. 12
(4) Pennland ... Apl. 26

TO CANADA.

SOUTHAMPTON to HALIFAX, N.S.

(4) Westernland ... Sat., Apl. 12
(4) Pennland ... Sat., Apl. 26

From Antwerp previous day.

(4) Tourist Third Cabin and Third Class Passengers only.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

LONDON'S LARGEST LINERS.

LONDON to NEW YORK

(via Boulogne)

FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.

*Minnetonka, 21,998 tons	Apl. 12	May 10
*Minnewaska, 21,716 tons	Apl. 26	May 24

TOURIST THIRD CABIN PASSENGERS ONLY.

*Minnehaha, 17,281 tons	Apl. 19	May 17

* Carrying also freight, including refrigerated cargo.

Apply also Leadenhall-street, E.C.3, or Local Agents.

FRENCH LINE C.G.T.

REGULAR FIRST AND SECOND CLASS.

EXPRESS FAST "CABIN" AND TOURIST THIRD CABIN SERVICES from

PLYMOUTH DIRECT to NEW YORK.

"THE ROUTE THAT CUTS OFF THE CORNER" BY AVOIDING A PASSAGE DOWN CHANNEL

	From Plymouth.	Due New York.
"ILE DE FRANCE" (c)	Apr. 9	Apr. 15
"DE GRASSE" (c)	Apr. 12	Apr. 20
"FRANCE" (c)	Apr. 16	Apr. 22
"PARIS" (c)	Apr. 23	Apr. 29

(c) Express Service First and Second Class only.
(c) First Cabin and Tourist Third Cabin Service.

Also

HAVRE to HOUSTON, Texas (Cabin Class) MONTHLY.

Also

PLYMOUTH TO WEST INDIES.

TRINIDAD—SPANISH MAIN—CRISTOBAL

S.S. "FLANDRE" ... April 21
S.S. "BELLERIN DE LATOUCHE" ... May 19

The largest and fastest liners from England. Also

FRANCE TO CUBA & MEXICO

monthly.

Cie. Gle. Transatlantique, Ltd., 20, Cockspur-street, S.W.1, and all leading Travel Agents.

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REGULAR PASSENGER SERVICE.

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First-class accommodation, all outside rooms. Private Bath Rooms, Swimming Pool, &c.

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Agents: KAYE, SON and Co., Ltd., 112, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3 (Monument 4567); or to West End Agents, Hickie, Borman, Grant and Co., Ltd., 25, Cockspur-street, S.W.1 (Gerrard 2094); or Local Agents.

CUBA—MEXICO—TEXAS.

OZEAN LINE.

From Southampton.	
HAVANA	RIO PANUCO ... Apr. 12th
VERA CRUZ	RIO BRAVO ... May 26th
TAMPICO	Wainwright Bros. and Co., Ltd.,
GALVESTON	21, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.
HOUSTON	

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

TO HALIFAX AND NEW YORK.

ROTTERDAM (First Class fare from £42 10s.) ... Apl. 19
VOLENDAM (First Class fare from £35) ... Apl. 26

HOLLAND'S LARGEST LUXURY LINER.

†S.S. STATENDAM 30,000 tons.

Next sailing ... April 11

TO CUBA AND MEXICO.

*EDAM ... Apl. 20 † *LEERDAM ... May 24
* From Boulogne. † Not calling Halifax.

Apply 19, PALL MALL, S.W.1 (Tele. No., Gerr. 5440), or to 22, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3 (Tele. No., Mon. 0021).

UNITED STATES LINES

AMERICAN MERCHANT LINES

TO NEW YORK.

U.S.L.	A.M.L.
From Southampton Weekly.	From London Weekly.
Famous Cuisine. From £38 Return (Tourist Cabin).	One class only £20 10s. With bath £25 10s.

Booklets &c., FREE from your Agent or U.S. Lines. Offices 34, Regent-street, S.W.1. (Gerrard 5820). Geo. Washington ... Apl. 12 | Leviathan ... Apl. 22
Pres. Roosevelt ... Apl. 17 | America ... Apl. 25

SOUTH AMERICA.

FROM BORDEAUX.

RIO, SANTOS	s.s. "Lutetia" (14,654 tons)	April 12
MONTEVIDEO	s.s. "Massilia" (15,147 tons)	May 3
BUENOS AIRES	s.s. "Lutetia" (14,654 tons)	May 24

Cie de Nav. SUD-ATLANTIQUE and Chargeurs-Réunis, U.K. Agents, (either), Hankey and Co., Ltd., 62, Pall Mall, S.W.1. Tele., Regent 0736.

ANCHOR LINE

LIVERPOOL TO

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** Calls Port Sudan.

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CAMERONIA	Apl. 25	CALIFORNIA	May 10

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S.S. "VENEZUELA"	Apl. 19
S.S. "VAN RENSSELAER"	May 3
S.S. "VAN BOLIVAR"	May 24

DOVER TO DEMERARA SERVICE VIA MADEIRA.

S.S. "CORERIE"	Apl. 19
S.S. "CYTHIA"	May 10
S.S. "ZUIDEWYNE"	May 31

For passage rates and full particulars apply to:—
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Via France, Spain, Portugal and "Madeira."

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From S'hampton	From Liverpool.
ASTURIAS (M.V.)	22,071	Apl. 11	—
†ALMANZORA	15,551	Apl. 25	—
DARRO	11,444	—	Apl. 22
ALCANTARA (M.V.)	22,181	May 9	—
DESEADO	11,477	—	May 10
†ARLANZA	14,960	May 23	—
DESNA	11,483	—	May 24
ASTURIAS (M.V.)	22,071	June 6	—

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THE PACIFIC LINE

to

WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.

CHILE, BERMUDA, HAVANA, Via Panama Canal. PERU, PANAMA CANAL.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From Liverpool
OROPESA (omits Bermuda)	14,079	Apl. 17
ORBITA	15,495	May 1
OROYA (omits Bermuda)	12,257	May 15
ORCOMA	11,580	May 29

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ORDUNA, July 3.

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MONTROSE	Apr. 12
MONTCLARE (to Quebec and Montreal)	Apr. 17
EMPRESS OF SCOTLAND (to Quebec)	Apr. 23
METAGAMA (Via Queenstown) (Q)	Apr. 25

LIVERPOOL TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.

DUCHESS OF ATHOLL (B.G.)	Apr. 11
DUCHESS OF RICHMOND (Q.)	Apr. 17
DUCHESS OF BEDFORD (B.Q.Q.)	Apr. 23
DUCHESS OF YORK (Q.)	May 2

(B.) Via Belfast. (G.) Via Greenock.
(Q.) To Quebec and Montreal.

GLASGOW TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.

D. OF ATHOLL Apr. 12 MINNEDOSA (Q.) Apr. 17
DUCHESS OF BEDFORD (Q.) Apr. 26

JAPAN AND CHINA

VIA CANADA (from Vancouver).

EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	May 8
EMPRESS OF ASIA	May 29

Latest connecting Steamer from Liverpool Apr. 25.
Latest connecting Steamer from Southampton May 17.

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Via Canadian Pacific and Canadian Australasian Mail Service from

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NIAGARA ... Apr. 30 AORANGI ... May 28

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4, Victoria-square, Birmingham;
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FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.

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"Hector"	11,198	tons from Liverpool	April 26th
"Aeneas"	10,058	tons from Liverpool	May 24th
"Sarpedon"	11,321	tons from Liverpool	June 21st
"Patroclus"	11,314	tons from Liverpool	July 19th
"Antenor"	11,174	tons from Liverpool	Aug. 16th
"Hector"	11,198	tons from Liverpool	Sept. 13th
*"Anchises"	10,000	tons from Liverpool	Sept. 27th

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(3) S.S. EURIPIDES	" Liverpool	24th MAY
(3) S.S. NESTOR	Liverpool	9th JULY

(1) First Class only. (3) First and Third Class Passengers.

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†GUILDFORD CASTLE	... Apl. 17	—
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Vessel.	Tons.	Sailing Liverpool.	Sailing Marseilles.
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Cheshire	15,000	May 16	May 24

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KITANO MARU	8,000	May 2	May 10	May 12
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REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE.

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"BURMA"	25th Apl.	3rd May

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	From	
"ANDALUCIA STAR"		19 APRIL
"AVELONA STAR"	London	24 APRIL
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Tenders must be submitted not later than noon on Friday, 25th April, 1930.

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By Order of the Board,
E. GRANT, Secretary.

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ASSISTANT TUBERCULOSIS OFFICER and GENERAL MEDICAL ASSISTANT.

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H. J. C. BOARD, Clerk of the County Council.
Shire Hall, Forbury, Reading, April 5th, 1930.

COUNTY of WEST SUFFOLK.
ORGANIZER of AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the POSITION of ORGANIZER of AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION for the Administrative County of West Suffolk. Applicants must possess a practical experience of agriculture, and should hold a degree or diploma in agriculture awarded after training in the agricultural department of a University or in a recognised Agricultural College. Importance will be attached to previous experience in the organization of agricultural education. The salary will be £600 a year, with £50 allowance for travelling expenses.

Further particulars of the appointment and Form of Application will be sent on the receipt of a stamped addressed foolscap envelope by the Secretary of the West Suffolk Agricultural Committee, Shire Hall, Bury St. Edmunds, to whom applications should be returned not later than Saturday, 19th April, 1930.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF RANGOON, BURMA.
APPOINTMENT of EXECUTIVE ENGINEER.

APPLICATIONS are invited for a POST of EXECUTIVE ENGINEER to be under the Chief Engineer of the Corporation of Rangoon.

AGE, preferably between 33 and 40.

QUALIFICATIONS.—Candidates must be Members or Associate Members of the Institution of Civil Engineers or hold the "Testamur" of the Institution of Municipal and County Engineers, or other equivalent qualifications.

EXPERIENCE.—Candidates should have previous municipal experience especially in connexion with the control and administration of large water supply and sewerage systems.

SALARY.—Rs.1,200 for the first year, rising by annual increments of Rs.100 to Rs.1,700 per month, plus an overseas allowance of Rs.150 per month and a motor-car allowance. The Officer appointed will be eligible to subscribe to the Municipal Provident Fund if he elects to become a member. Subscriptions are payable at the rate of one-twelfth of salary and an equal amount is contributed by the Municipal Corporation. No exchange compensation will be allowed.

The appointed person will be on agreement for a period of five years subject to a probationary period of one year. A free first-class passage to Rangoon will be provided and leave and leave allowances will be in accordance with the Fundamental Rules applicable to Officers in superior service under the Government of India.

Further particulars may be obtained from the undersigned by forwarding an addressed envelope to them, and by whom applications will be received up to the 30th April, 1930.

OGILVY GILLANDERS and Co.
32, Old Jewry, London, E.C.2. (Reference R.3138.)

PUNJAB UNIVERSITY.
UNIVERSITY PROFESSORSHIP IN HISTORY.

APPLICATIONS are invited for this POST by the Secretary of the University, Appointment for three years in the first instance on Rs.1,250 per mensem. Candidates should send six copies of application on or before May 1st, 1930, to the Secretary, Universities Bureau of the British Empire, 50, Russell-square, London, W.C.1, from whom further particulars are obtainable on application.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT
3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum). Employment Agencies and Schools, 4 lines 10s. (minimum)

APPLICANTS for situations are advised not to send original testimonials when replying to advertisements. Copies will answer the purpose quite as well and in the event of being lost or mislaid no inconvenience will ensue.

ADVERTISEMENT Representative with engineering connexion required immediately by established technical journal.—Write, stating experience and terms, to Box N.475, The Times, E.C.4.

A Progressive manufacturing firm has vacancy for Salesman-Manager of personality and good qualifications. Excellent opportunity for the exercise of initiative and talent and is suitable for man seeking wider scope for demonstrating his abilities. Engineering knowledge would be an asset. Replies would be treated in strict confidence, and should state age, experience, and amount of remuneration expected.—Write Box G.1302, The Times, E.C.4.

A Unique opportunity for several ladies and gentlemen (18 to 35) of pleasing essential qualifications.—Must be very well connected, members of the best clubs, living in London and preferably interested in motoring. The proposition is extremely interesting, highly respectable, and, for the right person, very lucrative. No special experience and £1 investment required.—Write, giving full particulars in confidence, Box 04285, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

A Vacancy exists for an official to take charge of employment office in the East Anglian Area, British Legion (Ipswich). Applicants must have full knowledge of the unemployment question and must be capable of interviewing officers of labour, &c. Salary £350 per annum. All applicants must have been members of the British Legion 12 months prior to the date of this notice.

Applications giving full particulars of experience in this class of work, together with copies of recent testimonials and proof of Legion membership, should be forwarded to the General Secretary, British Legion, 26, Eccleston-square, S.W.1, not later than April 30th, 1930.

BEAKE LIMING.—Eminent firm engaged in the manufacture of Snake Liming requires Sales Organizer with specialized experience in marketing this product. Excellent opportunity of advancement for first-class man. Apply in confidence, with full details of present and previous employment and stating amount of remuneration and/or commission required.—Write Box G.1204, The Times, E.C.4.

CHIEF Agent wanted by first-class firm of contractors in Spain; a very large stock contract always on. Candidates must have had exceptional experience and should write first particulars of recent employment, age, &c., to Box P.1799, The Times, E.C.4.

ENGINEER required for talking film work; University training and experience in the theory and practice of telephone engineering, including high quality valve amplifiers and repeaters, is essential; the applicant should be a practical musician with professional experience, which should include conducting small orchestras, and orchestration for straight and jazz music; an intelligent knowledge of dramatic technique, especially as applied to sound films, is also a qualification.—Write, giving fullest details of past experience, age, and salary expected, to Box T.819, care of C. Mitchell and Co., 1, Snow-hill, E.C.1.

EXPERT Swedish Masseuse required for Paris; knowledge of French desirable, but not essential; hours 9 till 6, Saturdays 1 o'clock; permanency; interview London.—Write, giving full particulars, experience, age, to Box P.1449, The Times, E.C.4.

HAVE you brains, personality, and capability for hard and persistent work? Gentlemen with these correspondence will be required to act as representatives in London for a first-class Life Assurance Office, not Industrial, upon liberal salary and commission terms.—Write full particulars of past experience, age, &c., to Box N.453, The Times, E.C.4.

INDIA.—Required by important British firm, first-class Salesman to demonstrate accounting machines; must have sound knowledge of accountancy and successful sales record of accounting machines; excellent prospects; well educated; age 22/26; single; agreement; salary and commission.—Write Box P.1791, The Times, E.C.4.

JUNIOR CLERK (age 16-17), of good education, having passed Matric., required for City office; good opportunities; initial salary £50 per annum.—Apply Laurie and Co., Employment Specialists, 28, Basinghall-street, E.C. No registry fee.

LEADING Firm Electrical Manufacturers require Manager for their India organization. Must be electrical engineer with first-class qualifications, accustomed to control sales development, good organizer, and mixer. Excellent prospects to man with requisite qualifications.—Write Box G.1166, The Times, E.C.4.

LIVERPOOL Women Police Patrols.—Patrol for street duty and office duty; shorthand, typing, and knowledge of motor driving essential; age 24-30; height over 5ft. 6in.; sound sight and hearing; salary from £3.—Apply, in writing, Director, 5, Cases-street, Liverpool.

MEDICAL Traveller required by firm commencing to import well-known dietetic French products; excellent opportunities; must have good appearance and experience; required also to call on high-class grocers in London, Provinces, &c.—Write, stating age, experience, salary, &c., Box 04309, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

PAGEANT Organizer wanted to organize Pageant of Liverpool and Manchester Railway Centenary Celebrations, September, 1930; commence duties immediately.—Apply Matthes Anderson, Liverpool Organization, Royal Liver Building, Liverpool.

REPRESENTATIVES.—Manufacturers of popular priced 5 gallon super portable wireless (selling direct to public) would like to get into touch with sales gentlemen already having easy entrée to persons likely to be interested; good commission.—Write Box A.646, The Times, E.C.4.

REPRESENTATIVE required by well-known lubricating oil firm. State age, experience, and salary required. No commission paid; salary and expenses only. Write Box G.1488, The Times, E.C.4.

SALESMEN.—Splendid opportunity, immediately, for first-class Salesmen to join progressive company; inexperienced men considered, providing they are of good education and smart appearance and outstanding personality; age 30-40; payment by results; prospects unlimited.—Write Box P.1763, The Times, E.C.4.

SMART Man wanted for training as managers of large store; state age; experience in department.—Box 786, care of S. Serle-street, W.C.2.

WANTED, University or Public School man as Correspondent London Office of Manufacturing Firm; qualifications, age under 25, good address; must state references; some knowledge French and German and degree in science advantageous; appointment prospects.—Send full details by letter to Messrs. Charles Barker and Sons, Ltd., 31, E.C.4.

Common Law Chambers Clerk.—Reply, giving age, experience, references, and salary required; to 128, Seymour-place, W.1.

A Better position awaits you if you prepare yourself at Pitman's College; descriptive booklet (mentioning "Day," "Evening," or "Postal" Course, 188 Southampton-row, W.C.1.

A Number of Public School Men are wanted to be or abroad, to represent British Manufacturers at home Write or call Business Careers Association, Ltd., 150, Southampton-row, W.C.1.

ARE you above the Average? £43 earned in one week by a new man in our business is gratifying. Arrange to meet me in person, and I will show you the £43 evidence, plus proof that many others have earned more in one week, but don't waste your time or mine unless your potential sales possibilities are above the average. We are a British organization with international affiliations, and require English-speaking men in all parts of the English-speaking world. Provided you have sufficient personality to dominate an important business interview, you are invited to 'phone for an appointment. Should we arrange an interview you can then decide whether our business is big enough for you, and we will decide whether you are big enough for our business.—Museum 5138, Capt. A. O. Pollard, V.C., Dwarfen House (First Floor), Gordon-street, London, W.C.1 (opposite Euston Station).

ARE you seeking an appointment abroad—Africa, India, Egypt, &c.? Accountants, engineers, clerks, mining, railway men, and others should send for particulars of assistance rendered, terms and details of past successes.—Percy Coutts and Co., Ltd. (Dept. 11), 325, High Holborn, London, W.C.1. Business est. 1909.

EQUIP yourself for a higher post by studying at home in spare time. Practical business training in Accountancy, Secretaryship, Law, Costing, Salesmanship, &c. Exams.: B.Com. Professional and Prelim. for "Guide to Careers" (124 pp.), free.—Metropolitan College, Dept. G., 7/6, St. Albans.

MOTOR Engineering.—Practical workshop training in every branch to suit individual requirements. Courses from one month. Day or evening tuition.—Fees by instalments.—Write or call for full particulars, Engineering Dept., The British School of Motoring, Ltd., 33, Upper Grosvenor-street, Piccadilly-circus, W.1.

WIRELESS.—Posts in the Air Services.—The Premier Telegraph College in the British Isles (established 34 years) gives a sound, practical training and guarantees positions on qualification.—Forty-four students out of a total of 47 obtained qualifying wireless certificates at first attempt in the last Government examinations.—Apply for prospectus, Secretary, Dept. "A," The London Telegraph Training College, Ltd., Morse House, Earl's Court, S.W.5.

ARTICLED PUPILS

AN Electrical and Mechanical Engineering Firm of good standing, London works, has a vacancy for Premium Pupil.—Write, W. O. Walker and Co., Printers' Hill-court, Westminster, S.W.1.

AUTOMOBILE Engineering Training College, Chelsea, London, S.W.3. (Day and Residential.) Founded specially to train boys of good education for the automobile industry; the curriculum combines an essentially practical training works experience with training in administration; appointments for qualified students. Candidates will be accepted for probationary term commencing April 21st.—Syllabus from Principal.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT (continued)

CHARTERED Accountants in London are open to receive applications from boys of about 17, with view to apprenticeship (Scottish C.A.). No premium. Applicants must have educational certificate equivalent to London Matriculation with pass in Mixed Advanced Mathematics.—Write, stating age, certificates held, and full particulars to, F. G., 423, care of Wyman and Sons, Ltd., Fetter-lane, E.C.4.

DANCING.—Health, beauty training; opening for country girl in country connexion; salary after training; premium.—Write Box P.1808, The Times, E.C.4.

JOURNALISTS, PRINTERS, &c.

CONTRIBUTING Editor on news and methods in advertising, particularly outdoor and technical or trade journal. Opportunity for free-lance desirable; continuous half-time position with future prospects.—Write Box A.677, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY CLERKS AND TYPISTS

LADY Secretary, well educated, with exceptional references, to assist gentleman; public and private work; must be good shorthand typing, accomplished letter writer, and thorough knowledge office routine; necessary reside within easy distance Blackheath, and be prepared for full time and occasional evening engagements; salary £4.—Write, stating age, experience, and qualifications, Box P.1778, The Times, E.C.4.

REQUIRED, Lady Secretary; methodical and of good initiative; used to responsibility; knowledge of typing, shorthand, interviewing clients, good letter-writer. —Apply by letter, Miss Compton Collier, 103, West End-lane, N.W.6.

SHORTHAND-TYPIST required; speeds: shorthand 120, typing 50 from shorthand notes; salary £3.—Write, giving particulars of qualifications, past experience, age, &c., to S. H. T., Box 740, Leathwait and Simmons, 24, Throgmorton-street, E.C.2.

BEDFORD Square Secretarial College, 8, Bedford-square, W.C.1, specializes in training ladies of school-leaving age for Secretarial and higher Shorthand-Typewriting positions. Moderate fee to proficiency and position.

DRAPERS, DRESSMAKERS, AND MILLINERS

DRAPERY.—An opening will shortly occur for an exceptionally competent man or woman to buy in London and on the Continent Coats and Dresses for large retail house in South Africa; applicants should state full experience and salary required.—Write in confidence to Box 872A, Smith's, 3, Lincoln's Inn-fields, W.C.2.

DRESSMAKING.—Required urgently, Fitter with four or five assistants for Court dressmaking.—Apply Peter's Studio, 92, Park-road, N.W.1.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS REQUIRED
3 lines 3s. (minimum); Employment Agencies and Schools, 4 lines 10s. (minimum)

ACCOUNTANT-SECRETARY-AGENT (32), six years East, high Govt. accounts appointments, railway, political experience, fluent French, Arabic, Hindustani; ex-officer Indian Army; extraordinary testimonials; disengaged.—Write Box S.152, The Times, E.C.4.

ACOMPETENT Bank Cashier (26), single, English) welcomes appointment, home or abroad, with firm of repute. Comprehensive practical knowledge of all spheres of banking routine and practice. Creative ability. Possesses courage and ambition; informed, good appearance, pleasing personality. Willing and tireless worker. Fond of outdoor sports. Commencing salary £250, with prospects.—Write Box P.1654, The Times, E.C.4.

ADVERTISER, Public School (23) earnestly requires post with good prospects; preferably outdoor.—Write Box S.134, The Times, E.C.4.

ADVERTISER, aged 24, recently returned from West Africa, desires position with Merchants or Brokers; excellent references.—Write Box 1, Leathwait and Simmons, 24, Throgmorton-street, E.C.2.

A Manager to an Estate where there is required experience and skill, the advertiser is anxious to be appointed as such as he has a family and two sons, he, together with his partner, have relinquished their farms, which have been carried on for many years by all up-to-date methods and machinery, and managed on a thoroughly business-like basis; highest references as to character for excellency of farming, also exemplary testimonials both as to stability and straightforward dealings.—R. Stratton, Chart, Grafham, Petworth, Hants.

A Young Man (25), with sound practical knowledge of printing, and a good salesmanship selling, seven years' experience, desires change. Capable copywriter and correspondent. Would be a reliable, efficient assistant to sales executive.—Box 4.603, The Times, E.C.4.

ENGINEER, electrical-mechanical experience selling, speaks French, German, Portuguese, Spanish, seeks position foreign salesman; excellent references; first-class engineering training; worker or staff; passenger transport.—Write Box S.169, The Times, E.C.4.

EXPORT.—Continental representative and export manager, 10 years' experience with well-known manufacturer, speaks French, German, Italian, Spanish, desires appointment; salary £600; age 30; first-class references.—Write Box P.1729, The Times, E.C.4.

FIRST-CLASS male Stenographer wants first-class job. —Write Box P.1809, The Times, E.C.4.

LIBRARIAN, experience in historical research and record work, publications in transactions of learned societies, desires post of similar nature.—Write Box G.1171, The Times, E.C.4.

MINING Engineer, 35, highly qualified, varied practical experience, desires join established mining consultants, manufacturers, or financiers; on probation prior confirmation.—Write Box 1120, The Times, E.C.4.

MOTOR Mechanic (34), 18 years' experience, wants responsible position; capable charge service garage, or fast.—Barker, 7, Ranelagh-road, Pimlico, S.W.1.

OLD Birkonian (31), Public School and R.A.F., experienced shipping, motor, cotton trade, also experienced public singing, organ-playing and broadcasting, urgently desires remunerative appointment anywhere; can furnish excellent credentials.—Write 51, Cable-road, Harpurhey, Cheshire.

PENSIONED Warrant Officer (Army), single, active, will give services to scientific or other gentleman in return for board; employment and company wanted; highest credentials.—Write Box 5820, Rays, Cecil-court, W.C.2.

PUBLIC School Boy (19), 18 months' City Office experience, seeks open-air work in England (not selling), with good prospects.—Write Box P.1490, The Times, E.C.4.

PUBLIC School man, sales expert, requires line or proposition of special interest to first-rate householders, professional and business people.—Write full particulars, terms, to Box N.441, The Times, E.C.4.

PUBLIC School Man, aged 27, working the Eastern Counties, where he has good connexions in both business and social circles, would consider further representative work of good type; very capable, successful business records; own car.—Write Box S.114, The Times, E.C.4.

PUBLIC School man, 28, fluent French, some Spanish and German, sound commercial experience, including West African trade, accounts, produce, desires position offering scope and prospects for energy and common sense. —Write Box P.1805, The Times, E.C.4.

PUBLIC School boy, 19, must earn living immediately; go anywhere, do any work; drives car.—Write Box N.478, The Times, E.C.4.

SECRETARY (lady) requires position; nine years' experience as confidential secretary to managing director of important building company; holder of Secretarial Diploma; expert stenographer; commencing salary £3 10s. per week.—Write Box P.1330, The Times, E.C.4.

YOUNG Man (23) requires post, home or abroad, any capacity; trained engineer; physically fit; height 5ft. 10½in.; served R.A.F., pilot officer; references.—Write Box S.156, The Times, E.C.4.

ST. Martin-in-the-Fields Church appeals to all employers to help us to assist those who are passing through difficult times by recommendation of employment. We want to find 3 potential employers would telephone to J. E. F., Temple Bar 6343; or write to 5, St. Martin-place, W.C.2, where men can be seen by appointment.

BARMAN, aged 20. Sporting. Well spoken. Energetic, and a good timekeeper; by his last employer when he left, he says, owing to very low wages.

CLERICAL.—Secretarial or Clerical work desired by ex-Civil servant, aged 30; extensive experience, investigation and interviewing; adaptable and willing; reference may be made to J. E. F.

EVENING Work urgently needed to help keep going in time of stress. Secretarial work, general correspondence, typing, expert shorthand, Spanish; or experienced business aid.

JOURNALIST, aged 27; late member of South African Police, which he resigned in order to come to London over the publication of a book.

LEGAL and Commercial Clerical work wanted by gentleman aged 37; good references.

MANAGERESS (35), experience of wine and spirits and grocery stores; good Government reference.

OFFICE supervision; fluent French, sales letter writing or advertising, drafting, bookkeeping, correspondence (including shorthand, &c.). Work needing above qualifications wanted by man of 54. Highest reference, including Location work.

PORTER, and has been Regimental cook; man, aged 40, who honestly designates himself as "unskilled," excellent references, including one from a Rural Dean.

SOCIAL Work; man, aged 37, with knowledge of Social Work; and holding excellent references; has suffered loss by fire.

STOREKEEPER, aged 40, with three years' reference and previous three years' reference as labourer, needs work in office; docility.

SUB-EDITOR, Reporter; aged 51; over 20 years' all-round practical experience, London and Provinces; general and sports; verbatim notes, descriptive; good references.

TYPING, knowledge of Law and French; man aged 35; has worked in large charitable organization.

EX-OFFICERS AND OTHER RANKS

THE Proprietors of "The Times" have placed this space at the disposal of the British Legion, Officers' Association Employment Bureau, 3-4, Clement's Inn, Strand, London, W.C.2 (Holborn 6769). To them all replies should be addressed, quoting number of advertisement, date of insertion, and the name of this paper.

EX-OFFICER, Royal Artillery, 37, Public School, F.R.G.S., Gray's Inn, desires post, Agent, Manager, or Secretary Plantation Estate in Tropics; 6½ years' organizing and administrative work in West Africa.

TRAINED and experienced Advertising Manager wishes post as executive or assistant to Commercial firm; 10 years' experience with Public Companies; good organizer; conversant with systematic office management and general factory practice. Dis. 329.

EX-OFFICER, Public School and University Man, 34, married, young family, requires post immediately. Secretarial, Scholastic, or any reasonable employment; last appointment held 8 years; testimonials and references. Dis. 326.

CAPTAIN, ex-ranker, service S. African Campaign, Zulu Rebellion, 1906, and France and Belgium Great War, desires position Collector, Caretaker, &c.; good office man, stenographer; excellent references; strictly temperate. 11744.

RETIRED Officer, 45, desires post as Superintendent or Manager of institution, boys' home, social or juvenile club, works manager, &c.; wife late nurse children's home; exceptional experience of juvenile activities. 11744.

URGENTLY required by ex-Captain (R.A.S.C., M.T.), Work of any sort; go anywhere, do anything; over 25 years' experience driving and maintenance all makes cars, &c.; experience office routine and storekeeping; Public School education; married. 4981.

LADY CLERKS AND TYPISTS

A Private Secretary seeks re-engagement; many years' experience; expert shorthand, typing, filing, &c.—Write Box A.645, The Times, E.C.4.

EXPERIENCED Lady Secretary requires post, part or full time work; own typewriter.—Miss Preston, Fairleigh, Shepperton.

GIRL of good family and education, 19, Shorthand-Typist, with slight experience, seeks West End post; salary 35s.-£2.—J.529, Positrader (Bureau), 273, Regent-street, W.1.

SECRETARY, expert shorthand-typist, fluent French and German, knowledge of Spanish, previous important experience (political, commercial), desires post London or Surrey.—Write Box G.1172, The Times, E.C.4.

VERY experienced Lady Shorthand Typist seeks post; bookkeeping, filing, French, shorthand, slight German and Spanish; experience in stockbroking and banking, &c.; salary 75s.—No. 4335, The Ladies' League Agency, 119, New Bond-street, W.1.

YOUNG Lady seeks private secretarial post; expert stenographer, French, filing; willing to travel.—Write Box S.119, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY Secretary.—Really intelligent, well-educated Secretaries can be obtained through the St. James's Secretarial College, 34, Grosvenor-place, S.W.1. Telephone, Sloane 7795.

DRAPERS, DRESSMAKERS, AND MILLINERS

DRESSMAKER, French, visiting; best work; 11s. per day.—A., 12, Albert-court, W.2.

USEFUL Needlewoman; makes curtains, bedspreads, &c.; mending; home or daily work; good machinist. B., 68, Argyle-road, Ealing.

WEST-END Cutter-Fitter would do daily or weekly dressmaking.—Terms for terms, Kensington 9039. Free now.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS VACANT
3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum)

GOVERNESSES, COMPANIONS, MATRONS, AND LADY NURSES

CAN any lady recommend capable and cheerful Nursery Governess, R.C., for boy 7, English or French Swiss? Entire charge; lessons, games.—Mrs. Capo, 24, Pont-street, S.W.1.

CATHOLIC German Nursery Governess, with knowledge French, English, for two children, 6, 8; service abroad; excellent references; tuition certificates.—Write Box P.1803, The Times, E.C.4.

EXPERIENCED daily Governess required, Leicester-terrace; girl 16; highest references essential.—Write, stating age, experience, subjects, and method, Box G.1189, The Times, E.C.4.

FRENCH-SWISS Girl wanted as Under Nurse; refined; Protestant; good needlewoman; English not essential; country, Surrey.—Write Box N.457, The Times, E.C.4.

GENTLEWOMAN, young, to live as family, teach 2 children, 8 and 5; interview Town.—Gartside, Hillside, Court Hill, Chipstead, Surrey.

NURSERY Governess (24-34) now or after Easter, two girls 4; some washing, plain sewing; doctor's family.—Sergent's, Park-road, London.—Write Ewatt, Seaton, 84, Margaret's Bay, Kent.

NURSERY Governess wanted 23rd April to take complete charge boy and girl 5, 4 (third child 7 at school); fond of children; two in family; children's washing; no housework; good health, activity, and liking for quiet country life essential; modernized house, electricity, &c., on bus route through Woodbridge; seven miles Ipswich (14 miles); state age, full qualifications, references, salary required; C. of E.—A. P. Collett (I.C.S. retired), The Lodge, Holmsley, Woodbridge, Suffolk.

WANTED, Young Lady to look after 6-year-old boy. —Write Mrs. Trafford, Hill Court, Ross, Herefordshire.

FRENCH or Swiss Protestant Nursery Governess; musical; entire charge children 5½-8. Ditto, Ireland, girl 10; good sewer. Others; Mothers' Helps.—Anglo-French Bureau, 308, Regent-street.

LADY Nurse for near Haywards Heath; baby 14 months, and Companion to lady; one maid kept; £60.—Apply Mrs. Hunt, Ltd., 86, High-street, Marylebone, London, W.1. No engagement, no fee.

HELPS AND NURSES

DOMESTICATED Help, slight knowledge nursing, help lady in flat; mother 85,

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE

3 lines 3s. (minimum); Agencies 2s. per line (minimum 4 lines)

LONDON AND SUBURBS

A Rare Minute Paddington Station.—Barn't Chambers, 31, Gloucester-gardens, W.2.—Comfortable BOARD-RESIDENCE from 45s.; excellent food. Pad. 4230.

A RARE MINUTE British Museum.—ROOM, breakfast, 6s. daily; 30s. weekly; redecorated.—22, Torrington-square, W.C.1.—Miss Jackson. (Museum 6856.)

HYDE PARK, W2.

A RARE MINUTE LANCASTER-GATE or PADDINGTON STATIONS.—A newly appointed newly decorated Residence for Business or Professional Men: two billiard tables, card room, music room, 70 attractive bed rooms, gas fires, 600 meters, 15 bath rooms, constant hot water; excellent food; handling by arrangement; inclusive terms (no lunch) from £2 7s. 6d. per week; bed, breakfast, and bath from 20s. 6d. per week.—Apply Sutherland House, 23-24, London-st. Phone, Padd. 4700.

THE MADRID,

SOUTH KENSINGTON (Prohibited 4907)

147, CROMWELL-ROAD, S.W.

A Beautiful and most attractive Private Residential as noted for its really excellent table and service; luxurious public rooms, comfortable bed rooms, gas fires, constant hot water, &c. Inclusive terms from 3gns.

A Beautifully appointed RESIDENTIAL CLUB offers unequalled facilities for BOARD-RESIDENCE; hard-court tennis, bridge, and dancing; charming and select clientele; attractive bed rooms, fitted constant hot and cold running water. Terms extremely moderate. Omnibuses pass the grounds and Tubes to all parts.—Apply Manager, West Side Club, Eaton-rise, Ealing, W.5.

60, NEVERN-SQUARE, S.W.5.

A Beautifully furnished PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL; quiet, comfortable, central (close Earl's Court Station); gas fires in all bed rooms; open fireplaces in public rooms; constant hot water; full board, single 3gns.; double 6gns.; weekly; double 5½gns. to 7½gns.; nightly 6s. 6d. —H. C. Brown, Proprietor. 'Phone, Frobisher 6740.

A Bright, sunny ROOM, near Lancaster Gate Tube; modern furnishing; inclusive terms, bath, &c., 32s. 6d.; meals if desired.—Paddington 5077.

A Charming well FURNISHED FIRST-FLOOR SUITE; SERVICE; constant hot water; every convenience; near Hyde Park.—Padd. 9329.

HYDE PARK.

Close Lancaster Gate and Paddington Stations.

A Beautifully decorated Residence offers attractive BED SITTING ROOMS and SUITES from one of the most up-to-date lines; all rooms fitted running hot and cold water and gas fires; central heating, constant hot water; terms, including breakfast, baths, light, and attendance, from 3gns.—Telephone, Paddington 5096.

48, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2.

A Comfortable BOARD-RESIDENCE; quiet; excellent cuisine; constant hot water, gas fires; bright rooms; close Park and Tube. From 2½gns. Padd. 1769.

GLENCOURT, CROYDON.

A Delightful PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL. Ideal for a spring and summer; few minutes station, golf, tennis; 17 minutes town; lovely garden, own produce; separate tables; constant hot water; gas fires in bed rooms; garage; moderate.—70, Addiscombe-road, Croydon.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.

A Delightful exclusive RESIDENTIAL; real home comforts, good food, beautifully furnished; excellent single and double rooms; quiet yet extraordinarily convenient position; from 3½gns. inclusive.—Barkston House, 1, Barkston-gardens, S.W.5. 'Phone, Kensington 4076.

A Beautifully appointed RESIDENTIAL CLUB offers unequalled facilities for BOARD-RESIDENCE; hard-court tennis, bridge, and dancing; charming and select clientele; attractive bed rooms, fitted constant hot and cold running water. Terms extremely moderate. Omnibuses pass the grounds and Tubes to all parts.—Apply Manager, West Side Club, Eaton-rise, Ealing, W.5.

60, NEVERN-SQUARE, S.W.5.

A Beautifully furnished PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL; quiet, comfortable, central (close Earl's Court Station); gas fires in all bed rooms; open fireplaces in public rooms; constant hot water; full board, single 3gns.; double 6gns.; weekly; double 5½gns. to 7½gns.; nightly 6s. 6d. —H. C. Brown, Proprietor. 'Phone, Frobisher 6740.

A Bright, sunny ROOM, near Lancaster Gate Tube; modern furnishing; inclusive terms, bath, &c., 32s. 6d.; meals if desired.—Paddington 5077.

A Charming well FURNISHED FIRST-FLOOR SUITE; SERVICE; constant hot water; every convenience; near Hyde Park.—Padd. 9329.

HYDE PARK.

Close Lancaster Gate and Paddington Stations.

A Beautifully decorated Residence offers attractive BED SITTING ROOMS and SUITES from one of the most up-to-date lines; all rooms fitted running hot and cold water and gas fires; central heating, constant hot water; terms, including breakfast, baths, light, and attendance, from 3gns.—Telephone, Paddington 5096.

48, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2.

A Comfortable BOARD-RESIDENCE; quiet; excellent cuisine; constant hot water, gas fires; bright rooms; close Park and Tube. From 2½gns. Padd. 1769.

GLENCOURT, CROYDON.

A Delightful PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL. Ideal for a spring and summer; few minutes station, golf, tennis; 17 minutes town; lovely garden, own produce; separate tables; constant hot water; gas fires in bed rooms; garage; moderate.—70, Addiscombe-road, Croydon.

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A Delightful exclusive RESIDENTIAL; real home comforts, good food, beautifully furnished; excellent single and double rooms; quiet yet extraordinarily convenient position; from 3½gns. inclusive.—Barkston House, 1, Barkston-gardens, S.W.5. 'Phone, Kensington 4076.

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1, QUEEN'S-GARDENS, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2. Three minutes two Tubes, buses, and Hyde Park; exceptional table, meals well cooked and daintily served; four reception rooms; hot spring beds; gas fires in all bed rooms; constant hot water; special terms; £3 8s. 6d., £3 13s. 6d. double 6s. 6d. and 8 guineas; daily 11s.; bed, breakfast, and bath, 8s. Padd. 3528.

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BROMLEY, KENT.

ATTRACTIVE, comfortable, central, near station, 20 mins. Charing Cross, Victoria. Golf, riding, bridge. Personal supervision. 2½-3½gns. Ravensbourne 0273.

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ATTRACTIVE ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATLETS (near Gloucester-road), furnished as sitting rooms; divan beds, cookers; electric light, lifts, and service included. Moderate double and single.—12, Bina-gardens, S.W.5. 'Phone, Kens. 9058.

VICTORIA.

ATTRACTIVE Furnished Flatlets, five minutes Station; divans, gas fires, grillers; meals optional; double and single rooms.—Vic. 9142.—BRADFORDS, London, W.C.1.

ATTRACTIVE SERVICE ROOMS, 2gns. to 3gns. including breakfast; constant hot water; butler.—19, King-street, Baker-street, W.1. Welbeck 9281.

ATTRACTIVE ROOMS (not the usual bed-sitting room); constant hot water, divan beds, gas fires and grillers (from 27s. 6d. per week); five minutes Victoria Station.—53, Belgrave-road. Vic. 0377.

ATTRACTIVE Bed-Sitting ROOMS, breakfast, bath, attendance; dinner optional; clean, quiet, select; minute Kensington Gardens; moderate.—14, Prince of Wales-terrace, W.8 (next de Vere-gardens). Kelvin 8783.

SOUTH KENSINGTON

ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS. Single 28s., double (drawing room) 42s., including service, hot water, electric light, and hot baths; divan beds, gas fires; grillers.—14, Emperor's-gate, S.W.7 (Western 0266) (close Gloucester-road Tube); and 8, Grenville-place (adjoining).

SOUTH KENSINGTON.

ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED one-room SERVICE FLATS; new sitting-room furniture; new artistic decorations, bath rooms on every floor; divan beds, enclosed washstands; everything new and first class. Singles 30s., doubles 42s., including service and electric light; breakfast optional; dining room, lounge.—10, Earl's Court-square (close Tube). Kensington 8071.

BAYSWATER COURT.

ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS. Divan beds, enclosed washstands, gas fires and grillers. Single 25s., double 17s. each person, including service, electric light, baths, and use of luxurious lounges. Central heating. 14 tiled, heated bath rooms, shower baths, marble fittings. Dancing. Liveried hall porter. Garden.—Bayswater Court, Queen's-road, W.2 (Westbourne-grove). Park 9900. And 17, St. Stephen's-square (adjoining). Running hot and cold water (with screen) in every room. Park 1024.

AT 22, HYDE PARK-GATE (Queen's-gate).—High-class FURNISHED FLATLETS; constant hot water; grillers; 2gns., service suites 4gns.—Western 6470.

AT SOUTH KENSINGTON, 3 minutes Gloucester-road Station.—High-class GUEST HOUSE; excellent cuisine; from 2½ guineas.—3, Collingham-road, S.W.5.

HYDE PARK.

AT 25, CRAVEN HILL-GARDENS, W.2, five minutes Paddington, and Hyde Park.—FURNISHED SUITES and BED-SITTING ROOMS; hot and cold water and gas fires in all rooms, bath and telephone every floor; meals by arrangement. Padd. 0959.

THE EMERALD. (Park 9363.)

AT 30 and 31, KENSINGTON GARDENS-SQUARE, W.2. Newly opened. Gas fires. From 2gns.

AT HOLLYWOOD, 12, TORRINGTON-SQUARE, W.C.1.—Quiet ROOMS (overlooking gardens); breakfast; from 5s. 6d.; bath; gas fires all rooms. Museum 1482.

NORLAND HOUSE.

AT 51-52, NORLAND-SQUARE, HOLLAND PARK. Central all parts. Excellent catering (five-course dinner). Bridge, tennis. Terms from 2gns. Park 6497.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.

AT 5, GRENVILLE-PLACE, and 10, EMPEROR'S-GATE.—Attractive One-Room SERVICE FLATS, with divan beds, gas fires and grillers. Terms 21s. to 42s., including electric light and service; breakfast if required. 'Phone, Kelvin 9402 and Kelvin 8042.

THE QUEEN'S.

AT 86-88, KENSINGTON GARDENS-SQUARE, W.2. Direct entrance to garden; billiards, full-size Thurston table; personally owned, supervised by ex-Highland officer. Something out of the ordinary. From 6s. 6d. daily.

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AT HILLCROFT, 21, PARK HILL-RISE, EAST CROYDON, a beautiful country Mansion with large grounds, tennis court, own produce; first-class chef; luxurious comfort, hot and cold water, and gas fires in all bed rooms; individual requirements studied; inclusive terms. 'Phone, Croydon 2680.

BACHELOR.—Large BED-SITTING ROOM; breakfast, bath, every convenience; suit couple.—4, Gloucester-street, Belgrave-road, S.W.1. Five minutes Victoria.

BACHELORS' BED-SITTING ROOMS, and suites in bed chambers for gentlemen; cold running water; phone; valet; catering.—15, Wetherby-gardens, two minutes Gloucester-road Station.

BACHELOR'S SERVICE ROOMS.—Inclusive terms with breakfast, valet; telephone; references given and required.—25, Manchester-street, W.1.

BACHELOR'S FURNISHED SUITE; bed room, sitting room, bath room; also bed-sitting room; breakfast only.—Bryanston-chambers, 25, Bryanston-street, W. Marble Arch 4093.

BEAUTIFUL One-Room SERVICE FLATS; every convenience.—47, Westbourne Park-road, W.2. Park 5630.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, fitted hot and cold running water, gas fires; inclusive breakfast, bath, light, attendance from 35s.; decorated throughout.—43 bis, Oakley-street, Chelsea. Flaxman 9425.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, newly decorated, all fitted hot and cold running water, electric light, gas fires; with breakfast 35s.; without breakfast from 25s. double 30 gns.—101-2-3, Oakley-street, Chelsea. Flax. 6435.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, single 25s. 6d. and 28s. 6d., double 35s. 6d. each, including good breakfast, gas fires.—91, Ebury-street, Warwick-square, Victoria. Sloane 0.

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE (continued)

BED-SITTING ROOMS, well furnished and decorated; hot and cold water, gas fires all rooms; single from 35s., double 3 guineas, including breakfast, baths, light, service.—14, Cambridge-terrace, Hyde Park. Padd. 3268.

124, SLOANE-STREET.

CADOGAN CHAMBERS.—Self-contained suites and rooms. Sloane 6788.

CHARMING CAMPDEN HILL.—Excellent Furnished Rooms (double and single), with breakfast and bath, from £2 2s. per week.—19, Observatory-gardens, W.8.

CLEVELAND COURT.

NO EXTRAS.

16, 17, Leinster-gardens, Lancaster-gate, W.2. Beautifully equipped; high-class residential; every comfort. RUNNING WATER, gas fires all bed rooms. From 3gns. single, 5½gns. double. 'Phone Padd. 3976.

95, QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.

THE KENYA.

CONVENIENCE for business or pleasure. Furnished for comfort; gas fires; 'phones in bed rooms; varied menus. From 3½gns.; bed, breakfast 7s. 6d. Kens. 8137.

THE KENSINGTON.

DOUBLE ROOMS fitted hot and cold water, gas fires, 3-7gns., single 2gns.; no extras; expert chef.—117-8-9, Queen's-gate, S.W.7. (Kens. 2008.) Resident owner.

EALING COMMON.—Attractive GUEST HOUSE, excellent cuisine and service; central heating; large bedrooms; lifts; close trains, buses, golf clubs; half-hour to city. Terms 2½ guineas.—Deepdene, 18-19, Hangerford. 'Phone, Ealing 2940.

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EARL'S COURT.—Well-appointed ROOMS; Partial board; 2½gns. Tenn. Frobisher 4929.

EARL'S COURT.—Attractive BED ROOM and SITTING ROOM; breakfast, service, hot baths. Also single rooms; moderate.—22, Earl's Court-gardens (opposite stage).

EXCEPTIONALLY LOVELY UNFURNISHED SERVICE SUITES; large, lofty, sunny; five rooms, from £130. Also two-roomed Suite. Housekeeper cooks own food. Real bargain.—33, Trebovir-road, S.W.5. Prob.3962.

EXCEPTIONAL ACCOMMODATION is OFFERED to gentlepeople with children; good food; lavatory basins in bed rooms; constant hot water; large garden; terms moderate; inclusive terms. The Firs, 325, Upper Richmond-road, Putney, London, England. Tel.: 3153.

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EXCLUSIVE BACHELOR ROOMS, bath, service, washing, from 21s.; gas fires; ample bath rooms; minute station.—11, Queensberry-place. Western 4596.

FERNLEIGH COURT PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL, 8, Pitzjohn's-avenue; every home comfort; hot water all rooms; terms moderate; inspection invited. Hampstead 8080.

FEW GUESTS RECEIVED, private family; nice house and garden; Hampstead; near Tube and tennis; young people.—Write Box T.1908. The Times, E.C.4.

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GOOD ROOMS, unfurnished, with service, meals, constant hot water; valeting if required.—7, Bramham gardens, S.W.5.

HAMPSTEAD (three minutes Belsize Park Tube).—Guests received private well-appointed house; constant hot water; billiards, tennis, bridge, wireless; moderate.—Avenstone, 13, Belsize-avenue. (Primrose 1255.)

HAMPSTEAD (best part).—Attractively FURNISHED, large garden; one minute train, bus, 20 minutes City, West End.—12, Netherhall-gardens. Hampstead 8744.

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90 ROOMS, Chez Tube. Gas fires; garage; dancing. From 3gns. Fairacres, 37, Princes-square, W.1. Park 1867.

HOLLAND PARK, W.11, facing Central London Tube. Ladies only. Beautifully FURNISHED FLATLETS, suit students or professional women catering for themselves. All rooms have hot and cold water, concealed beds, gas fires and cookers. Central heating. All hot water. Baths and service inclusive, 25s. to 32s. Park 9343.

HYDE PARK, 9, Porchester-terrace. 'Phone, Paddington 4418.—Private GUEST HOUSE for gentlepeople; best English food; spacious, well FURNISHED BED ROOMS; lift. Terms on application.

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Just opening. Modernized Corner Residence facing South and West. Up-to-date bed-sitting rooms, some with private bath rooms adjoining. Exceptionally well furnished and decorated. Running hot and cold water in all rooms. Comfortable beds. Compactum wardrobes; phone on floors. Single from 35s., including breakfast served in own room, bath, light, service. Inspection invited.

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JUST OPENED.—LUXURIOUS SUITES and BED-SITTING ROOMS; fitted hot and cold water, electric fires; bath every floor. Rooms from 2gns. Suites from 4½gns.—32, Elvaston-place. 'Phone, Western 6051.

KENSINGTON, 12, OBSERVATORY-GARDENS.—VACANCY ROOMS, Unfurnished; high class; good service, catering; ideal for gentlemen. Park 6146.

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KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—A perfectly equipped and beautiful First Floor SUITE, facing Gardens; also Bed-Sitting Rooms; near Park, Tube, and Oratory.—Kens. 8754.

LADIES' NATIONAL CLUBS, LTD.

Office: 143, Cromwell-road, S.W.7. Western 6427.

Unfurnished Rooms 24th June or earlier.

Rents weekly include light and baths.

GROUP 1.—(Full minimum.)

11, Cromwell-road.—25s., 50s.

5, Cromwell-road.—25s. 45s.

7, Cromwell-road.—25s. 35s., 45s.

10, Ashburn-gardens.—NONE.

47, Barkston-gardens.—21s.

49, Barkston-gardens.—35s.

17, Hornton-street.—17s., 21s.

15, Vicarage-gate.—31s.

122, Westcombe-terrace.—25s., 35s.

45, Inverness-terrace.—25s., 31s., 52s.

23, Gray's-hill.—30s., 45s., 55s.

72, Holland-park.—42s.

24, Holland-park.—21s., 25s., 37s.

39, Dorset-square, Baker-street.—52s.

BEXHILL, 16, Knole-road.—No list received.

BRIGHTON, 3, Chichester-place.—22s.

ST. LEONARDS, 169, London-road.—18s. 23s. 25s.

EASTBOURNE, 5-11, Hartington-place.—21s. 35s. 42s.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS, The Summit.—NONE.

CLIFTON, Bristol, 28, Pembroke-road.—25s., 32s.

CLIFTON, 1, Richmond Park-road.—25s.

BOURNEMOUTH, 24, Poole-road.—15s., 18s., 27s.

CLIFTONVILLE, 5, Beresford-gardens.—15s., 21s., 35s.

BEDFORD, 46-48, Clapham-road.—9s., 21s., 27s.

GROUP 2.—(Breakfasts only.)

7, Barkston-gardens.—42s.

32, Barkston-gardens.—35s. (Suite).

110, Westbourne-terrace.—25s.

127, Westbourne-terrace.—NONE.

35, Inverness-terrace.—25s.

71, Linden-gardens, W.2.—23s., 25s., 30s.

GROUP 3.—(Dinners only.)

41, Barkston-gardens.—NONE.

78, Philbeach-gardens.—NONE.

107, Philbeach-gardens.—15s. 6d.

30, Philbeach-gardens.—25s., 30s.

20, Collingham-gardens.—NONE.

26, Holland-park.—NONE.

27, Holland-park.—25s.

30, Holland-park.—NONE.

66, Holland-park.—25s., 32s., 35s.

85, Holland-park.—27s.

7, Leinster-square.—20s., 27s.

6, Inverness-terrace.—NONE.

26, Palace-court.—21s., 23s.

2, Woodchurch-road.—21s., 23s.

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FOR FURNISHED VACANCIES APPLY DIRECT.

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LONDON (two min. Earl's Court Station).—Select BOARD-RESIDENCE; bed and breakfast; moderate terms; gas fires, constant hot water, bath, 'phone.—39, Collingham-place, S.W. 'Phone, Frobisher 6762.

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MAIDA VALE.—FURNISHED SERVICE SUITES and BATH from 2½gns. to 4gns.; also rooms; restaurant. Apply 139, Lauderdale-mansions. Tele.: Abercorn 2240.

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NEAR LONDON Central Tube.—Comfortable BED-SITTING ROOM in lady's private house; full or partial board optional.—Miss Emery, 39, Elliot-road, N.W.4. Hendon 2532.

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FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL ESTABLISHMENT, overlooking beautiful Kensington Gardens. Central all parts of London. Gas and electric fires. Hot and cold running water basins in every bed room. Nothing but the best English food served. Special terms for families. FULL BOARD from £2 12s. 6d. weekly (or 10s. 6d. daily), including four meals, baths, boots, and attendance.

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UNFURNISHED ONE-ROOM FLATLETS IN KENSINGTON.

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TEN MILES FROM LONDON.

A charming Residence standing in 10 acres of wooded gardens. Tennis, croquet, billiards, West Kent Golf Club five minutes' walk. Bus service.

Central heating, gas fires in all bed rooms.

Close to Hickley and Chislehurst Stations.

Catering a special feature.

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4, HARRINGTON-GARDENS, South Kensington, minute Gloucester-road Station.—Charming BED-SITTING ROOMS; newly furnished, divan beds, gas fires; constant hot water; from 25s. single, £2 2s. double; lounge; meals optional. Kensington 6342.

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55, 56, 57, COURTFIELD-GARDENS, S.W.5. A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL in QUIET POSITION, OVERLOOKING GARDENS. Gas fires, hot and cold water in bed rooms. Private sitting rooms, also bed-sitting rooms. Only three minutes Gloucester-road Tube and Met. Excellent cooking. Small room and breakfast, 3gns. Full board from 3gns. inclusive. 'Phone Prob. 7006.

102-103, QUEEN'S GATE, S.W.7.

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Newly opened. A first-class Residence.

Replete with all modern conveniences.

Close S. Kensington Station. Parks, Museums.

Excellent service and best English food.

Passenger lift. Centrally heated. Furnished for comfort.

Bed rooms with hot and cold running water, &c.

Professional and service people recommended.

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W.C.1.—Redecorated house; Bed-Sitting Rooms, breakfast 5s. daily; 27s. 6d. weekly.—54, Torrington-square, near British Museum. (Museum 6009.)

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PERSONAL RECOMMENDATIONS and arrangements made FREE of CHARGE to all requiring ACCOMMODATION. LONDON, COUNTRY, SEASIDE.—Call, write, or 'phone Universal Accommodation Bureau, Abbey House, Westminster. (Vic. 7763.)

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A GERMAN GENTLEMAN seeks BED-SITTING ROOM with breakfast. Also good home wanted for Swedish girl. Call or write Harvey and Harvey, 489a, Oxford-street, W.1.

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LADY going London for medical treatment immediately after Easter, REQUIRES ACCOMMODATION within three minutes' walk Gloucester-road Station, Barkston-street. Sitting room where absolute quiet guaranteed, away from all traffic, big public striking clocks and all disturbances; every convenience essential; careful attention to food cooking, as hotel or boarding houses.—C., 10, Wellington-road, Parkstone, Dorset.

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A COMFORTABLE LEAVE at THE CORDONS, Chalkhill-rd., St. Peter, Broad., no housekeeping worries; private sitting rooms, central heated; coal fires; own produce; nursery; near three links; 45min. Piccadilly.

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ANCIENT FARM, Modernized Baths, three minutes station, 60 miles London; artist's paradise; studio, sole room. Special terms for Easter.—Woolstaplers, 24, Prentice-street, Lavenham, Suffolk.

ANGMERING-on-SEA, SUSSEX.—GUESTS RECEIVED.—Write Shakspeare, Arden.

BETWEEN BEACONSFIELD and GERRARDS CROSS.—BOARD-RESIDENCE in country cottage; bath (hot and cold); electric light; suitable anyone requiring rest and quiet; good food; high, healthy position, near station; terms 2½ guineas; vacant now.—Write Box P.1805, The Times, E.C.4.

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BOARD-RESIDENCE, highly recommended; near golf and sea.—Miss M. Watts, Rock Hill, Rock, near Wadebridge, Cornwall.

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BOURNEMOUTH.—OAKLANDS, West Cliff. Special winter terms; close sea, gardens; gas fires bed rooms; separate tables; excellent cuisine.—A. Kean.

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BOURNEMOUTH (Bath-road), overlooking Pier.—BOARD-RESIDENCE or Private Apartments, with or without board. 'Phone 4254.

BOURNEMOUTH, Wheaton Lodge, Branksome Wood-road.—superior Board-Residence; own grounds; near Pier, &c.; from 3gns.—Mrs. D. Hindby. 'Phone 5087.

BOURNEMOUTH.—NEWLANDS, FRANCES-ROAD. Central. Excellent catering. Every comfort. From 3gns. inclusive.—Write for tariff, or 'phone 6235. Garage.

BOURNEMOUTH.—LAMMERMOOR.—Best position EAST CLIFF; three acres of delightful gardens; own tennis and croquet lawns; garage. Famous for cuisine.

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CRAG HEAD.

GUEST HOUSE of highest class, standing in 2½ acres beautiful grounds; renowned for its comfort and excellent cuisine; 4ft. hot and cold running water; tennis courts; garage. Illustrated tariff post free.—Manager.

BOURNEMOUTH.—Visitors before deciding where to stay should read the HOTEL and BOARD-RESIDENCE COLUMNS of THE TIMES.—For reliable information, concerning these advertisements write "The Times" Representative at Smith's Library, The Square, Bournemouth.

BRIGHTON, 4, POWIS-GROVE.—Lady's detached house, 5min. West Pier; farm produce, home cooking. From 2gns. Easter 10s. daily. Tele. 4676.

COMFORTABLE APARTMENTS or Board-Residence in one minute station, electric service; good cooking; recommended.—Wilson, York-road, Guildford.

CORNWALL.—BOARD-RESIDENCE. Farmhouse near sea, omnibus route; terms moderate.—Mrs. Hosken, Treleague, St. Keverne.

CROMER.—LYNDHURST BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT. Front; electric light; personal supervision; from 2½ gns. according season; tariff.—C. True.

DEVON.—PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED; sunny country house; private sitting room if required; excellent cooking.—Write Box G.1206, The Times, E.C.4.

DEVON, SOUTH.—THURLESTONE.—APARTMENTS. Cross Park House, Telephone, Thurlestone 2. Central heating, h. and c. bed rooms; garage; golf, sea and river fishing one mile; camping field.—Frank Titley.

EASTBOURNE.—CAREW PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL; luxurious house at strictly moderate terms; own garage; grounds, tennis; dance room; good table.

EASTBOURNE, ideal position.—Well-appointed House near Schools, Sea, Golf, Beachy Head; gas fires bed rooms.—Fernleigh, Meads. 'Phone 2675.

EASTBOURNE CLEVEDON, 16, DEVONSHIRE-PLACE, Southern aspect.—Well-appointed ROOMS; minute sea, tram, pier; garage. 'Phone 277.

FOLKESTONE, ST. GENNYS, CLIFTON-GARDENS. Sunny position, overlooking gardens and sea; tennis court. Moderate terms.—Tariff Proprietor.

GUESTS RECEIVED private house, Kent; large shady garden by sea; own tennis; golf, bridge; car; good bathing.—Write Box P.1727, The Times, E.C.4.

GUESTS received large farm; modern conveniences; electric, wireless, 'phone; garage; tennis; excellent table; from 2½gns.—Abbotts Farm, Saffron Walden.

SOUTH DEVON.

GUEST HOUSE; vacancies for Easter; five minutes from sea and golfing sea; hot and cold water in all bed rooms; farm produce.—Jeffrey, Soar Mill Cove, Malborough, Kingsbridge.

HOVE, PORTSDOWN HALL.

Wilbury-road, Close Sea. Easter Vacancies. From 4gns.

HAPPY LADY would like ANOTHER as SOLE PAYING GUEST in house near sea and omnibuses; maid kept; telephone; 3gns. inclusive; references exchanged.—Write Box H.1060, The Times Bureau, Brighton.

ISLE of WIGHT GUIDE with Map; well illustrated; good description. "Where to Stay." Price 9d., from all booksellers; post free 11d. from A.B.C. Offices, 33, Portland-street, Southampton.

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Law Report, April 8

SUMMARY OF CASES

A Divisional Court—the Lord Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Avory, and Mr. Justice Branson—dismissed the first appeal to reach the High Court under the "Derating Act." It was said to govern 40,000 assessments. The Court held that sporting rights over agricultural land when severed from the land and not let were separate hereditaments and not to be included with the agricultural land in the "special list." (HASTINGS v. REVENUE OFFICER FOR WALSINGHAM RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.)

The special jury in Mr. Justice McCardie's Court awarded the plaintiff £1,850 in the action in which Mr. Robert Sohr claimed against Bolivia Concessions, Limited, damages for wrongful dismissal from his position as emigration officer to the company. The company alleged that he acted in breach of the terms of his agreement of service while on a tour of inspection of the company's concession lands in Bolivia. The defendants denied liability and counterclaimed for alleged breach of contract. In addition to the £1,850 a further sum of £1,000 was agreed to be due to the plaintiff in respect of arrears of salary and expenses. (SOHR v. BOLIVIA CONCESSIONS, LIMITED.)

Mr. Justice Wright found for the plaintiff in the action in which Mr. A. J. Penney claimed from Photomaton Parent Corporation, Limited, £208 6s. 8d., which he alleged was due to him, as one month's salary to the end of September, 1928, as manager of that company's supplies department. The defendants pleaded the Statute of Frauds, and denied that they were liable to pay the money. (PENNEY v. PHOTOMATON PARENT CORPORATION, LIMITED.)

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
KING'S BENCH DIVISION
SLANDER AND ASSAULT ACTION AGAINST AN HOTEL

HEATON v. STRAND HOTEL, LIMITED

(*Before* MR. JUSTICE HORRIDGE *and a Special Jury*)

The hearing was begun of an action in which Mrs. Clara Daisy Heaton, the wife of Mr. Arthur Reginald Heaton, of Copers Cope-road, Beckenham, Kent, claimed damages for alleged slander and assault from the Strand Hotel, Limited, proprietors of the Regent Palace Hotel, W.

The defendants denied that the words complained of were spoken and they also denied the assault.

At the conclusion of the plaintiff's case his LORDSHIP held that the words complained of were not, in their ordinary sense, capable of the meaning alleged. The case proceeded on the issue of the alleged assault.

Mr. C. G. Armstrong Cowan appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. C. Salmon for the defendants.

MR. COWAN, in opening the case, said that Mrs. Heaton had been married for 10 years and had a son, aged nine. When she had visited London for shopping and other purposes she had occasionally visited the Regent Palace Hotel for tea in the afternoon and she had also been there for dinner with her husband and friends.

On July 2, 1929, Mrs. Heaton came to London and spent the day in shopping. In the evening she called on a friend, Mrs. Manowitz, who carried on a wholesale milliner's business in Great Marlborough-street, W. They decided to dine together and at about 7.2[illegible] p.m. they arrived at the grill-room at the Regent Palace Hotel. The room was very full and there were a number of people waiting for tables. Mrs. Heaton and Mrs. Manowitz therefore went upstairs and sat in the lounge, talking. A Mr. Hawkins, a friend of Mr. and Mrs. Heaton, came up and spoke to them. On three occasions a waitress asked them whether they wanted any refreshment, but as they were about to have dinner, they declined, except that on the last occasion Mrs. Manowitz ordered an orangeade.

"WANTED IN THE MANAGER'S ROOM."

While the waitress was fetching the orangeade, a floor attendant came up, tapped Mrs. Manowitz on the shoulder and said: "Excuse me, you are wanted in the manager's room. The manager would like to speak to you and your friend." The man spoke politely, but loud enough to be heard at the neighbouring tables. He took them to a small office, which was not the manager's office, where they saw Mr. Thorne.

Neither Mrs. Heaton nor Mrs. Manowitz was asked to sit down. Mrs. Heaton asked whether Mr. Thorne wanted to speak to them. Mr. Thorne said, very quickly and angrily: "Will you take your custom elsewhere? We do not require you here again." Mrs. Heaton was very surprised, and said: "I beg your pardon. I do not know what you are talking about. Will you please explain?" Mr. Thorne said: "I give no reasons." Mrs. Heaton said: "But you must. Will you call the manager?" He said: "I am the manager." Mrs. Heaton replied: "But I know you are not the manager." Mr. Thorne said: "Anyway, we don't want you here. Clear out, or I will put you out."

The door of the office was slightly open and people were passing outside. During the conversation a uniformed porter entered. Mrs. Heaton again asked to see the manager, and, on Mr. Thorne repeating that he was the manager, she asked to be allowed to telephone to her husband, saying that Mr. Heaton often visited the hotel, and that Mr. Thorne probably knew him. Mr. Thorne replied very rudely: "You cannot telephone here. Clear out."

Meanwhile, the porter was trying to get Mrs. Manowitz out. Mrs. Heaton explained how they had gone into the lounge because the grill-room was full, but no explanations were of any use. The porter caught hold of Mrs. Manowitz's arm and started to assist her out of the office. She turned round, and said: "Don't you dare do that."

By that time there were several persons outside the room. Mrs. Heaton was in tears. She turned to join Mrs. Manowitz, who had left the room, and Mr. Thorne pushed her on the shoulder. When they had gone out into the street, Mr. Thorne stood on the steps of the hotel and waved them away. Any onlooker must have thought that the two women were being turned out of the hotel because they were undesirable, and had been there for an immoral and improper purpose.

In the street they met Mr. Hawkins, who took them back into the hotel. They went to the manager's office and there saw the manager, Mr. Proserpi. They asked for an apology for what had happened, but all that Mr. Proserpi would say was that the hotel would apologise to the women's husbands "if they had any," a remark that certainly did not remedy the wrong that had been done. Next day Mrs. Heaton called and saw Mr. Proserpi and several other officials of the hotel. They expressed extreme regret for what had happened, saying that such a thing would not occur again and that the man who had represented himself as being the manager had been severely reprimanded. They refused, however, to give a written apology, and Mr. Heaton said that he must place the matter in the hands of his solicitors.

"NOT SPENDING MONEY ON DRINKS"

Mrs. Heaton, giving evidence, said that, when she asked Mr. Thorne to explain why he asked them to "take their custom elsewhere," he replied: "I am not forced to give any reasons, but, if you really want to know, it is because you were not spending money on drinks." She tried to impress on him that she was not the type of woman that he apparently thought she was and that he had made a very big mistake. She also said that she thought that what had occurred was "the most terrible thing that had ever happened."

MR. COWAN.—What was your condition after these incidents?—I was very ill and upset.

Cross-examined, Mrs. Heaton denied that she and Mrs. Manowitz had been sitting in the lounge for two hours without ordering anything before the floor-attendant came up and spoke to them. She had not been there more than 10 minutes.

MR. SALMON.—Did the waitress come up to you three times in 10 minutes?—She did.

Previously to this, on various occasions, if you found yourself with time to spare, did you not go and sit in the lounge listening to the band for a considerable time without buying anything?—Never.

Mrs. Lena Manowitz, of Caversham-road, N.W., said that, when she and Mrs. Heaton were in Mr. Thorne's office, the porter came to her and said: "Now, come along, out of here. If you don't get out, I'll chuck you out." He then caught hold of her arm. She said: "How dare you put your hand on me? This is more than I can stand." She also had brought an action for slander and assault against the Strand Hotel, Limited.

Mr. Arthur Reginald Heaton said that when he said that he was going to put the matter into the hands of his solicitors Mr. Taylor [an official of the Regent Palace Hotel] said: "Please don't do that. That is the last thing we want you to do."

At the conclusion of Mrs. Heaton's case, his LORDSHIP held that the words complained of, in their ordinary sense, were not capable of the meaning that Mrs. Heaton was not a moral woman. There might be, he said, a hundred reasons for turning a person out of an hotel. The reason which Mr. Thorne gave was that Mrs. Heaton had sat in the lounge for a long time without ordering drink.

THE DEFENCE

MR. SALMON, opening the defence on the issue of assault, said that Mr. Thorne was a man of unblemished reputation and he would say that he never touched Mrs. Heaton at all. They were alone in the room at the time and the question would be which of them the jury believed. When Mrs. Heaton saw Mr. Proserpi on her return to the hotel not a word was said about her having been assaulted. Before she was asked to speak to Mr. Thorne, Mrs. Heaton had been in the lounge for a considerable time without ordering anything. On several occasions she had done the same thing. If people were allowed to use the lounge as a sort of shelter, while they listened to the band, the hotel would never pay a dividend. They were entitled to ask Mrs. Heaton to leave if they did not like her lack of custom and it was difficult to think of a more courteous manner in which she could have been asked to go.

Mr. Frederick William Thorne, assistant superintendent at the Inquiry Office at the Regent Palace Hotel, said that he had occupied that post for two years. He had previously served for 12 years in the Army and 26 years in the police, leaving with an exemplary character. He watched Mrs. Heaton and Mrs. Manowitz in the lounge from 7 p.m. to 7.55 p.m. on July 2, and during that time they had no refreshment. He had seen them on three or four previous occasions sitting in the lounge without ordering anything.

When Mrs. Heaton and Mrs. Manowitz were brought into the office he said to them: "I must ask you ladies please to transfer your custom elsewhere. You have been seen sitting about the lounge without purchasing anything." Mrs. Heaton replied: "I cannot drink the stuff in there." Mrs. Manowitz said: "Come along. We will go somewhere else."

MR. SALMON.—Did you touch Mrs. Heaton? No, sir. I was never within 6ft. of her.

Miss Nelly Ivy Gladys Gardiner, a waitress at the Regent Palace Hotel, said that she first saw Mrs. Heaton and Mrs. Manowitz in the lounge between 5.30 and 6 p.m. She had seen Mrs. Heaton in the lounge on previous occasions, but not so often as Mrs. Manowitz. On five occasions on July 2 she asked them whether she could serve them with anything. After the fourth occasion she reported their refusal to Mr. Thill, the superintendent. It was only when Mr. Thill and Mr. Thorne were standing near them that they said that they would have a small orangeade. (Laughter.) Altogether they were in the lounge between two and 2½ hours.

Miss Gardiner told the Judge that she could remember what occurred, because it was the only case which she had ever had occasion to report.

Mr. Frank Hircock, door attendant at the Regent Palace Hotel, denied that he ever touched Mrs. Manowitz. She was quite reasonable and walked out of her own free will. Mr. Thorne never touched Mrs. Heaton.

Mr. Amilcare Proserpi, manager of the hotel, said that when he saw Mrs. Heaton on the evening of July 2 she told him that the matter was not important. He did not think it necessary to make inquiries on the spot.

The hearing was adjourned.

Solicitors.—Mr. C. H. Rimington Taylor; Messrs. Bartlett and Gluckstein.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
KING'S BENCH DIVISION
FIRST APPEAL UNDER THE DERATING ACT

HASTINGS v. REVENUE OFFICER FOR WALSINGHAM RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

(*Before the* LORD CHIEF JUSTICE, MR. JUSTICE AVORY *and* MR. JUSTICE BRANSON)

Their LORDSHIPS to-day dismissed the first appeal to come before the High Court under the Rating and Valuation (Apportionment) Act, 1928 (18 and 19 Geo. 5 c. 44). It was stated that 40,000 assessments depended on this case.

The matter arose on a case stated under Baines's Act on an appeal to Quarter Sessions against a decision of the North West Norfolk (No. 6) Assessment Committee.

The appellant, Lord Hastings, of Melton Constable Park, Melton Constable, Norfolk, was the owner of certain agricultural lands in the parish of Melton Constable in the rating area of the Walsingham Rural District Council. The lands were let to various agricultural tenants on yearly tenancies, the appellant receiving the rents, and the total area of such lands was approximately 590 acres. In all those tenancies the rights of sporting, as defined by section 6 of the Rating Act, 1874, were reserved to the appellant, and were not let by him to any person; the appellant was entitled to and in fact did exercise such rights over the lands.

In the first new valuation list made in accordance with Part II. of the Rating and Valuation Act, 1925, for the rating area of Walsingham Rural District, the various agricultural tenants above referred to were assessed as the occupiers of the lands. In estimating the gross, net annual, and rateable value of the lands, the directions contained in section 6 (1) of the Rating Act, 1874, were not followed, but such values were estimated as if the rights were severed and let. No such application as was authorized by that subsection was made by any of the occupiers.

In the valuation list the appellant was assessed as the owner and occupier of property separately valued and described in the list as "sporting rights over 590 acres." No sum was entered in the columns headed "Gross value" and "Net annual value," but the "Rateable value" was entered as £44.

The appellant asked for the deletion of the assessment on the ground that the rights of sporting should not be separately valued or rated. The assessment committee having refused to amend the list, the appellant gave notice of appeal to Quarter Sessions. To that appeal the present respondent (the revenue officer) could not be made a party, because the provisions of the Rating and Valuation (Apportionment) Act, 1928, were not applicable thereto.

The Walsingham Rural District Council, as rating authority, duly deposited the draft special list under the Rating and Valuation Apportionment Act, 1928. [The purpose of the special list is to take out of the valuation list in force those agricultural and industrial hereditaments which are entitled to relief from rates under that Act.] In the draft special list the lands were entered and the tenants assessed, but the sporting rights were left as a separate assessment in the valuation list.

The appellant's objection on the ground that the sporting rights should not have been separately assessed, but that the value thereof should have been included in the assessments of the lands, which should have been increased by the value of the sporting rights, was dismissed by the assessment committee. The appellant gave notice of appeal to Quarter Sessions, and in accordance with the provisions of the First Schedule to the Rating and Valuation (Apportionment) Act, 1928, notice was served on the revenue officer and, by consent, the earlier appeal against the valuation list was respited until after the decision on this case, to which the revenue officer gave notice of his intention to appear as respondent.

THE CONTENTIONS

The appellant contended:—(1) That the rights of sporting did not constitute a separate hereditament, and that there was no power to treat them as such for the purposes of the new valuation list or of the special list. (2) That seeing that the rights of sporting were severed from the occupation of the land and were not let, and seeing that the owner of the rights received rent for the land, the rights should not be separately valued and should not be separately entered in the valuation list. (3) That the gross and net annual values of the lands in the valuation list and in the special list should be estimated as if the rights of sporting were not severed. (4) That the rateable values of the lands (including the rights of sporting) should be entered in the draft special list as nil.

The respondent contended:—(i.) That the rights of sporting constituted a separate hereditament or hereditaments and that therefore it was necessary to treat them as such for the purposes of the valuation list and the special list. (ii.) That the rights of sporting were not an agricultural hereditament, or part of an agricultural hereditament. (iii.) That the rights of sporting were properly excluded from the special list. (iv.) That the net annual value of the sporting rights should be stated separately and not added to the net annual value of the lands in the valuation list. (v.) That no addition should have been made to, and/or no amount included in the value of the lands appearing in the special list in respect of the sporting rights. (vi.) That the decision of the assessment committee was correct, at any rate as regarded the special list.

If the Court were of opinion that the respondent's contentions (i.), (ii.), (iii.), and (vi.) or any of them were correct, the appeal was to be dismissed; if the Court should be of opinion that the appellant's contentions or any of them were correct, the appeal should be allowed and the special list amended. In any other event the appeal should be determined in accordance with the judgment of the Court.

Mr. Konstam, K.C., and Mr. Trustram Eve appeared for the appellant; the Attorney-General (Sir William Jowitt, K.C.) and Mr. Wilfrid Lewis for the respondent.

JUDGMENT

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE, in giving judgment, after stating the facts, said that the interesting question involved might be stated quite simply. It was: How, in relation to the law of rating as that law had now become, did sporting rights stand where they were severed from the occupation of the land and were not let?

The argument for the appellant might be stated thus: As the result of several statutes, agricultural land, as such, had ceased to have a rateable value; but where sporting rights, though severed, were not separately let, they formed part of the agricultural land, and where the whole had ceased to be rateable, the part had also ceased to be rateable. It mattered not that in other circumstances, where the sporting rights were separately let, they had a rateable value. Where they were not separately let it was said that their rateable value was nil.

Against that view, various contentions were urged on behalf of the respondent, the revenue officer. And one was bound to say that at first blush it would be a little surprising if the Legislature in its anxiety to grant relief in certain hard cases had deliberately or inadvertently relieved sporting rights from all liability to rates. If that were the true conclusion to be derived from the Acts, it would be necessary to give effect to it, but was it the true conclusion?

The history of the matter was capable of tolerably brief statement. By the Rating Act, 1874, it was provided that the then existing system of rating should extend to certain hereditaments other than those mentioned in the Act of Elizabeth (43 Eliz., C. 2), and among them to rights of sporting, as therein defined, "when severed from the occupation of the land." It was not suggested that sporting rights were the subject of rating when not severed. Section 6 (1) of that Act dealt with the case where sporting rights were severed, but not let. In that case it was enacted that the sporting rights were not to be separately valued or let, but the land was to be rated as though the sporting rights were not severed, subject to certain rights of the occupier if the rateable value were increased thereby.

It was to be observed that in that subsection the words were: "The said rights shall not be *separately* valued or rated"—a different thing from saying that they were not to be valued or rated. On the contrary, it was clear that they were, and that special arrangements were made for the case where the rateable value was increased by the inclusion of sporting rights.

Already by section 3 sporting rights had been made a rateable hereditament.

It was in those circumstances that from time to time steps were taken to relieve the burden on agricultural land. His Lordship referred to the Agricultural Rates Act, 1896, and to the Rating and Valuation (Apportionment) Act, 1928, in which at length provision was made for the actual physical distinction in the valuation lists of certain hereditaments, including "agricultural heleditaments." "Agricultural hereditaments" were defined as "agricultural land" or "agricultural buildings." From the definition of "agricultural land" in that Act as in the Act of 1896 "land kept or preserved mainly or exclusively for purposes of sport or recreation" was expressly excluded. Finally, by the Local Government Act, 1929, section 67 (which was future from the point of view of some of the dates in the present case), agricultural land was to be deemed to have no rateable value and no particulars with respect to such land were to be included in any subsequent valuation list.

It was in those circumstances, founding himself, indeed, on the legislation leading up to the Act of 1928, but reinforcing himself by that Act, that the appellant contended that those sporting rights had a nil value, because the agricultural land over which they were exercised had a nil value. The respondent contended that the sporting rights were hereditaments, and that it was necessary so to treat them. He (his Lordship) thought that that contention was correct, and that that conclusion followed from the Act of 1874, though it might be that some of the machinery in Section 6 of that Act was, though not expressly repealed, rendered obsolete. He thought the respondent's second contention that the sporting rights were not an agricultural hereditament or part of one, was also correct. *Mutatis mutandis* the considerations raised in Alton Urban District Council v. Spicer (20 *The Times* L.R., 296; [1904] 1 K.B., 678) applied here. Sporting rights, when severed, no less than land mainly or exclusively preserved for sport, were excluded from agricultural land. The respondent's other contentions followed from those two.

It had been suggested that a crux might arise in making the new valuation list under the Local Government Act, 1929. That could be dealt with when it arose. To construe that section was not necessary, but it was indicated as a difficulty lying in wait for rating authorities at no distant date. It seemed to him to raise no insuperable difficulty in the way of identifying sporting rights over the lands in question.

For those reasons the appeal should be dismissed.

MR. JUSTICE AVORY also gave judgment dismissing the appeal, and MR. JUSTICE BRANSON concurred.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Peacock and Goddard, for Messrs. Hill and Perks, Norwich; the Treasury Solicitor.

*** The judgments will be fully reported in *The Times* Law Reports.

KING'S BENCH DIVISION
A COMPANY'S FORMER EMIGRATION OFFICER AWARDED DAMAGES

SOHR v. BOLIVIA CONCESSIONS, LIMITED

(*Before* MR. JUSTICE MCCARDIE *and a Special Jury*)

The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff and awarded £1,850 damages in the action in which Mr. Robert Sohr, of 17, Marlborough-road, Chiswick, W.4, claimed against Bolivia Concessions, Limited, of 453-455, Salisbury House, London-wall, E.C.2, damages for wrongful dismissal from his employment in the defendant company, by whom he was engaged for the purpose of securing a number of European families to emigrate to the company's concession lands in Bolivia, South America. The plaintiff was dismissed while he was inspecting the concession lands in Bolivia by a letter from the company dated September 27, 1928. It was agreed that he should receive £1,000 in respect of arrears of salary and expenses.

The defendant company denied liability and counterclaimed for damages in respect of alleged breach of contract by the plaintiff.

Mr. H. du Parcq, K.C., Mr. C. Gallop, and Mr. P. Spicer appeared for the plaintiff; Sir Patrick Hastings, K.C., Sir Albion H. Richardson, K.C., and Mr. T. Springer for the defendant company.

MR. JUSTICE MCCARDIE, in summing up, said that the defendants alleged that the plaintiff was guilty of such conduct while representing the company in Bolivia as to justify his dismissal. They said that, in substance, he threatened to shoot Mr. Fangen. A servant was fully entitled to exert the right of self-defence if he thought that he was about to be seriously assaulted, and if he really feared for his safety he would be entitled to threaten to shoot. On the other hand, if he was not in any real fear for his life or personal safety, then he would not be justified in using or threatening to use a revolver.

SOMEWHAT VIOLENT TEMPERAMENTS

The question was what really happened in the present case. Both Mr. Sohr and Mr. Fangen were of somewhat violent and emotional temperaments, and it was also obvious that neither of the two men liked the other. Mr. Sohr had said that the place was the cemetery of the company's money and that he would report Mr. Fangen to the directors o. the company and to the League of Nations.

"You may think," continued his Lordship, "that he was acting fairly in what he thought was a reasonable measure when he drew his revolver and said: 'If you touch me I will shoot.' In cross-examination it came out that the worst that Mr. Fangen said was, 'You can —— well walk if you won't ride.' Mr. Fangen, admittedly, was not armed at all, and there was no striking. Are you really able to believe that the plaintiff has given the true account of the matters?" His Lordship then referred to the evidence given in corroboration of the plaintiff's story.

If they (the jury) accepted in substance the defendants' case that Mr. Sohr threatened with a revolver, without justification, to shoot Mr. Fangen, then they would, no doubt, come to the conclusion that he was rightly dismissed. If they accepted Mr. Sohr's version, that he was threatened with assault by Mr. Fangen, though not actually assaulted, and used his revolver by gesture merely by way of self defence, then there was no justification for his dismissal.

The jury, as stated, awarded the plaintiff £1,850 for damages for wrongful dismissal.

MR. DU PARCQ said that the figure agreed on the issue as to salary and expenses was £1,000, and he asked for judgment for £2,850, with costs, and for the costs on the counterclaim.

His LORDSHIP added that some of the facts revealed about Bolivia during the hearing of the case were unfortunate. He thought that it ought not to be thought that the facts in this case were condemnatory of Bolivia itself. It was rightly said that there were enormous possibilities and opportunities for a large and prosperous development. He said that because Bolivia might be disturbed if it heard of attacks on the country when there were only attacks on a few minor incidents.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Durnford and Son; Messrs. Ashurst, Morris, Crisp and Co.

CHANCERY DIVISION
APPOINTMENT OF A RECEIVER

IN RE THE TEXTILE INDUSTRIAL TRUST COMPANY, LIMITED: LORD DROGHEDA v. THE COMPANY

(*Before* MR. JUSTICE LUXMOORE)

This was a motion on behalf of the Earl of Drogheda and the Right Hon. Edward Shortt, the trustees of the Debenture stockholders of Textile Industrial Trust Company, Limited, for the appointment of a receiver and manager.

Mr. Wilfrid Hunt appeared on the motion; Mr. P. L. Brough for Debenture stockholders; and Mr. Cecil Turner for the company.

MR. HUNT said that the company did not oppose the motion. There was a Debenture stock trust deed of October, 1928, of which the applicants were trustees, to secure a sum of £500,000 stock, of which £300,000 was issued. In certain events the security became enforceable by the terms of the deed, such as that the liabilities of the company exceeded its assets, or that it was carrying on business at a loss, or if the further carrying it on was likely to endanger the security of the Debenture stockholders. The last-mentioned had now rendered the security enforceable.

MR. JUSTICE LUXMOORE.—What is the nature of the business?

MR. HUNT.—That of a trust and finance company.

Counsel referred to the affidavit of Mr. Shortt, which showed that by its profit and loss account the company had carried on business at a loss amounting to £16,027 since its incorporation down to February last, that the liabilities now exceeded the assets, and that the stocks, shares, and securities, which cost £586,816, were now valued at £190,742. The total assets were £190,776, against total liabilities £237,512. The Debenture stock loan was still £300,000. Counsel added that it was a most unfortunate state of affairs, and the applicants asked that Mr. C. J. G. Palmour, chartered accountant, should be appointed receiver and manager.

MR. JUSTICE LUXMOORE.—This is not a case for the appointment of a receiver and manager. I will appoint Mr. Palmour receiver, with liberty to act at once.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Last, Riches, and Fitton; Messrs. Bircham and Co.

Charles Jones, 48, a Birmingham man, was sentenced at Salford yesterday to six months' imprisonment for stealing a quantity of copper salts and cyanide of potassium. The police alleged that Jones had stolen the goods for the purpose of making base coin.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
KING'S BENCH DIVISION
CLAIM AGAINST A HATRY COMPANY

PENNEY v. PHOTOMATON PARENT CORPORATION, LIMITED

(*Before* MR. JUSTICE WRIGHT)

His LORDSHIP found for the plaintiff in this action in which Mr. Alfred John Penney, of Sylva, Putney Heath, Surrey, claimed from Photomaton Parent Corporation, Limited, of Dorland House, 14, Regent-street, S.W., £208 6s. 8d., which he alleged was the agreed monthly remuneration to be paid him as manager of the defendant company's supplies department pursuant to a minute of the board of directors dated November 7, 1928.

The defendant company denied liability to pay the amount claimed.

Mr. Penney, who formerly carried on business in New Bond-street as a mantle manufacturer and merchant, became managing director of the defendant company in June, 1928, at a salary of £5,000 a year, and it was said that in the following November a fresh arrangement was made with him by Clarence Hatry, who was deputy chairman of the board, under which he (the plaintiff) was appointed to manage the company's supplies department at a salary of £2,500 a year. The defendant company, among other defences, pleaded that Mr. Penney repudiated the agreement and that that repudiation was accepted.

It was stated that the decision would go a long way to settle the plaintiff's claim to salary for other months.

Mr. Pritt, K.C., and Mr. St. John Field appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Stuart Bevan, K.C., and Mr. van den Berg for the defendant company.

JUDGMENT

His LORDSHIP, in giving judgment for the plaintiff, said that it appeared that 90 per cent. of the defendant company's shares were held by what was known until quite recently as the Hatry group—that was, by Hatry himself, Austin Friars Trust, and some associated companies. Some of the circumstances of the case would be unintelligible but for the personality of Hatry. Both parties assumed that, whatever the limits of judicial knowledge, he (his Lordship) must be taken to know at least what was known by the public generally of that famous financier and some of his activities and the scandals which came to light in September of last year.

The plaintiff was introduced to Hatry, who seemed to take a fancy to him, for he was appointed managing director of the defendant company at £5,000 a year. It was at the same meeting that Hatry himself was appointed a director and deputy chairman of the company, and he (his Lordship) had no doubt that, owing to the personality of Hatry and from his position of controlling 90 per cent. of the shares, he was the dominant feature in the management of the company. It was said by several of the witnesses that he was somewhat punctilious in getting the directors to confirm what he had previously done, but no one had suggested that the board on any occasion refused to confirm any proposition that he put forward, and it seemed that the introduction of the plaintiff as managing director was due to the decision of Hatry. He was appointed for three years from June 27, 1928.

The evidence showed that a few months afterwards Hatry was not satisfied with the plaintiff's activities as managing director. Hatry had met Mr. Dawson, an Australian, who, he thought, might be more useful in the company, so Mr. Dawson was made a director and some time in October there was an agreement that he should act as joint managing director. That was undoubtedly at the desire and through the decision of Hatry. That arrangement, however, did not work, and, thereupon, on November 7, 1928, Hatry, who had made up his mind that he did not want the plaintiff any longer as managing director, either solely or jointly with Mr. Dawson, but wanted the latter as sole managing director, had a discussion with the plaintiff.

Hatry knew that the plaintiff had an agreement with the defendant company for three years at £5,000 a year and that there was no means of getting out of that agreement. He therefore made a proposal to the plaintiff which was contained in a letter of November 7, 1928. It was an agreement between himself, as representing Austin Friars Trust, and the plaintiff, whereas the terms of any agreement between the plaintiff and the defendant company must depend on what was arranged at the meeting of the directors of that company and not on any arrangement which Hatry made.

THE MINUTE OF THE BOARD MEETING

His Lordship read Hatry's letter of November 7 and the plaintiff's reply of November 13, 1928 (already given in *The Times* report of the case), and said that that was the agreement between Hatry and the plaintiff, but the defendant company was no party to it. The agreement between that company and the plaintiff depended on what was said and done at the board meeting on November 7, in respect of which he had the minute and evidence of directors. The minute said that Hatry reported that he had made arrangements with Mr. Penney whereby the latter was to join the boards of other companies, and would, therefore, be unable to continue as managing director, but that he could give time to the supplies department and was prepared to undertake those duties at a salary of £2,500 a year. The minute went on to say that Mr. Penney confirmed that arrangement, and that it was accordingly resolved that his resignation as managing director of the company be received to take effect at that date.

That cancelled the original arrangement between the plaintiff and the defendant company, and the question was what was substituted for it. The resignation was accepted on the terms that the plaintiff was to undertake duties at £2,500 a year, and in his Lordship's opinion that was the true meaning of the minute. The plaintiff was a very conscientious witness and both he and Mr. Wilfrid de Selincourt, who was also a most reliable witness, had said positively that at the meeting no question of time was mentioned. His Lordship was quite satisfied that if any question of time had been mentioned it would have been recorded in the minute. The direct evidence was that the board never assented to any period of time, and on that he found that the agreement of November 7 between the plaintiff and the company was silent about the time for which the agreement was to run and was, therefore, an agreement for an indefinite period, terminable on reasonable notice, which might well be six months' notice. Although the board never accepted any definite obligation of time, the plaintiff was no doubt sanguine that it would be long. Moreover, he had the security for three years of Austin Friars Trust, which was a much bigger corporation than the defendant company.

It was said that the plaintiff repudiated the contract and that the repudiation was accepted by the company not asking him to continue his work. He (his Lordship) was clearly of opinion that acceptance of a repudiation in a matter of contract did not operate retrospectively. He found that matters proceeded without trouble under the agreement of November 7, 1928, down till the early part of April, 1929, when the plaintiff was requested to hand over all matters relating to supplies to Mr. Downer. While he was not dismissed, he was told not to do the work which he had arranged to do. Hatry appeared to have taken very little active part in the affairs of the company, having withdrawn himself at the end of 1928, but everybody turned to him, and the plaintiff complained to him that his work had been taken away from him. The directors, however, knew what was being done.

There was no breach of duty on the plaintiff's part; he was always ready to do any work which the defendant company allowed him to do and was always available. It seemed impossible to say that he was guilty of any misconduct.

The plaintiff was entitled to succeed, with costs, and there would be judgment accordingly.

MR. PRITT said that, although the amount claimed was comparatively small, the judgment involved much more than the sum recovered.

His LORDSHIP said that someone would have to decide when the agreement came to an end.

On the application of MR. VAN DEN BERG, a stay of execution was granted for seven days.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Bull and Bull; Messrs. J. D. Langton and Passmore.

THE LATE MR. WALLACE NESBITT, K.C.

At the sitting of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council yesterday the LORD CHANCELLOR said that their lordships had heard with great regret of the passing of the Hon. Wallace Nesbitt, whose advocacy before the Board in past years in many important Canadian cases was much appreciated. He was for long a prominent leader of the Canadian Bar, one of his Majesty's counsel, and for a time a Judge of the Supreme Court of Canada. He had a genius for friendship—some of his friends were sitting at the Board now—and his frequent visits to this country were always looked forward to. He had left behind him a high ideal both in professional and private life. Canada and the Empire would not easily forget the services which he rendered and the high example which he set during a brilliant career.

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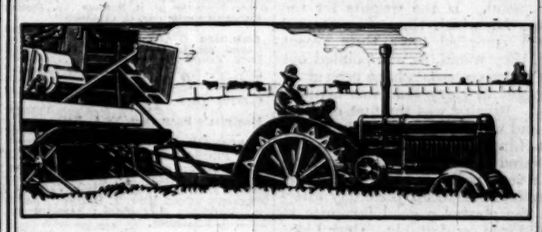

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LAW NOTICES, APRI

Sporting News

RACING

THE AINTREE DOUBLE

LEICESTER MEETING

(FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

I am indebted to a number of correspondents for calling my attention to the fact that the double achieved at Aintree by Hartigan as trainer and Cullinan as rider in the Grand National and the Champion Steeplechase had been done before, and in an even more remarkable manner.

In 1887 Gamecock won the Grand National. He was trained for both races by the same trainer and was ridden in each event by Daniels. As the same horse won both races this is an even more remarkable double than the one which was achieved this year. Gamecock was owned by Mr. Thornewill, who raced under the name of Mr. E. Jay, which explains why this was the name of the owner as given in *Ruff's Guide* for 1888, and answers a question raised by one of my correspondents. Daniels is still alive, and owns the Bridge Inn outside the racecourse at Wolverhampton.

The Leicester Meeting was concluded yesterday in fine weather. There was again a large attendance of visitors and the racing, if not of great importance, was always interesting. The recent running of two horses engaged during the afternoon pointed decisively to their success. They were Rivalry and Solvent, and each was successful. If the weights for the handicaps for which they were started had been compiled after their recent running, they would, as was pointed out in these Notes yesterday, have been given more weight to carry than was actually the case. Rivalry was the first of them to run, and win. I thought that she had won at Lingfield last week when the judge placed her fourth. On that form she was very well handicapped for the Leicestershire Handicap yesterday afternoon. She started a good favourite at 2 to 1 and won comfortably. Dark Light made the running until about a quarter of a mile from the finish when for a moment Bou-Saada flattered, but almost at once Rivalry closed with her and then drew away with the race won. Solvent, ridden by Richards, had been well backed to win the race at Derby which was won by Knight of the Vale. On that occasion she had finished third, beaten for second place by Pomerellen by a head. Yesterday she was ridden by Baines and was favourite at 3 to 1 against. She was well away, led by only Hylands in the early stages of the race. At the end of three furlongs she took up the running and, although pressed by Rent from the Distance, held on to win by half a length. Lady All Alone, ridden by little Rickaby, who promises to make a fine jockey, was third, beaten for second place by only a neck. She started at 50 to 1 against.

The market on the Glen Selling Plate, with which the afternoon's racing was begun, indicated strongly the winner, Gay Girl colt. He had never run before, but he was backed down from 10 to 1 to 3 to 1, at which odds he started favourite. After St. Fagans had made the running for two furlongs the Gay Girl colt drew to the front, and, making the remainder of the running, won with great ease by a length and a half. In his own class he is obviously useful, and his owner had to go to 500 guineas before he could buy him in. When Fox rode Rivalry to success he was completing a double, for earlier in the afternoon he had won the Syston Selling Plate on Happy Dust, who will perhaps be better remembered as Wypo. As Wypo she had won a selling race at Windsor last June, after which she was sold to her present owner for 400 guineas. He changed her name to Happy Dust, and she carried his colours on many occasions without winning once, until she was successful yesterday. She was unplaced, indeed she ran badly, at Lincoln in the race won by Old Dromore. Fox rode a good race to win on her yesterday. A furlong from the finish the favourite, Artabanus, appeared certain to win, but he then weakened, and Happy Dust, ridden hard, came through on the rails and won by a neck.

R. J. Colling as trainer and P. Beasley as rider gained a further success in the Worksop Plate with another two-year-old, Chiquita, owned by Captain Franklin Thomas. Chiquita and Levanon were made joint favourites at 9 to 4 against, and the picking was good, for the pair had the race between them some way from the finish. Levanon was the first to show in front, but Chiquita took up the running at half-way and went on to win with ease. Helsby, belonging to Miss Wilmot, won the Apprentices' Sweepstakes, with which the meeting was concluded. Ably ridden by Brown, he took up the running from Eileandonan early in the Straight and won by a length. Filament, who was a pronounced favourite, ran very indifferently.

TO-DAY'S PROSPECTS FOR PONTEFRACT

HARDWICK PLATE (5f.).—This is a race for two-year-olds and most of those who will be started will be running for the first time. A good newcomer would probably win, for the best of those who have run before would appear to be Bojo, who was third in the race at Warwick won by Oh for a Monocle. As it seems to me that there should be a newcomer capable of better form than this I cannot make a selection.

NEW STANDS HANDICAP (11m.).—Scottish Fusilier ran well at Derby and on that form is not without a chance, while, even with a penalty, Dunlavin Lass, who has already won two races this season, should run well. Good Mint missed a race at Leicester to be started here, but if she is to win it means that Berkeley would about win with 6st. 10lb., and even with that small weight I do not think that he would succeed. Appledore never wins, but he is better handicapped here than he has been for some time and if he did his best he would not be easy to beat. The winner on the handicap, however, seems to me to be CLINTON LASS, who ran very well at Liverpool, and who on that running puts St. Leger in here with less than 8st., and he would surely be fully expected to win such a race as this with much more weight than that. Clinton Lass seems to me the probable winner. In her absence Good Mint might win.

CASTLE SELLING PLATE (5f.).—F. ARMSTRONG'S SELECTED, if he has a runner, should be capable of winning this small race. If he does not have a runner I could not make a selection.

LEEDS SELLING HANDICAP (1m.).—PAINTBOX has a much better chance here than she had in a similar event at Leicester earlier in the week, for although once again she has been given top weight, she seems to me to be some seven or even more pounds better handicapped this afternoon. If she is started she would for that reason certainly be my selection. In her absence I could not make a selection.

PONTEFRACT HANDICAP (1m.).—These three-year-old handicaps at this time of the season are very dangerous, for no one knows how these young animals have fared during the winter. Pomerellen has twice finished second this season, and although she may be nothing out of the ordinary, she is at least fit and well and therefore might win. Her trainer has others in the race, and accordingly my choice is PEACOCK'S SELECTED.

TOWN MAIDEN PLATE (11m.).—I understand that PAL O' MINE will be started for this event. I am convinced that he is a very good three-year-old. He is to run all going well with him, in the Two Thousand Guineas, but has been taken out of the Derby, his able trainer considering that the Epsom course would not suit a horse of his size and build.

PONTEFRACT PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have never won.)

2.30.—The HARDWICK PLATE of 150 sovs.; for two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

	st lb
PAPPLEDORE (Mr. P. Handsley)...Hammett	5 8
DUNRAVIN LASS (10lb. ex.) (Mrs. N. E. Davis)...Clancy	6 8
aCOTTAGE LASS (Sir C. McLeod)...Higgs	6 7
VINCENNES (Mr. Lewis Jones)...Renton	6 7
aMIDI (Mr. Reid Walker)...Bullock	6 7
NIGHTCALL (Mr. H. O. Madden)...Madden	6 7
HIPPIAS II. (Mr. R. Watson)...Easterby	6 7
aTAGRA (Lord Beatty)...Beatty	5 7
aGOOD MINT (Mr. F. B. Barling)...Barling	4 7
PILGRIM'S BELLE (Mr. G. Crabtree)...Armstrong	5 7
ARCHSAGE (Mr. Joseph Benson)...Elsey	4 7
ORBIS (Mr. T. R. Rimell)...Rimell	4 7
IRISH TRUCK (Mr. A. Moraice)...Private	4 7
BOJO (Mr. G. Bartlett)...E. Harper	4 7
TANTIUM (Mr. J. G. Thompson)...Peacock	4 7
HIGHLAND REEL (Mr. H. Braime)...Braime	6 7
CLINTON LASS (Mrs. C. B. Robinson)...Peacock	5 7
MARLBILL'S BEAU (Mrs. V. A. Ketley)...E. Harper	5 7
MARIAN (Mr. H. A. Brown)...H. A. Brown	a 6 12

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

SILKY MAJOR, — ; HALALIE, — ; SCOTTISH FUSILIER, G. BALDING ; COTTAGE LASS, H. WRAGG ; VINGT-SEPT, T. WESTON ; MIDI, D. L. JONES ; HIDALGO III., — ; TAGRA, W. Stephenson ; GOOD MINT, T. Lowrey ; PILGRIM'S BELLE, J. ARMBRIGGE, J. Caldwell ; TANTIUM OF CLINTON LASS, G. Richardson.

3.30.—The CASTLE SELLING PLATE of 200 sovs. Five furlongs.

	Yrs st lb
RAMSEAT (Mr. J. Aitken)...Aitken	4 9 7
ABSCISSUS (Major R. Ratliffe)...Hyams	4 9 7
MUDLARK (Mr. W. H. Thorpe)...Pollock	5 9 7
BENEDICTUS (Mrs. Edgar Wallace)...J. Beary	5 9 7
JOLIMONT (Mr. B. Warner)...F. Armstrong	6 9 7
aSOME PEP (Lieutenant-Colonel J. Carruthers)...R. J. Colling	5 9 4
aNORTH RIDING (Mrs. M. Kinney)...Kelly	a 9 4
BENDIGO (Mr. F. N. Sutton)...E. Harper	5 9 4
MALLOW BRIDGE (Captain J. R. Renwick)...J. Renwick	a 9 4
aARRAN BEG (Mr. F. Deuchar)...F. Armstrong	5 9 4
aSWEET HELEN (Mr. C. Leader)...C. Leader	8 13
GLEN (Mr. P. Jackson)...Reader	3 4
INDIAN EAGLE (Colonel W. F. Story)...Elsey	3 8
FAST STICK (Mr. W. Webster)...Seymour	3 8
FIFTH SON (Mr. J. A. Dawson)...J. Dawson	3 7
BLACK DIAMOND (Captain C. F. Elsey)...Elsey	3 7
ELVERS (Mrs. C. E. Moore)...Coldbeck	3 7
aSCOTCH MINE (Mr. F. Pratt)...F. Pratt	3 7
SOLDIER (Mr. W. H. Thorpe)...Pollock	3 7
OH CURLEY (Mr. J. T. C. Burn)...Moroney	3 7

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

RAMSEAT, J. Simpson ; SOME PEP, P. Beasley ; MUDLARK, T. Baines ; JOLIMONT, R. Perryman ; NORTH RIDING, M. Wing ; BENDIGO, G. Richards ; MALLOW BRIDGE, H. Leach ; ARRAN BEG, — ; SWEET HELEN, T. Clay ; GLENA, — ; INDIAN EAGLE or BLACK DIAMOND, J. Caldwell ; FAST STICK, — ; SCOTCH MINE, Bezant ; SOLECISM, — ; OH CURLEY, J. Dines.

4.0.—The NEW STANDS HANDICAP PLATE of 200 sovs. One and a half.

	Yrs st lb
SILKY MAJOR (Mr. H. F. Clayton)...Elsey	5 9 0
MANHATTAN (Mr. H. Pulitzer)...S. Darling	4 8 9
aHALALIE (Mr. R. W. Armstrong)...R. Armstrong	6 8 7
APACHE (Mrs. Edgar Wallace)...J. Beary	5 8 7
CLASSIER (Mr. H. Sidebottom)...Kirk	5 8 7
SCOTTISH FUSILIER (Mr. W. H. Thorpe)...Pollock	4 8 6
APPLEDORE (Mr. P. Handsley)...Hammett	5 8 5
DUNRAVIN LASS (10lb. ex.) (Mrs. N. E. Davis)...Clancy	6 8 5
aCOTTAGE LASS (Sir C. McLeod)...Higgs	6 7 13
VINCENNES (Mr. Lewis Jones)...Renton	4 7 13
aMIDI (Mr. Reid Walker)...Bullock	4 7 12
NIGHTCALL (Mr. H. O. Madden)...Madden	6 7 10
HIPPIAS II. (Mr. R. Watson)...Easterby	6 7 10
aTAGRA (Lord Beatty)...Beatty	5 7 9
aGOOD MINT (Mr. F. B. Barling)...Barling	4 7 9
ARCHSAGE (Mr. Joseph Benson)...Elsey	4 7 7
ORBIS (Mr. T. R. Rimell)...Rimell	4 7 7
IRISH TRUCK (Mr. A. Moraice)...Private	4 7 7
BOJO (Mr. G. Bartlett)...E. Harper	4 7 4
TANTIUM (Mr. J. G. Thompson)...Peacock	4 7 4
HIGHLAND REEL (Mr. H. Braime)...Braime	6 7 3
CLINTON LASS (Mrs. C. B. Robinson)...Peacock	5 7 3
MARLBILL'S BEAU (Mrs. V. A. Ketley)...E. Harper	5 7 0
MARIAN (Mr. H. A. Brown)...H. A. Brown	a 6 12

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

SILKY MAJOR, — ; HALALIE, — ; SCOTTISH FUSILIER, G. BALDING ; COTTAGE LASS, H. WRAGG ; VINGT-SEPT, T. WESTON ; MIDI, D. L. JONES ; HIDALGO III., — ; TAGRA, W. Stephenson ; GOOD MINT, T. LOWREY ; PILGRIM'S BELLE, J. ARMBRIGGE, J. Caldwell ; TANTIUM OF CLINTON LASS, G. Richardson.

4.30.—The PONTEFRACT HANDICAP PLATE of 200 sovs.; for three-year-olds. One mile.

	st lb
AUTUMN TINTS (Mr. W. J. Peck)...Bailey	9 0
a MERRY LASS (Mrs. G. Rich)...R. J. Colling	8 5
PRINCESS ROSETA (Mr. R. Dand)...Peacock	8 4
aSIDE CAR (Lord Howard de Walden)...D. Waugh	8 1
POMERELLEN (Mr. P. Jackson)...Reader	8 0
MAID (Miss B. Higgs)...Higgs	8 0
aLATCHFORD (Mr. J. M. Clayton)...J. Cannon	7 13
aINVICO (Brigadier-General G. Cheape)...G. Armstrong	7 12
UMBRELLA (Mr. M. S. Carroll)...S. Darling	7 11
HEART OF GOLD (Mr. H. F. Clayton)...Elsey	7 11
aSEMOLA (Mr. F. Pratt)...F. Pratt	7 11
POMARD (Mr. G. Thompson)...Peacock	7 10
aSUNNY IRENE (Mr. F. N. Sutton)...E. Harper	7 10
ROYAL COUNTESS (Mr. T. Green)...Green	7 9
CAPLESS (Mr. W. R. Smith)...Peacock	7 7
aFREE (Mr. J. A. Dawson)...J. Dawson	7 7
SILVER ARROW (Sir G. Bullough)...Peacock	7 7
MOSQUE (Mr. W. H. Thorpe)...Pollock	7 6
aRED LAIRD (Mr. J. H. Bell-Irving)...G. Armstrong	7 6

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

AUTUMN TINTS, — ; MERRY LASS, P. Beasley ; PRINCESS ROSETA, W. Nevett ; SIDE CAR, R. Perryman ; POMERELLEN, A. Richardson ; CADI, H. Wragg ; LATCHFORD, J. Simpson ; INVICO, — ; HEART OF GOLD, J. Caldwell ; SEMOLIN, G. Bezant ; POMARREL, — ; SUNNY DENE, C. Richards ; CAPLERIG, — ; FREE LANCE, S. WRAGG ; SILVER ARROW, — ; MOSQUE, — ; RED LAIRD, C. Brown.

5.0.—The TOWN MAIDEN PLATE of 150 sovs.; for three-year-olds. One mile and a quarter.

	st lb
PAL O' MINE (Sir E. Tate)...Peacock	9 0
ROMAN CANDLE II. (Mr. H. Pulitzer)...S. Darling	8 7
GOLDEN RAY (Captain J. Harrison-Broadley)...F. Waldron	8 4
SAINT STRATFORD (Mr. S. Morris)...M. Vasey	8 4
PETER PAN (Major T. G. N. Bardwell)...C. Leader	8 4
NANCY (Mr. T. Baron)...Elsey	8 4
aLITTLES BENISON (Mr. M. Bode)...Dundas	8 4
DAWNS (Mr. J. T. C. Burn)...Moroney	8 4
BLOOM (Mr. H. F. Clayton)...Elsey	8 4
DESIRE (Mr. S. H. Darling)...S. Darling	8 4
ARCHIE (Mr. N. Field)...F. Armstrong	8 4
CAPET (Mr. W. Finn)...Bannon	8 4
aGRISELIDIS (Viscount Fortescue)...J. Cannon	8 4
SILVER DOLPHIN (Mr. D. Goold)...R. J. Colling	8 4
KNOCKALONG (Lady Green)...R. Armstrong	8 4
PRINCE MARK (Mr. J. S. Kincaid)...Watson	8 4
aBLAZON (Mr. A. de Rothschild)...Watson	8 4
BRIGHT BEACON (Mr. A. de Rothschild)...Watson	8 4
JAPANESE TWIG (Sir B. Sheffield)...Higgs	8 4
PLAYDAY (Mr. W. H. Thorpe)...Pollock	8 4

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

PAL O' MINE, J. Taylor ; NAPON, — ; LITTLE BENISON, R. James ; BLOOM, — ; GRISELIDIS, J. Simpson ; SILVER DOLPHIN, P. Beasley ; BLAZON, R. Perryman ; PLAYDAY, G. Baines.

NEWMARKET PROSPECTS

(FROM OUR NEWMARKET CORRESPONDENT)

The Pontefract meetings are quite popular with the North-country racing people, and the opening stage gives promise of an enjoyable day's racing. Nineteen horses left Headquarters by special train yesterday morning, and our trainers will be represented in all the six events.

The Hardwick Plate is an open race. No two-year-old trained by Beatty has been showing better form in recent gallops than the Miss Jessica filly, and she will require beating. Bojo will have the benefit of having had a race in public, having finished third to Oh for a Monocle and Silver Shower at Warwick, and she has improved since. Orangery comes from a stable whose horses are fast coming into form, and will run well, but my vote goes to BOJO.

In the New Stands Handicap Tagra has satisfied Beatty in every gallop that she has done for weeks past. She ran very well in several races last season without winning. However, it will be no surprise to her connexions should she prove successful on this occasion. GOOD MINT missed a race at Leicester yesterday that was considered a fairly good thing for her in order to wait for this race. Her form at Lincoln was useful, and it is with confidence that I make her my selection.

In the Castle Selling Plate I like the chance of SWEET HELEN better than that of Some Pep.

The Leeds Selling Handicap is another race that will not require much winning. Gilltown and Loneliness will be our representatives, and they are just as good as their public form shows. I shall take LONELINESS to prove the better, but I do so without much confidence.

For the Pontefract Handicap Side Car has done as well as any animal trained by D. Waugh, and may win. However, MERRY LASS can quite a good race at Warwick, and I must take her to prove our best. Latchford and Free Lance are well.

In the Town Maiden Plate Little Benison, Griselidis, and Blazon have been sent to run, but I am doubtful if they are good enough to win. Griselidis will run well.

LEICESTER RESULTS

2.30 (2.32).—The GLEN SELLING PLATE of 200 sovs.; for two-year-olds. Five furlongs (straight).

GAY GIRL COLT, by St. Louis (Major R. Ratliffe), 9st. ... R. Jelliss 1
HEART OF ITALY COLT, by Leonardo (Mr. T. Wells), 8st. ... M. Wing 2
ST. FAGANS, br c, by Hapsburg—Dedivity (Sir D. Llewellyn), 9st. ... C. Ray 3
Combine c, by Grenoble (Mr. C. Phillips), 9st. ... R. Perryman 0
Lady Lu (Mr. M. H. Benson), 8st. 11lb. ... C. Richards 0
Rousinay f, by Lemnos (Lady Curre), 8st. 11lb. ... J. Collins 0
Mickey Mouse (Mrs. A. S. Cornelius), 8st. 11lb. ... F. Fox 0
Beauty Soup g, by All Alone (Mr. W. B. Duggeadale), 8st. 11lb. ... H. Leach 0
Go On (Mr. D. Fraser), 8st. 11lb. ... R. Perryman 0
Sandbath (Mr. F. Fenwick), 8st. 11lb. ... F. Wragg 0
Moonlighter (Mr. F. Fenwick), 8st. 11lb. ... F. Beasley 0
Cold Blast (Lord Granby), 8st. 11lb. ... C. Richards 0
Adult (Mr. J. F. Harrowing), 8st. 11lb. ... C. Elliott 0
Shepherd's Pie, by Pellegrin (Mr. J. A. Lewis), 8st. 11lb. ... G. Hudson 0
Sandbath (Mr. V. P. Wise), 8st. 11lb. ... R. Hyde 0
Silver City (Colonel C. de Pennington), 8st. 11lb. ... Lindfield 0
Fairy Mother g, by Franklin (Mr. F. Franklin), 8st. 11lb. ... E. Forsyth 0
Thirsty (Mr. P. Thrale), 8st. 11lb. ... S. Wragg 0
Hackle g, by Vendetor (Mr. S. Wootton), 8st. 11lb. ... B. Rock 0

(Winner trained by Walter Griggs, at Newmarket)

STARTING PRICES.—3 to 1 agst Gay Girl colt, 7 to 2 Sandbath, 6 to 1 each Mickey Mouse and Adult, 7 to 1 St. Fagans, 8 to 1 Roubinsky filly, 100 to 8 each Moonlight and Hackle gelding, 25 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES (each unit represents 2s. stake).—Win dividend, 10s. 6d.; places, 4s. 3d., 3s. 9d., 7s. 9d. Total win pool, 8,689 units; total place pool, 8,806 units.

Won by four lengths; a length and a half separated second and third. Sabretache was fourth and Moonlight last.

The winner was bought in for 500 guineas.

3.0 (3.2).—The SYSTON SELLING PLATE (handicap) of 200 sovs. One mile and a quarter.

HAPPY DUST, b m, by Rusdey—Dust (Mr. E. Thornton-Smith), 5 yrs, 7st. 9lb. ... F. Fox 1
ARTABANUS, b g, by Hapsburg—Arcola (Mr. C. S. Green), 5 yrs, 7st. 8lb. (car 7st. 9lb.) ... G. Richards 2
CATANIAN, br g, by Cantilever—Sicilian (Miss B. Hogg), 6 yrs, 8st. 5lb. ... C. Ray 3
Montezuma (Mr. H. Whilton), 6 yrs, 8st. 7lb. (car. 8st. 3lb.) ... R. Perryman 0
Aunt Mary (Mrs. D. J. Rhodes), 5 yrs, 8st. 1lb. ... J. Kirby 0
Cavaliero (Mr. J. S. Counsell), 5 yrs, 7st. 9lb. ... S. Wragg 0
Hennapyn (Mr. G. R. Sadler), 6 yrs, 6st. 9lb. (car. 6st. 11lb.) ... J. Simpson 0

(Winner trained by Templeman, at Lambourn)

STARTING PRICES.—11 to 8 agst Artabanus, 5 to 2 Aunt Mary, 4 to 1 Catanian, 6 to 1 Happy Dust, 10 to 1 Catanian, 100 to 7 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 21s.; places, 9s. 6d., 3s. 3d. Total win pool, 7,568 units; total place pool, 5,505 units.

Won by a neck; two lengths separated second and third. Aunt Mary was fourth and Montezuma last. The winner was sold to Mr. C. S. Green for 220 guineas.

3.30 (3.32).—The LEICESTERSHIRE HANDICAP, a plate of 500 sovs.; for three-year-olds; second to receive 50 sovs. and third 20 sovs. One mile.

RIVALRY, b f, by Chivalrous—Renira (Mr. R. C. Phillips), 7st. 12lb. ... F. Fox 1
BOU-SAADA, b f, by Simon Pure—Pinwheel (Mrs. P. Gutmann), 8st. 3lb. ... H. Wragg 2
NESSUNO, b f, by Polyphontes—Chi-lo-sa (Mr. S. Joel), 8st. ... T. Weston 3
Skiff (Mr. C. Wadia), 9st. ... J. Sirett 0
Egeria (Lady Ludlow), 8st. 13lb. ... R. Dick 0
Sword-fish (Mr. S. W. Beer), 8st. 10lb. ... J. Leach 0
Glen Gowan (Mr. D. L. Wilson), 8st. 7lb. ... G. Baines 0
Cat o' Nine Tails (Mrs. J. Carruthers), 8st. 9lb. ... F. Beasley 0
Algiers (Major S. Courtauld), 8st. 4lb. ... C. Elliott 0
Pullabrook (Mr. W. M. G. Singer), 8st. 4lb. ... C. Ray 0
Dark Light (Mr. H. Cooke), 7st. 7lb. ... J. Dines 0
Whoopee (Sir A. Butt), 7st. 7lb. ... H. Whitehouse 0
Blanastre (Mrs. F. Gilbert), 7st. 7lb. ... T. Barber 0

(Winner trained by Macnee, at Lambourn)

STARTING PRICES.—2 to 1 agst Rivalry, 4 to 1 Dark Light, 7 to 1 Bou-Saada, 10 to 1 each Cat o' Nine Tails and Sword-fish, 100 to 8 each Egeria and Nessuno, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 6s. 9d.; places, 3s., 3s. 9d., 5s. 3d. Total win pool, 10,415 units; total place pool, 6,561 units.

Won by two lengths; a similar distance separated second and third. Glen Gowan was fourth and Sword-fish last.

4.0 (4.1).—The WORKSOP PLATE of 150 sovs.; for two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

CHIQUITA, b f, by Simon Pure or The Vizier—Love Philtre (Captain H. F. Thomas), 8st. 9lb. ... Beasley 1
LEVANON, ch f, by Allenby—Listening Ears (Mr. V. P. Gilpin), 8st. 9lb. ... H. Beasley 2
GOOSANDER, b g, by Somme Kiss—Goosie (Mr. D. L. Wilson), 8st. 9lb. ... H. Leach 3
Motor Boat (Mrs. Dodd), 8st. 12lb. ... F. Fox 0
Interloper (Mr. T. Lonsdale), 8st. 12lb. ... J. Childs 0
Quenella (Mr. H. Bachelor's Craft (Mr. G. R. Sadler), 8st. 12lb. ... Rickaby 0
Ausonia (Mr. J. S. Austen), 8st. 9lb. ... F. Winter 0
Gorse by Ellangowan (Mr. J. St. V. Fox), 8st. 9lb. ... H. Jelliss 0
Mixed Applause (Mr. J. H. M. Gordon), 8st. 9lb. ... G. Bezant 0
Mary Rose (Mr. C. Lund), 8st. 9lb. ... R. Perryman 0
Nahma (Mr. J. Miss) 8st. 9lb. ... R. Dick 0
Apple of Eye, by Knight of the Garter (Mrs. A. D. Sadler) 8st. 9lb. ... R. Jones 0
Trilla (Mrs. C. Stead), 8st. 9lb. ... J. Leach 0
Tingaling (Mr. A. G. Whiteman), 8st. 9lb. ... H. Packham 0

(Winner trained by R. J. Colling, at Newmarket)

STARTING PRICES.—9 to 4 each agst Chiquita and Levanon, 7 to 1 Tingaling, 10 to 1 each Goosander and Gorse filly, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 5s. 9d.; places, 2s. 9d., 2s. 9d., 6s. 9d. Total win pool, 6,851 units; total place pool, 3,315 units.

Won by five lengths; a length separated second and third. Aspis filly was fourth and Interloper last.

4.30 (4.33).—The WIGSTON PLATE (handicap) of 200 sovs.; for three-year-olds. Five furlongs.

SOLVENT, b f, by Soldennis—Cuan Ferry (Mr. R. H. A. Greenall), 7st. ... G. Baines 1
RENT, ch f, by Vencedor—Strive (Mr. C. Lund), 8st. 3lb. ... R. Perryman 2
LADY ALL ALONE, b f, by All Alone—Historic (Mrs. D. Harris), 6st. 7lb. ... F. Rickaby 3
Aspiration (Lieutenant-Colonel J. Carruthers), 9st. ... Beasley 0
Songsaxpence (Mr. T. Richardson), 8st. 12lb. ... R. Dick 0
Berlingote (Miss H. Cooper), 8st. 10lb. ... C. Ray 0
Mount of Olives (Major J. S. Courtauld), 8st. 6lb. ... C. Elliott 0
Royal Abbess (Lady B. Gilbert), 8st. 6lb. H. Graves 0
Bullion (Mr. D. Crossman), 8st. 4lb. ... R. Jones 0
Miss Twinthorne (Mr. J. H. M. Gordon), 8st. 2lb. ... G. Bezant 0
Talkie (Mrs. A. Mackintosh), 7st. 13lb. G. Richards 0
Serafina (Mr. D. Waugh), 7st. 13lb. ... F. Fox 0
Fereya (Lady M. Fitzgerald), 7st. 12lb. ... S. Wragg 0
Owning (Mr. H. C. Bagnall-Wild), 7st. 12lb. ... Beary 0
Tullibardine (Mr. A.-H. Stockley), 7st. 11lb. J. Kirby 0
Tremble (Mr. G. Allen), 7st. 3lb. ... B. Rook 0
Princess Gold (Mr. T. Davidson), 7st. 3lb. J. Dines 0
Lady Gay (Mr. J. Lewis), 7st. ... G. Skelton 0
Noranda (Mr. H. Leader), 7st. ... R. Fawdon 0
Marne (Mr. G. Lockwood), 7st. 5lb. ... A. Wragg 0
Four Up (Mr. D. L. Wilson), 6st. 13lb. ... F. Powell 0
Hylands (Mr. J. R. Fox), 6st. 13lb. ... T. Lowrey 0
Pelette (Lieutenant-Colonel O. Clare), 7st. 4lb. ... A. Burns 0
Blue Passion (Lord Glanely), 6st. 12lb. ... C. Adley 0
Pink Pearl (Sir W. Cooke), 7st. 3lb. ... J. Sirett 0
Longmynd Lad (Mr. H. Boulton), 6st. 10lb. P. Evans 0
Benefactor (Mr. A. W. Gordon), 6st. 7lb. J. Simpson 0
Mulini (Mr. S. B. Joel), 8st. 9lb. ... F. Winter 0

(Winner trained by Rimell, at Kinnersley)

STARTING PRICES.—3 to 1 agst Solvent, 9 to 2 Talkie, 8 to 1 Rent, 10 to 1 each Lady All Alone, 12 to 1 each Noranda and Serafina, 100 to 8 Bullion, 100 to 6 each Aspiration, 20 to 1 Lady Gay, 33 to 1 each Songsaxpence and Owning, 50 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 9s. 9d.; places, 4s. 3d., 6s. 3d., 84s. 9d. Total win pool, 10,940 units; total place pool, 9,947 units.

Won by half a length; a neck separated second and third. Marne was fourth and Royal Abbess last.

4.55 (4.56).—The APPRENTICES' SWEEPSTAKES of 10 sovs. each, with 100 sovs. added. One mile and three furlongs.

HELSBY, ch g, by Harry of Hereford—British Born (Miss N. Wilmot), aged, 6st. 12lb. ... T. Brown 1
EILEANDONAN, br or bl g, by Jackdaw—Sanbelle (Lord Willoughby de Broke), 6 yrs, 8st. 4lb. ... Beasley 2
VIVACIOUS, br g, by Viviani—Fragments (Mr. H. R. King), 3 yrs, 5st. 10lb. ... F. Rickaby 3
Magnum Bonum (His Majesty), aged, 8st. 7lb. ... H. Tinkler 0
Joyous Greeting (Mrs. C. Glorney), 6 yrs, 8st. 7lb. ... H. Gunn 0
Filament (Lord Durham), 4 yrs, 7st. 10lb. ... S. Taylor 0
La Trace (Mr. R. Brendon), 6 yrs, 6st. 12lb. ... C. Mitchell 0
Kettle (Major Morris), 4 yrs, 6st. 11lb. ... E. Young 0

(Winner trained by Wilmot, at Binfield Grove)

STARTING PRICES.—13 to 8 agst Filament, 11 to 4 Vivacious, 7 to 1 Greeting, 8 to 1 Magnum Bonum, 10 to 1 Eileandonan, 100 to 8 Helsby, 33 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 20s. places, 7s. 6d., 7s. 3d. Total win pool, 4,713 units; total place pool, 3,315 units.

Won by a length; four lengths separated second and third. Joyous Greeting was fourth and Kettle last.

PONTEFRACT PROSPECTS

(FROM OUR NORTHERN CORRESPONDENT)

HARDWICK PLATE.—TROJAN.
NEW STANDS HANDICAP.—CLINTON LASS.
CASTLE SELLING PLATE.—MUDLARK.
LEEDS SELLING HANDICAP.—LENGLEN.
PONTEFRACT HANDICAP.—RED LAIRD.
TOWN MAIDEN PLATE.—PAL O' MINE.

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS

NEWBURY SPRING CUP.—Rosolio II. and Ennis Bridge, at 9 a.m. yesterday.

BIRMINGHAM MEETING

BURTON HANDICAP.—Promptitude.
WATER ORTON PLATE.—I Am the Captain.
PACKINGTON HANDICAP PLATE.—Rock Forrard.
BIRMINGHAM STAKES.—Miss Colin.
BIRMINGHAM ENGAGEMENTS.—Belamour.

EDINBURGH MEETING

PINKIE SELLING WELTER PLATE.—Cross Key.
APPRENTICES' HANDICAP.—Clara Vere de Vere, Soft Drink.
TRIAL SELLING PLATE.—Tickets.
MONTROSE STAKES (handicap).—Bright Steel, Tetraford, Lundy Light.
EDINBURGH SPRING HANDICAP.—Halalie.
EDINBURGH ENGAGEMENTS.—Laird, Auditore.

MISCELLANEOUS

TOWN MAIDEN PLATE (PONTEFRACT).—Carrleon.
PONTEFRACT ENGAGEMENTS.—Sans Doute, Gaillonelle, Dazzle filly, Sterling Maiden, Culrean.
NEWBURY ENGAGEMENT.—Scotch Plume.
FREE HANDICAP (NEWMARKET).—Acorn.
GREAT SANDOWN HANDICAP HURDLE.—Ballymurphy.
FONTWELL PARK ENGAGEMENTS.—Winter Royal, Lexington Lass, Noble Birth.
HEREFORDSHIRE HUNT ENGAGEMENTS.—Fortuity.
ALL ENGAGEMENTS UNDER NATIONAL HUNT RULES.—Hidden Mystery II., Sky-writer.
ALL ENGAGEMENTS IN MR. E. ST. G. STEDALL'S NAME.—Gwalia spelling (2 yrs.).
ALL ENGAGEMENTS.—Rillson, Golden Era, Patron Saint, Achcullin, Barley Knowe, Mylas, Rubicon (dead), Keep Cool.

GUARDIAN PARI-MUTUEL PRICES

(2s. UNIT.—STAKE AND WINNING)

2.30.—Gay Girl c. WIN 25s. 9d., PLACE 8s. 6d.; Heart of Italy c. PLACE 20s. 6d.; St. Fagans, PLACE 7s. 6d.

3.0.—Happy Dust, WIN 34s. 6d.; PLACE 12s. 6d.; Artabanus, PLACE 3s. 6d.

3.30.—Rivalry, WIN 5s. 6d., PLACE 2s.; Bou-saada, PLACE 3s. 9d.; Nessuno, PLACE 5s. 6d.

4.0.—Chiquita, WIN 4s. 9d., PLACE 2s. 3d.; Levanon, PLACE 2s. 9d.; Goosander, PLACE 8s.

4.30.—Solvent, WIN 7s., PLACE 2s. 6d.; Rent, PLACE 5s. 3d.; Lady All Alone, PLACE 6s. 9d.

4.55.—Helsby, WIN 27s., PLACE 5s. 3d.; Eileandonan, PLACE 11s. 6d.; Vivacious, PLACE 2s. 9d. African Dunlin.—2.30, Rivalry, and 4.30, Solvent, £3 5s. 6d. to £1.

POINT-TO-POINT RACES

THE GARTH

Using a part of the old Arborfield Course, the Garth Hunt ran their annual point-to-point steeplechases at Barkham over 3¼ miles of hunting country. The meeting concluded with a presentation to Colonel W. Q. Winwood, the honorary secretary, on his impending retirement.

The results were:—

LIGHT-WEIGHT RACE (for a cup and prizes presented by the Ladies of the Hunt) (12st. 7lb.).—Major J. K. Cadogan's CALLE (Mr. P. Longmuir), 1; Mr. Gilbert Talbot's FAT LADY, 12st. 7lb. (Owner), 2; Mr. R. Clive's GILLARDIA (Owner), 3. Ten ran. Won by three lengths; nine lengths separated second and third.

NOMINATION RACE (for colts, aged, 12st. and upwards; mares, 12st. 7lb.).—Mr. A. D. Taylor's QUICK SILVER (Owner), 1; Mr. Ronald Bowes's STARLIGHT LASS (Garth) (Owner), 2; Mr. H. Keogh's STARLIGHT XXIII. (Hunt rider) (Mr. J. Pearce), 3. Eleven ran. Won by three lengths; a bad third.

TOTALISATOR PRICE.—Win, 15s.

HEAVY-WEIGHT RACE (for a cup presented by Mr. R. H. Palmer)

Sporting News

(Continued from page 6)

BOXING

THE A.B.A. CHAMPIONSHIPS

(FROM OUR BOXING CORRESPONDENT)

The climax of the amateur boxing season will be reached to-day, when the Amateur Boxing Association hold their 46th annual championship meeting at the Royal Albert Hall, South Kensington. Over 90 boxers from far and wide have qualified to take part in the tournament, which, as usual, will be started about half-past 10 o'clock in the morning, and, so it is hoped, reach the semi-finals stage about 5.30 p.m.

One of the less pleasant features of the tournament in recent years has been the growing number of champions who promptly have shed their amateur status in order to join the ranks of the professionals. Unfortunately, what the prize ring has gained the amateur ring has lost in more ways than one. Certainly it never would do for the A.B.A. meeting to develop into a mere stepping-stone for boxers who regard an amateur title only as a useful piece of publicity. This year there have been no such outstanding defections as those of Johnny Hill, Private Garland, F. M. Webster, and Cuthbert Taylor, but excellent boxers like H. Connolly and Johnny Peters have gone that way, and the menace remains.

It also has to be recorded with regret that again there will be no challengers of any note from the Continent and the Dominions, challengers whose severe style of fighting and considerable boxing skill extract from our own men their very best, and by doing so prevent the British boxer and spectator from becoming too complacent and easily pleased. Last year, for example, the average, perhaps, was not bad, and a fair proportion of the champions were up to standard also, but too many of the contests were of a type that one sees in our degenerate professional ring—unenterprising, unintelligent, and totally lacking in punch.

SOME OF THE COMPETITORS

Unlike last year, when five holders did not defend their titles, nearly all of the champions will be there to face their challengers to-day. Unfortunately, Lance-Corporal Bennett, one of the most attractive of the Imperial Services' champions, is definitely out of the running. Bennett has been singularly unlucky in the matter of injuries and sickness, and still has not recovered fully from the indisposition that kept him once more out of an I.S.B.A. tournament. Scotland very often sends down some tough and well-coached little men, and among them, it is quite likely, will be found a new bantamweight champion. It is regrettable that two other holders may be handicapped by the effects of recent injuries. These are W. J. Hunt, the Polytechnic light-weight, and Sergeant Wigmore, the welter-weight champion of the Army. Hunt had to fight hard for some years before he reached the top, and he will have to be at his best and strongest to survive another long and strenuous day at the Albert Hall. Last year he had his work cut out to beat J. Waples, another London man, in the final. An injured shoulder interrupted the conquering career of that exceptionally strong and cheerfully determined fighter Sergeant Wigmore. This time, if form means anything, his only serious challengers will come from South Wales and Ireland, A. Anthony and J. Miller respectively.

Even if Bennett and Wigmore are unable to hold their own, the Services still can hope to take a prominent part in the tournament. Sergeant Haslam, of the Army, is not too old to force the pace and test the skill of the fly-weights. Haslam, along with Patrick Hughes, from Ireland, F. J. Pepper, a London man, and perhaps L. Howard, of Wales, will help to make it none too easy for F. Pardoe, of Birmingham, to retain the title that he won for the first time last March. In the light-weight division the Royal Air Force should be well represented by a very promising man in Aircraftman Herlihy, who had to beat two good opponents in the I.S.B.A. championships. Among the middle-weights, too, the Royal Navy will place in the ring a greatly improved boxer in Able Seaman Dyer, who easily beat Aircraftman Clapp at the Stadium Club. F. Mallin, the holder, coached by one of the greatest of all amateur fighters, his brother, H. Mallin, is now a stronger and more skilful boxer than when he first won the title a few years ago, his in-fighting especially being above the average, but he will not be able to relapse into his old mistakes if he is to beat men like Dyer, J. Chase, the Dublin policeman, E. W. Egan and C. Barnes, two London policemen, A. Donovan, of Wales, or A. Shawyer, of the Old Goldsmiths Boxing Club.

TWO NAVAL HEAVY-WEIGHTS

Among the big men the Services will be represented by a naval rating and a naval officer and Signalman Stuart, of the Army. Able Seaman Scudder provided the spectators at the Stadium Club recently with an unusual thrill in the final of the I.S.B.A. light heavy-weight championship. The way in which Scudder repeatedly felled that tremendous slogger Lance-Corporal Kennedy and, what was no less impressive, rose when Kennedy felled him suggests that even an exceptionally good man like P.C. Goyder may have the best extracted from him this year. It is worthy of recall that in the Police Championships Goyder was too easily thrown out of his stride by an experienced spoiler like A. Jackson, a former A.B.A. champion, but now an old man in the boxing sense of the word. The catch-weights, as usual, should provide a big proportion of the day's excitement. H. Floyd, of Battersea, may be expected to defend his title even more skilfully than when he won it last year by defeating Signalman Stuart in the final. But with an entry that includes P.C. Clifton, still a champion in everything but staying power, J. O'Driscoll, of the Dublin Civic Guard, another former champion, J. Titmus, the London policeman who seems able to take unlimited punishment, and, last but not least, Lieutenant Gregson, R.N., whose fight with Titmus some time ago marked him out as a possible champion, anything might happen.

Altogether the tournament promises to be at least as interesting and probably more so than it was a year ago.

KID BERG'S VICTORY IN TORONTO

TORONTO, April 8.—Jack (Kid) Berg beat Jackie Phillips, the Canadian Welter-weight Champion, on points in a 10-round contest here last night. Phillips, although outclassed from the first, maintained a gallant struggle throughout the bout. Early in the battle the Canadian's left eye was cut, and he suffered severe punishment under the strong offensive of Berg.—*Reuter.*

SQUASH RACKETS

QUEEN'S CLUB BEAT THE JESTERS

Queen's Club beat the Jesters in a squash rackets match at West Kensington by three events to two.

The results were:—

P. F. H. Pennell (Queen's) lost to F. M. Strawson (6—9, 9—1—9).

W. E. Brandt (Queen's) beat J. N. S. Rickers (10—9, 9—4, 7—9, 6—9, 10—8).

E. C. Greville (Queen's) beat B. W. Greenup (9—7, 9—7, 9—2).

J. D. P. Wheatley (Queen's) beat Commander W. J. A. Davies (9—1, 9—1, 6—9, 9—1).

Captain Higham (Queen's) lost to A. E. Fellowes (9—0, 6—9, 5—9).

ATTEMPT ON SPEED RECORD

DAYTONA BEACH, April 8.—Late last night Kaye Don announced that he may take the Silver Bullet to the beach on Wednesday for a trial run. He will announce his definite decision to-day.—*Reuter.*

TO-DAY'S FOOTBALL FIXTURES

RUGBY UNION RULES

DEVONPORT.—Devonport Services v. Captain Crawshay's XV. (5.30).

RUGBY LEAGUE

WIGAN.—Wigan v. Huddersfield (5.30)

SWINTON.—Swinton v. St. Helens (5.45).

FEATHERSTONE.—Featherstone Rovers v. Bradford (5.45).

WAKEFIELD.—Wakefield Trinity v. Castleford (5.15).

ASSOCIATION RULES

LEAGUE.—DIVISION I.

BOLTON.—Wigan v. Wanderers v. Newcastle United (3.15).

MIDDLESBROUGH.—Middlesbrough v. The Arsenal (5.30).

LEEDS.—Leeds United v. Sheffield Wednesday (5.15).

DIVISION III.—SOUTHERN SECTION

BRISTOL.—Bristol Rovers v. Bournemouth and Boscombe Athletic (3.15).

GOLF

ROEHAMPTON TOURNAMENT

The first big event of the professional golfers' year will be begun at Roehampton to-day, when the qualifying rounds in the Roehampton £200 Invitation Tournament will be played. The 16 players who return the best aggregates to-day will survive for the match-play test, and the trial will be played on Friday. Should either A. Compston (Coombe Hill) or A. Mitchell (private, St. Albans) be successful, the cup will be won outright. Mitchell accomplished that feat by winning in 1926 and 1927.

The order of play is given below:—

9.0 a.m.—J. Taylor (Richmond Park) and R. Jones (Wimbledon Park).
9.4 a.m.—H. A. Gaudin (Wanstead) and H. Large (Grange Park).
9.8 a.m.—M. Roberts (Stoke Poges) and A. Tingey, jun. (Frinton-on-Sea).
9.12 a.m.—T. Mounce (Camberley Heath) and H. C. Jolly (Foxgrove).
9.16 a.m.—W. Large (Huyton) and A. Herd (Moor Park).
9.20 a.m.—J. G. Sherlock (Hunstanton) and G. Faulkner (Bramley).
9.24 a.m.—F. Robson (Cooden Beach) and T. H. Cotton (Langley Park).
9.28 a.m.—R. A. Herd (Molesey Hurst) and J. Ockenden (North Middlesex).
9.32 a.m.—M. Seymour (St. Leonards) and W. M. Watt (R.C.C., Epsom).
9.36 a.m.—C. W. Thomson (Royal Eastbourne) and R. G. Wilson (Croham Hurst).
9.40 a.m.—J. B. Fulford (Bulwell Forest) and J. Ballantine (Moortown).
9.44 a.m.—T. G. Renouf (Stockport) and F. H. Frostick (St George's Hill).
9.48 a.m.—A. Mitchell (Verulam) and H. Vardon (South Herts).
9.52 a.m.—A. H. Monk (Felixstowe) and A. J. Miles (Denham).
9.56 a.m.—M. Daragon (South Lodge) and A. J. Lacey (Selsdon Park).
10.0 a.m.—J. H. Taylor (Royal Mid-Surrey) and J. Bradbeer (Porter's Park).
10.4 a.m.—G. T. Adams (Hampstead) and F. G. Holden (Roehampton).
10.8 a.m.—C. A. Whitcombe (Crews Hill) and W. C. Thomas (Royal Blackheath).
10.12 a.m.—C. Parsons (East Brighton) and S. Trapp (Ronsford).
10.16 a.m.—W. T. Twine (Bromley and Bickley) and H. Kinnell (Eldoret, Kenya).
10.20 a.m.—M. Bingham (Stourbridge) and A. R. Wheildon (Moseley).
10.24 a.m.—B. Hodson (Chigwell) and A. G. Beck (Sherwood Forest).
10.28 a.m.—G. Gadd (Roehampton) and A. Compston (holder) (Coombe Hill).
10.32 a.m.—W. G. Oke (Fulwell) and C. F. White (Burhill).
10.36 a.m.—C. Johns (Purley Downs) and C. Saynor (Birkdale).
10.40 a.m.—J. B. Batley (Pinner Hill) and J. Horn (Weston-super-Mare).
10.44 a.m.—T. Barber (Derbyshire) and P. H. Rodgers (St. Anne's Old).
10.48 a.m.—A. G. Havers (New Sandy Lodge) and T. Williamson (Notts).
10.52 a.m.—L. Holland (Gerrard's Cross) and R. K. Dalby (Bedford and County).
10.56 a.m.—F. Taggart (Wilmslow) and T. Trapp (Shirley Park).
11.0 a.m.—C. Gray (Willingdon) and C. H. Corlett (Dorset).
11.4 a.m.—H. C. Kitch (Woodcote Park) and L. T. Cotton (Coulsdon Court).
11.8 a.m.—E. R. Whitcombe (Meyrick Park) and W. H. Davies (Wallasey).
11.12 a.m.—A. Mitchell (Bexhill) and E. Ray (Oxhey).
11.16 a.m.—R. A. Whitcombe (Parkstone) and F. Leach (Royal Wimbledon).
11.20 a.m.—H. G. Twine (Ashford Manor) and R. Walker (Glamorgan).
11.24 a.m.—J. Stait (unattached) and W. B. Smith (Hadley Wood).

HOUSEHOLD BRIGADE BEAT R.A.

The Household Brigade Golfing Society gained a narrow victory over the Royal Artillery Golfing Society when the annual tournament among those two teams and the Royal Engineers' Golfing Society was continued over the links of the Royal St. George's Club at Sandwich yesterday. The Singles were shared at four matches each and the Household Brigade won the Foursomes series by two matches to one, with one match halved.

The results were:—

SINGLES

Household Brigade		Royal Artillery	
P. D. Miller (2 holes)	0	Major G. N. C. Martin (4 and 3)	1
Major J. S. Hughes (2 holes)	1	Captain G. A. Moxon	0
Major Sir G. F. N. Palmer (4 and 3)	1	Major E. D. Milligan	0
		Captain T. M. K. Guildford	0
W. Steele (1 hole)	1	Major F. I. Newton (0 and 7)	0
Captain C. E. Maturin-Baird	0	Major H. G. Bagnall	0
The Hon. T. Coke (1 hole)	1	Lieutenant-Colonel N. McLeod (3 and 1)	0
Captain A. Wilkinson	0	Captain C. G. G. Nicholson (2 and 1)	1
F. A. S. Allen	0		
Total	4	Total	4

FOURSOMES

Hughes and Palmer (halved)	0	Milligan and Guildford (halved)	0
Miller and Steele (2 and 1)	1	Martin and Nicholson (2 and 1)	0
Coke and Allen	0	Maturin-Baird and Wilkinson (2 holes)	1
Total	1	Total	1

ROYAL ST. GEORGE'S BEAT BUFFS G.S.

Royal St. George's beat a team of the Buffs Golfing Society in a match by Foursomes at Sandwich by eight matches to six. The match was played under handicap.

The results were:—

MORNING

Royal St. George's	Buffs G.S.
D. Grant (+3) and W. T. Sandyairy (8) (2 and 1)	N. R. Reeves (+1) and Lieutenant-Colonel J. Crookenden (10) 1
Major G. F. Malpin (5) and Admiral S. St. J. Farquhar (5) (2 holes)	H. F. Whitfield (4) and Captain J. V. Hitchcock (11) 1
Lieutenant-Colonel G. Nicl. Scales (6) and Captain A. M. Wakefield-Saunders (8) (1 hole)	J. E. King (9) and Brigadier-General R. McDouall (10) 0
Colonel R. E. Myddleton (6) and Dr. C. E. Murphy (13)	Colonel W. H. Trevor (6) and Lieutenant-Colonel F. J. Bradley-Dyne (8) (3 and 1) 1
M. F. Ramsay (7) and R. C. Ramsay (11) 0	Captain H. S. Greenwood (9) and C. Haggard (12) (4 and 3) 1
Major W. H. Callander (3) and Colonel C. S. Fellows (6) (2 and 1) 1	C. T. Kenward (4) and C. F. Falk (9) 0
A. O. Snowden (4) and Major F. W. Tomlinson (24) 0	A. H. Goodall (4) and Major G. D. Hickman (18) (5 and 4) 1
Total 4	Total 3

AFTERNOON

Grant and Sanctuary (3 and 2) 1	Trevor and Bradley-Dyne 0
	Reeves and Crookenden (5 and 3) 1
Malpin and Farquhar 0	Whitfield and Hitchcock 0
Scales and Wakefield-Saunders (6 and 5) 1	Goodall and Hickman 0
Myddleton and Murphy (6 and 5) 1	Kenward and Falk (1 hole) 1
Ramsay and Ramsay 0	Greenwood and Haggard 0
Callander and Fellows (4 and 3) 1	King and McDouall (2 and 1) 1
Snowden and Tomlinson 0	
Total 4	Total 3

THE HALFORD HEWITT CUP

The Old Cholmeleian and Old Lorettonian Golfing Societies have had to scratch their entries for the Halford Hewitt Cup Tournament, which will be begun over the links of the Royal Cinque Ports Club at Deal on Friday. The Old Etonians and the Old Carthusians accordingly each receive a walk-over into the second round and will meet on Saturday morning.

ROYAL AND ANCIENT CLUB STATEMENT

The following statement was issued from St. Andrews on Saturday:—

"It has been stated in the public Press that in a Mixed Foursomes competition recently played at Camberley Heath the Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews was represented. This statement is incorrect. The Royal and Ancient Club is never represented officially in matches or competitions of any description."

OPEN MEETING AT HAYLING

Captain W. H. H. Aitken was in excellent form at the Hayling Club's open amateur meeting on Saturday. With rounds of 73 and 72 he had the best scratch aggregate for 36 holes—145—and he missed first place in each round by one stroke. In the morning I. R. Patey won with 73 scratch=73; and in the afternoon Engineer Commander C. J. Gray won with 85—13=72.

LADIES' COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP

Nottinghamshire beat Lincolnshire by four games to three in a match in the Midland Division (Sub-Division I.) of the Ladies' County Championship competition at Woodhall Spa yesterday.

GIRLS' G.S. SPRING MEETING

Miss Tippetts, with a return of 90, won the scratch prize at the Spring Meeting of the Girls' Golfing Society at West Kent, Bickley. Miss Tippetts also had the best net score of 90—8=82, but as the rules of the society do not permit a competitor to take more than one prize the prize for the best handicap return went to Miss Sylvia Bailey, the runner-up for last year's Girls' Championship, who had a score of 92—7=85. Miss Ramsden (8) and Mrs. Ellison (9) were successful in the Foursomes competition, in which they returned a score of all square.

The first round of the General Travers Challenge Cup was played at Criccieth on Saturday, when R. Roberts beat E. H. Jonathan at the 19th; I. Williams beat O. Jones by 3 and 2 and O. G. Owen beat W. G. Evans by 3 and 2.

"EVE" FOURSOMES AT SUNNINGDALE

SOME GOOD SCORES

Miss Joyce Wethered and Miss Cecil Leitch were among the 200 competitors at Sunningdale, where the *Eve* Spring Medal Foursomes Tournament was decided, yesterday. Play was over two rounds of 18 holes, one over the Old course and the other over the Ladies' course. On the Ladies' course Miss Enid Wilson and Miss Dorothy Pearson went round in 66 strokes, and a round of 82 over the Old course in the afternoon won them the 36 holes scratch prize. Miss Wethered and Mrs. Bell had only two bad holes in their round of 78 over the Old course, which was the best score returned.

The leading scores were:—

36 HOLES SCRATCH

Miss D. Pearson (Nevill) and Miss E. Wilson (Notts), 66+82=148; Miss J. Wethered (Worplesdon) and Mrs. Bell (Littlestone), 74+78=152; Mrs. Satchell and Miss Ramsden (Hunstanton), 69+87=156; Miss I. Worsley (Ganton) and Miss G. E. C. Rudgard (York), 70+88=158; Mrs. P. Garon (Thorndon Park) and Mrs. H. Guedalla (Walton Heath) (holders), 73+86=159; Mrs. McNair (St. George's Hill) and Miss R. Babbidge (Royal Mid-Surrey), 74+85=159; Mrs. C. H. Mills and Miss Patrick (Stoke Poges), 70+91=161; Lady Alness (Walton Heath) and Miss R. Leetham (Ganton), 68+93=161.

36 HOLES HANDICAP

Mrs. Satchell and Miss Ramsden (6½), 69½+80½=143; Mrs. Mills and Miss Patrick (8), 62+83=145; Miss Pearson and Miss Wilson (+0½), 66½+82½=149; Miss Wethered and Mrs. Bell (11½), 72½+76½=149; Mrs. Walter Payne (Addington) and Mrs. G. Toye (Worplesdon) (8½), 69½+79½=149; Mrs. de Witt (Coombe Wood) and Miss B. Holman (Royal Mid-Surrey) (13), 63+86=151; Mrs. G. Phillips and Miss Butler (Worthing) (14), 69+82=151; Mrs. G. Phillips and Miss Butler (Worthing) (14), 69+82=151.

18 HOLES SCRATCH

OLD COURSE.—Miss Wethered and Mrs. Bell, 78; Miss Pearson and Miss Wilson, 82; Mrs. McNair and Miss Babbidge, 85.

LADIES' COURSE.—Miss Pearson and Miss Wilson, 66; *Lady Alness and Miss Leetham, 68; Miss D. R. Fowler and Miss P. Lobbett (North Hants), 68.

*Won first prize after a tie; Miss Pearson and Miss Wilson being ineligible.

18 HOLES HANDICAP

OLD COURSE.—Miss Wethered and Mrs. Bell, 78—11½=66½; *Mrs. Payne and Mrs. Toye, 88—21½=79½; Mrs. Dermer and Mrs. Coughtrey (Worcrove), 89—9=80.

*Won first prize after a tie; Miss Wethered and Mrs. Bell being ineligible.

LADIES' COURSE.—Miss Wollen (Guildford) and Mrs. Leigh Clare (Hankley Common), 77—8=69. Won after a tie with Mrs Mills and Mrs. Patrick, 70—8=62; Mrs. Satchell and Miss Ramsden, 69—6½=62½.

AMERICAN PLAYERS FOR ENGLAND

NEW YORK, April 3.—Horton Smith, of Joplin, the most promising of American golf professionals, has decided to compete in the British Open Championship at Hoylake in June. Smith visited England last year and was in the American team which was beaten by Great Britain for the Ryder Cup.

Roland Mackenzie has accepted the invitation to play for America against Great Britain at Sandwich next month as a substitute for Jess Sweetser, who, for business reasons, will be unable to play.—*Reuter.*

BUFFS G.S. MEETING

The annual tournament of the Buffs Golfing Society for the Brinckman Cup, which began at Prince's, Sandwich, on Friday, was preceded by the bogey competition for the Lynden Bell Trophy. This resulted in a tie between A. H. Goodall, who is the holder of the Brinckman Cup, and N. R. Reeves, who was successful in last year's competition for the Prince of Wales Cup, each of whom returned a score of 2 up. Reeves and Goodall both won their way into the second round of the match-play competition.

The results were:—

FIRST ROUND

J. E. King (9) a bye.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Crookenden (10) beat Lieutenant-Colonel C. E. Baynes (24) by 6 and 5.

Captain H. S. Greenwood (9) beat Captain O. F. Falk (9) by 5 and 4.

P. C. Mount (18) beat Colonel H. Findlay (16) by 2 and 1.

R. E. Knocker (18) beat Major B. H. Russell (18) by 5 and 4.

C. Haggard (12) beat L. B. Watson (22) by 8 and 6.

Captain C. E. A. Terry (5) beat Captain J. V. Hitchcock (11) by 2 holes.

G. Mount (18) w.o., T. N. Penlington (18) scratched.

N. R. Reeves (+1) beat H. F. Whitfield (4) by 6 and 5.

Colonel W. H. Trevor (6) w.o., R. M. Bourne (6) scratched.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. B. Dyne (8) beat C. T. Kenward (4) by 4 and 3.

Brigadier-General R. McDouall (18) beat Captain A. Howard Reed (13) by 6 and 5.

Major F. W. Tomlinson (24) w.o., Major C. S. Field (24) scratched.

A. H. Goodall (4) (holder) beat Captain C. E. Wilson (24) by 2 up.

Major G. D. Hickman (18) beat Lieutenant-Colonel L. W. Lucas (18) by 6 and 5.

Captain W. C. Larmarque (5) a bye.

Burhill beat Surbiton in a "Pearson" Trophy match at Burhill by six matches to one.

A team of Derbyshire professionals, giving a half, beat a Derbyshire ladies' team in an eight-a-side match at Matlock yesterday by 11 games to one.

Sir Gordon Craig and W. H. Anderson, each with a return of 77, tied for the Senior prize in the Truants' Golfing Society's 18 holes medal competition over the West Herts Club's course at Watford yesterday.

In a match at Worplesdon the Old Wykehamist Golfing Society beat the Rifle Brigade Club G.S. by eight matches to three.

In the 36 holes final of the Burnham Beeches Club's Captain's Prize tournament H. Evans (11) beat Dr. J. W. M. Jamieson (3) by 3 and 2.

PINEHURST, N.C., April 6.—Miss Glenna Collett won her sixth North and South Women's Championship here yesterday, when she beat Miss Edith Quier, of Reading, in an 18-hole final by one hole.—*Reuter.*

G. C. Stokoe (Worplesdon) and Dr. D. Williams (Barmouth) tied with scores of 79 net for first place in the medal competition of the Royal St. David's Club, Harlech, which was held on Saturday.

R. A. Howell, the Sussex Amateur Champion, won the Willingdon Club's tournament for the Bridgewater Challenge Cup by beating L. R. Mayall (7) in the final by five and three.

CLUB COMPETITIONS

(Figures in parentheses denote scratch score)

BROXBOURNE (77).—Men's Foursomes Final.—W. E. Hole and E. G. Johns beat P. R. Paul and C. J. Randall by 1 up. Medal.—P. R. Paul, 84—15=69; D. P. Thres, 79—4=75.

BUFFS G.S. (79) (at Prince's, Sandwich).—Senior Medal.—Captain J. R. Willows (12), all square. Junior Medal.—G. Mount (18), 2 down.

PINNER HILL (—).—Edwards Cup Foursomes.—J. McCulloch and A. Taylor, 96—13½=82½.

RHYL (75).—Men's Medal.—T. H. Osborne, 99—18=81. Ladies' Medal.—Mrs. Harold Eaves, 97—14=83. Ladies' Bogey.—Miss H. Lloyd Price won.

ROEHAMPTON (75).—Spring Meeting.—Captain's Prize (36 holes v. Bogey).—W. Barrie (10), Captain T. T. Waddington (10), and V. A. Lonca (10) tied at 1 up. Roehampton Cup (36 holes).—Won by T. W. Job.

ROYSTON (70).—Monthly Medal.—A. T. Coleby, 81—12=69.

SANDY LODGE (78).—Captain's Prize.—J. P. J. Collette, 92—20=72; M. R. C. Young (+2), G. A. Hill (scratch), J. Bennett (9), and H. L. Miles (9) all tied at 77 net.

SUDBURY (76).—Senior Bogey.—J. H. Neal (7), 1 up.

WIMBLEDON PARK (71).—Howett Challenge Putter (nine sealed holes under half handicap).—M. Levy, 34—5=29.

POLO

RANELAGH FIXTURES

The Ranelagh Club's preliminary polo programme gives promise of much attractive play during the coming season, which will begin on May 1. In all there are 13 tournaments, in addition to the County Polo Association's own competitions during County Polo Week.

Fixtures of particular interest will be trial matches at the club, on May 10 and June 21, for our International team that is going to compete in America next September for the Westchester Cup. The team, whose big stud of 42 ponies will be stabled at Ranelagh during the season, may possibly play another trial match there on July 5.

The annual match between the Royal Navy and the Royal Air Force for the challenge cup presented by the Duke of York, the club's chairman, will be played on July 8; and the date fixed for the Harrington Challenge Cup annual match between the House of Lords and the House of Commons is June 21. On June 28 a British team and an Allies' team will contest the Verdun Challenge Cup match. The Ranelagh Horse and Polo Pony Show will be held on June 11.

Individual handicaps will no longer be limited in the Novices' Cup tournament, which is for teams totalling not more than 17 points, and is now played under handicap. Both the Colts' and Junior Colts' tournament conditions have been revised. In future only two, instead of all four, of the members of a team competing for the Colts' Cup must have been under 30 years of age on the preceding May 1. The age qualification has been dropped altogether in the Junior Colts' tournament, which will now be for teams not exceeding an aggregate of 11 points, and including no player handicapped at over five points.

The club's tournaments will be played on the following dates:—

MIDDLE LEAGUE HANDICAP.—Throughout season.
FORTNIGHTLY CHALLENGE CUP (opening tournament).—May 5-10.
HANDICAP CHALLENGE CUP.—May 12-17.
BUENOS AIRES CHALLENGE CUP.—May 19-24.
SPRING HANDICAP.—May 26-31.
RANELAGH OPEN CHALLENGE CUP.—June 9-14.
INVITATION TOURNAMENT.—June 16-21.
NOVICES' CHALLENGE CUP.—June 23-28.
COLTS' CHALLENGE CUP.—June 30-July 5.
HURT CHALLENGE CUP.—July 7-12.
SUBALTERNS' GOLD CHALLENGE CUP.—July 7-12.
KING'S CORONATION CUP.—July 14-19.
COUNTY POLO WEEK.—July 14-19.
JUNIOR COLTS' CHALLENGE CUP.—July 21-26.

SCHOOL SPORTS

WELLINGBOROUGH

The results of the sports at Wellingborough School were:—

STEEPLECHASE.—G. Longden, 1; G. Wharton, 2; E. W. Cowell, 3; R. L. Townsend, 4.

MILE.—G. Wharton, 1; E. W. Cowell, 2; J. C. Oxland, 3. Time, 5min. 9 2-5sec.

HALF-MILE.—E. W. Cowell, 1; G. Wharton, 2; J. C. Oxland, 3. Time, 2min. 17 2-5sec.

QUARTER-MILE.—R. S. Ashwell, 1; G. Wharton, 2; R. L. Townsend, 3. Time, 62 1-5sec.

100 YARDS.—R. S. Ashwell, 1; B. C. Porter, 2; G. Wharton, 3. Time, 10 4-5sec.

120 YARDS HURDLES.—J. C. Oxland, 1; A. J. L. Lee, 2; T. Garne, 3. Time, 18 2-5sec.

220 YARDS LOW HURDLES.—R. S. Ashwell, 1; J. C. Oxland, 2; R. L. Townsend, 3. Time, 28 1-5sec.

HIGH JUMP.—J. C. Oxland, 1; R. S. Ashwell, 2; D. W. Mabon, 3. 5ft. 0¼in.

LONG JUMP.—B. C. Porter, 1; J. C. Oxland, 2; R. S. Ashwell, 3. 18ft. 0¼in.

THROWING THE CRICKET BALL.—F. H. Adnams, 1; E. C. Whiffen, 2; E. D. Whatley, 3. 92yds. 1ft. 7in.

RELAY RACE.—Platts, 1; Fryers, 2.

VICTOR LUDORUM.—R. S. Ashwell.

KING'S, WORCESTER

The results of the King's School, Worcester, sports were as follows:—

MILE.—P. H. Jackson, 1; P. Bowles, 2. Time, 5min. 30sec.

HALF-MILE.—R. H. Gawn, 1; P. H. Jackson, 2. Time, 2min. 25 1-5sec.

QUARTER-MILE.—F. Cale, 1; R. S. Carter, 2. Time, 58 4-5sec.

100 YARDS.—F. Cale, 1; R. S. Carter, 2. Time, 11 2-5sec.

HIGH JUMP.—R. S. Carter, 1; F. H. Yarnold, 2. 4ft. 9½in.

LONG JUMP.—R. S. Carter, 1; R. H. Gawn, 2. 18ft. 2in.

THROWING THE CRICKET BALL.—J. F. Beaumont, 1; F. Cale, 2. 88ft. 2in.

HOUSE SHIELD.—Castle House.

VICTOR LUDORUM.—R. S. Carter.

DEAN CLOSE SCHOOL

The results of the open events at the Dean Close School sports were:—

100 YARDS.—D. M. Hall, 1; J. Lang, 2; H. S. Cheales, 3. Time, 11sec.

QUARTER-MILE.—D. M. Hall, 1; C. M. Grosett, 2; J. Lang, 3. Time, 54sec. (School record).

HALF-MILE.—D. M. Hall, 1; A. E. Booty, 2; D. A. Pringle, 3. Time, 2min. 14 3-5sec.

MILE.—D. A. Pringle, 1; J. G. Fulton, 2; A. E. Booty, 3. Time, 4min. 56 2-5sec.

120 YARDS HURDLES.—A. E. Booty, 1; F. S. Wigley, 2. Time, 20¾sec.

HIGH JUMP.—K. Kenney (5ft. 1½in.), 1; F. S. Wigley, 2.

LONG JUMP.—F. S. Wigley (19ft. 6in.), 1; A. E. Booty, 2.

HATHERLEY RUN (two miles 5½ furlongs. Road).—D. A. Pringle, 1; A. E. Booty, 2; C. M. Grosett, 3. Time, 15min. 3sec. (School record).

VICTOR LUDORUM.—D. M. Hall.

LLANDOVERY

The results of the Athletic Sports at Llandovery College were:—

100 YARDS.—J. D. Phillips, 1; V. Johns, 2. Time, 4-5sec.

QUARTER-MILE.—J. D. Phillips, 1; V. Johns, 2; A. M. Rees, 3.

MILE.—J. D. Phillips, 1; W. B. Hiles, 2; J. B. A. Evans, 3. Time, 5min. 16sec.

STEEPLECHASE.—C. W. Jones, 1; W. W. Morris, 2; J. E. Talbot, 3. Time, 24min. 35sec.

HIGH JUMP.—A. M. Rees, 1; V. G. J. Jenkins, 2. 4ft. 9in.

LONG JUMP.—D. T. P. Lewis, 1; V. G. J. Jenkins, 2. 17ft. 6in.

PUTTING THE WEIGHT.—D. T. P. Lewis, 1; D. Bowen-Jones, 2. 29ft. 1in.

LADIES' CHALLENGE CUP.—J. D. Phillips.

SCHOOL MEETING AT WORCESTER

In a school sports meeting at Worcester, Hereford Cathedral School beat Worcester King's School by 10 events to two, 42 points to 24. Hereford won the 100yds., open and junior, 440, open and junior, half-mile, mile, both jumps, relay race, and tug-of-war; Worcester winning the 220yds. and junior mile. Rain made the going slippery, and prevented good performances. Adams cleared 5ft. 2in. in the high jump, which was in the circumstances a good jump.

HARROW HOUSE RELAY RACE

The House Relay race final was run at Harrow and the result was:—

Mr. B. Middleditch's House (E. D. B. Laborde, H. E. Chubb, I. B. Tetley, D. J. G. Williams, A. A. K. Rugge Price, J. H. G. Wyld, W. R. Nichols, and J. B. Wilkinson), 1; the Rev. D. B. Kittermaster's, 2; Mr. Archer Vassall's, 3.

CHIGWELL.—CROSS-COUNTRY.—H. M. Leiper, Time, 45min. 30sec. THREE MILES ROAD RACE.—H. M. Leiper, Time, 17min. 58sec. QUARTER-MILE.—A. W. Cox. THROWING THE CRICKET BALL.—J. C. Olley, 89 yards 1ft. HALF-MILE.—H. M. Leiper, Time, 2min. 24 2-5sec. 100 YARDS.—C. Olley, Time, 11sec. LONG JUMP.—J. C. Olley, 18ft. 7in. RELAY RACES (4 × 660 yards).—Lambourne, Time, 7min. 1 2-5sec. (4 × 220 yards).—Lambourne, Time, 2min. 54sec. HURDLES.—C. Brown, Time, 19sec. MILE.—A. W. Cox, Time, 5min. 26sec. TUG OF WAR.—Lambourne. POWELL CHALLENGE SHIELD.—H. M. Leiper, 115 points. BARCLAY CHALLENGE BOWL.—A. W. Cox, 80 points.

KING EDWARD VII. SCHOOL, SHEFFIELD.—CROSS-COUNTRY.—N. L. Evans. HALF-MILE.—N. L. Evans. Time, 2min. 21 1-5sec. 100 YARDS.—G. Nornable, Time, 11 1-5sec. 220 YARDS.—N. L. Evans, Time, 26 2-5sec. LONG JUMP.—E. L. Moore, 18ft. 2½in. QUARTER-MILE.—G. Nornable, Time, 59 1-5sec. HIGH JUMP.—G. W. Bendle and N. L. Evans (equal), 5ft. 2½in. MILE.—N. L. Evans, Time, 5min. 25sec. RELAY RACE.—Sherwood House, Time, 3min. 17 4-5sec. TUG OF WAR.—Sherwood. CHALLENGE CUP.—N. L. Evans, 100 points. HOUSE CHALLENGE CUP.—Sherwood.

BADINGHAM.—CROSS-COUNTRY.—R. G. D. Forward, Time, 31min. 5sec. 100 YARDS.—P. Keays-Byrne, Time, 10 4-5sec. 220 YARDS.—F. J. A. Waller, Time, 25sec. HURDLES.—D. H. Nash, 20 1-5sec. THROWING THE CRICKET BALL.—V. Reshid, 84 yards 1ft. 9in. LONG JUMP.—V. Reshid, 17ft. 5¼in. HALF MILE (Handicap).—J. Freidberger, Time, 2min. 11 4-5sec. QUARTER MILE (Handicap).—F. J. A. Waller, Time, 1min. 5sec. HIGH JUMP.—P. Keays-Byrne, 4ft. 10in. MILE (Handicap).—J. Freidberger, Time, 5min. 4sec. TUG OF WAR.—Atlee's House. RELAY RACE.—Rector's House. VICTOR LUDORUM.—R. G. D. Forward. HOUSE CHALLENGE CUP.—Atlee's House.

KELLY COLLEGE.—100 YARDS.—J. F. H. Hibberd, Time, 11 2-5sec. QUARTER-MILE.—R. D. McQueen, Time, 62 1-5sec. HALF-MILE.—A. H. Allenby, Time, 2min. 23sec. MILE.—A. H. Allenby, Time, 5min. 23 2-5sec. 120 YARDS HURDLES.—J. F. H. Hibberd, Time, 19sec. HIGH JUMP.—J. A. Rutherford, 4ft. 7in. LONG JUMP.—A. H. Allenby, 17ft. 1in. THROWING THE CRICKET BALL.—A. H. Allenby, 72 yards, 2in. VICTOR LUDORUM.—A. H. Allenby.

WATFORD GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—100 YARDS.—O. R. Tinworth, Time, 11 2-5sec. 220 YARDS.—O. R. Tinworth, Time, 25 1-5sec. QUARTER-MILE.—D. A. Doyle, Time, 56sec. HALF-MILE.—O. R. Tinworth, Time, 2min. 14 4-5sec. MILE.—D. Samuel, Time, 4min. 50sec. (School record). HIGH JUMP.—W. E. Dutton, 5ft. 3in. LONG JUMP.—O. R. Tinworth, 19ft. 2¼in. (School record). THROWING THE CRICKET BALL.—W. L. Clark, 80 yards. SCHOOL CHAMPION.—O. R. Tinworth.

DENSTONE.—100 YARDS.—H. H. Ryle, Time, 11 2-5sec. QUARTER-MILE.—H. H. Ryle, Time, 57 2-5sec. HALF-MILE.—H. H. Ryle, Time, 2min. 13sec. MIL

Parliament

THE HOUSING BILL

SECOND READING IN THE COMMONS

LORDS AND WIRELESS TELEPHONY

HOUSE OF LORDS

TUESDAY, APRIL 8

The LORD CHANCELLOR took his seat on the Woolsack at a quarter past 4 o'clock.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

LORD PARMOOR, Lord President of the Council, replying to the MARQUESS of SALISBURY, said that as the Coal Mines Bill would be read the first time that evening, after consideration, and desiring that the House should have the very fullest opportunity of considering a Bill of that kind, he proposed that the second reading should not be taken until Tuesday, April 29, the first day on which the House would meet after the Easter recess. To-morrow the House would have the pleasure of hearing Lord Trenchard on the Air Force. It was proposed to give the whole of the sitting to that discussion, as several peers wished to take part. On Thursday the Commons' amendments to the Children (Employment Abroad) Bill would be considered, and the Land Drainage Bill would be introduced. The third reading of the Land Drainage (Scotland) Bill would also be taken.

He proposed to give notice to suspend the standing orders so that the Army and Air Force (Annual) Bill might go through its remaining stages next Tuesday. The second reading of the Unemployment Insurance (Money) Bill would also be taken, and there would be a Royal Commission at 6.30. That would end their work before Easter.

The Coal Mines Bill and the Army and Air Force (Annual) Bill were read a first time. The Land Drainage (Scotland) Bill was considered on Report.

IMPERIAL COMMUNICATIONS COMPANY

THE GOVERNMENT AND RESEARCH WORK

The EARL of CLARENDON asked the Government if they would give every possible facility to Imperial and International Communications, Limited, for research and experimental work in connexion with wireless telephony. He said that he understood from Earl Russell that the Government's reply would be of a sympathetic nature. There was no ulterior motive behind his question, which was a purely friendly one. It was essential at this stage to secure as far as they could some decisive assurance from the Government that the Imperial and International Communications Company, which he represented that afternoon, would in no way be hampered in so far as research and experimental work were concerned. If that great merger was in any way hampered in this particular part of its operations it would mean that we should lose that part of our market connected with the sale of wireless telephone equipment. By research and experimental work only the production side of the enterprise was enabled to ascertain what exactly were the needs of the customers in this particular line throughout the world. He would read a passage from a book published quite lately entitled "America Conquers Britain," by Mr. Ludwell Denny, which dealt with the American competitors of the Imperial and International Communications Company. There was in the United States of America a very powerful organization known as the International Telephone and Telegraphs Corporation, which was founded in 1920 by two brothers. It started with a capital of $5,000,000, and in 1928 its gross earnings amounted to $81,000,000.

This corporation, Mr. Denny stated, had probably done more in nine years to break the British world communications monopoly than all other companies and Governments combined in the half-century of electrical communications. It had in this field conquered most of Latin America, invaded Europe, and now reached out for more in every direction. The writer proceeded to state in detail the undertakings which the corporation had acquired, and added that it was now stated to control about two-thirds of the 1.5 million telephones in South America.

That, added Lord Clarendon, showed the competition which the company which he represented had to meet on the other side of the water. The House would agree that the growth and development of the American Corporation was nothing short of a miracle. The request of the company was bound up with desire to secure an assurance that the Government would use their influence as far as possible on their behalf as against the American interests. If the organization which he represented failed to secure what they had set out to obtain it would mean that, so far as they knew, there was no other organization in existence which could in any way compete with the great American organization and that the American interests would secure the entire field of operations.

THE GOVERNMENT REPLY

EARL RUSSELL, Parliamentary Under-Secretary to the India Office, said that Lord Clarendon had given a very striking advertisement to this American development. He did not quite know what the noble earl suggested about it. We had to recognise that America was the richest country in the world at this time and that she had these stupendous developments with which no other country could compete. If the only object of the noble earl was to show the serious competition which his or any other company had to face, he could quite understand. He was very glad to learn from the noble earl, when he spoke to him before the debate, that he had no complaint to make of his treatment by the Post Office at present. The Postmaster-General was a little alarmed by this question, and thought that there might be some suggestion that proper opportunities for research and experiment had been excluded.

The EARL of CLARENDON said that the company had no complaint to make so far as this particular question was concerned. He thought, however, that he had made it clear to Earl Russell this morning that they were not very happy or pleased at the result of the Committee of Inquiry into the question of beam telephony.

EARL RUSSELL said that he quite appreciated that Lord Clarendon and his company were not pleased with the result of that inquiry, but that had nothing to do with the question before the House, which dealt merely with research. The Postmaster-General was glad to learn that no complaint was made of the facilities for research or experiment which had been permitted by the Post Office up to now. He could assure the noble lord that although it was difficult to give a general reply without knowing whether there was any specific point, the Postmaster-General was always anxious to assist the company in research operations so far as he could do so. His position had been well described by the late Postmaster-General as that of the policeman of the ether. He had certain obligations in that respect, to see, for example, that experiments did not cause interference to other wireless stations that were operating. Subject to that, he was perfectly willing to do everything he could to assist or permit research by this company. In order that his (Lord Russell's) answer might be as full as possible he had communicated with the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. He was informed that they undertook through their Radio Research Board, a considerable amount of radio research work, which was of general interest and devoted to the study of more fundamental problems, such as atmospherics and theories of wave propagation. These investigations gave rise to results which were very often of great importance, and they were made generally available to the community, and therefore would be available also to Imperial and International Communications, Limited, as they would be available to any other company. More than that, the Department authorized him to say that they welcomed co-operation in these investigations with the company, and would be glad to afford facilities for research workers to exchange views on these problems. That seemed to him to be a promise of very full cooperation. He would add one word of caution, that the Postmaster-General's answer was properly limited to real questions of research and of the development of telephony and must not be necessarily taken to pledge him in the future to anything in the nature of Press demonstrations, public advertisements, or anything of that sort apart from actual research. But as far as actual research was concerned the answer could be made without any qualification.

The EARL of CLARENDON thanked the noble lord for his answer.

Their lordships rose at five minutes past 5 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

TUESDAY, APRIL 8

The SPEAKER took the Chair at a quarter to 3 o'clock.

THE CADET CORPS

Mr. T. SHAW, Secretary of State for War (Preston), replying to a series of questions by COLONEL HOWARD-BURY (Chelmsford, U.) on the future of cadet corps, said:—As I have already indicated, official recognition, with the grants and privileges which accompanied it, will be withdrawn from these units. In order, however, not to interfere with arrangements already entered into, the decision will take effect from October 31 next, but the full grants for the cadet year under the usual conditions will be paid in respect of the year 1930.

COLONEL HOWARD-BURY.—Are blankets and such perishable stores to be allowed to rot rather than be made use of? If there is Government ground, surely it might be used if not wanted for other purposes? Mr. SHAW.—There is no intention of allowing Government stores to rot. The connexion between this corps and the Territorial side of the Army must finish at the end of the current year. COLONEL HOWARD-BURY.—Will Government ground be available? Mr. SHAW.—I have answered quite plainly that at the end of this year all connexion must cease.

EMPLOYMENT SCHEMES

QUESTIONS TO MR. THOMAS

Mr. HANNON (Birmingham, Moseley, U.) asked the Lord Privy Seal whether progress was being made with the project for the electrification of the Great Northern Railway from King's Cross to Welwyn Garden City; and if he could state the probable date when the scheme could be commenced and employment opportunities made available.

Mr. THOMAS (Derby) replied that an application for assistance under Part I. of the Development (Loan Guarantees and Grants) Act, 1929, in respect of this scheme had recently been submitted to the Advisory Committee and was under consideration. It was understood from the application that, if the work was approved for grant, a commencement could be made in about nine months from the date of approval.

Answering a further question by Mr. HANNON, Mr. THOMAS said that an alternative scheme for the new entrance lock at Swansea had been framed by the Great Western Railway Company, which, it was anticipated, would avoid the previous difficulties. In connexion with this scheme, it was considered appropriate to obtain powers, as some of the works to be carried out were below high water mark, and the railway company were, therefore, promoting a late Bill. In pursuance of the powers conferred upon him, he had certified this Bill as a Bill containing provisions relating to works, the execution of which would substantially contribute to the early relief of unemployment.

RATIONALIZATION OF INDUSTRY

LIEUT.-COM. KENWORTHY (Hull, Central, Lab.) asked the Lord Privy Seal whether he was consulted with regard to the formation of the proposed £8,000,000 company for the purpose of rationalizing British industry.

Mr. THOMAS said:—My hon. friend will no doubt have seen in the Press the authoritative statement that the reports which have appeared on this matter are premature, and in some respects incorrect. I hope at an early date to make a public statement on the matter.

Replying to a further question, Mr. Thomas said that he hoped to make an authoritative statement next week. The object of the scheme was to help industry.

MR. THOMAS AND THE DOMINIONS

SIR G. PENNY (Kingston on Thames, U.) asked the Lord Privy Seal whether he contemplated any further visits to the Dominions on the lines of his tour in Canada in search of fresh openings for the provision of employment.

Mr. THOMAS said:—If I felt that I could be sure of equally good results I would not hesitate to make further visits.

FIVE-POWER AGREEMENT

THE GOVERNMENT'S AIM

COMMANDER SOUTHBY (Epsom, U.) asked the Prime Minister whether he would give an assurance that it was neither the policy nor the intention of the Government to conclude any agreement, other than a five-Power agreement, at the Naval Conference.

Mr. MACDONALD, Prime Minister (Seaham), said:—The answer is in the negative, but as I have frequently informed the House, the Government are still working to secure a five-Power agreement.

ELECTORAL REFORM

In reply to SIR G. PENNY, Mr. MACDONALD said that he regretted that he had no information as to when the Report of the Ullswater Commission on Electoral Reform would be received.

SIR G. PENNY.—Will the right hon. gentleman endeavour to hasten the findings of this Commission so as to relieve the natural anxieties of the Liberal Party and give us some idea as to how long the Government may be allowed to remain in office? (Laughter.)

COMMISSIONS AND COMMITTEES

In reply to SIR G. PENNY, Mr. PETHICK-LAWRENCE, Financial Secretary to the Treasury (Leicester, W.), said that the appointment of 36 Commissions and Committees had been announced since the present Government took office. Final reports had been received from six and interim reports from two of these bodies.

SIR A. POWNALL (Lewisham, E., U.) asked the hon. gentleman if that was not an average of one per week for the period during which the present Government had been in office. No answer was given.

SUNDAY TRADING

Mr. WISE (Leicester, E., Lab.) asked leave to introduce a Bill "to restrict the opening of shops and trading on Sundays." The Bill, he said, dealt with a grievance which was felt by tens of thousands of small shopkeepers who were themselves unable to remedy it, and who looked to that House for assistance to enable them to get reasonable facilities for rest and recreation. The question of Sunday closing had not been dealt with by Parliament since the reign of Charles II. The Lord's Day Observance Act, which was passed in that reign, was obsolete and ignored, and it was impossible, without the assistance of Parliament, to deal with the increasing evil of the opening of shops on Sunday. The Bill proposed, in general, to prohibit Sunday trading, but it made certain necessary and definite exceptions, such as the sale of refreshments for consumption on the premises, railway refreshment rooms, and the sale of medicines and newspapers. There was provision also for the special circumstances of those of the Jewish faith.

Mr. HOFFMAN (Sheffield, Central, Lab.) opposed the motion on behalf of the shop assistants, who feared, he said, that the Bill would, in fact, legalize working on Sunday where it was illegal for that to be done to-day. He agreed that something ought to be done by Parliament to arrest the increasing opening of shops on Sunday, but this Bill was not the right way to do it.

When the motion had been put, no names were received as tellers for the Ayes, and the SPEAKER declared the motion lost.

THE HOUSING BILL

SIR K. WOOD'S CRITICISM

The debate on the motion for the second reading of the Housing (No. 2) Bill was resumed.

SIR K. WOOD (Woolwich, W., U.), congratulating Mr. Greenwood on the speech with which he introduced the Bill, said that no Minister had grown more in wisdom and understanding in the past nine months. He was glad to note that there was nothing in the Bill to prevent the operation of the Rural Housing Act to which the Minister had referred, in the last Parliament, as a measure that was a great robbery from public funds. Before the right hon. gentleman became Minister of Health he also appeared to believe that there was something to be gained from the financial point of view by direct labour in building houses, but on February 6 he gave figures showing that during 1927, 1928, and 1929 non-parlour houses built by direct labour cost considerably more than those built by contract labour. It also appeared that the Minister no longer thought that whether the country could afford anything depended on how much the country wanted it, because he said the other day that, on the one hand, he hoped to get money out of the Exchequer and, on the other hand, he had to try to satisfy the demands of the local authorities.

His chief criticism of the Bill was that the Government were again coming forward with a new and increased subsidy, although it was dressed in a new form. The Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Agriculture (Dr. Addison) would agree that these increased subsidies had been the rock on which most of the housing schemes had foundered. Forty-five shillings per person rehoused at an average of five persons per house meant an increased subsidy of £11 5s. instead of the Wheatley subsidy of £7 10s. It was said yesterday that this was the first time that proposals had been brought forward to enable poor persons to obtain houses at rents that they could afford to pay. That did not do justice to Mr. Wheatley's proposals. There was a great similarity between this scheme and Mr. Wheatley's. The present Prime Minister said of Mr. Wheatley's proposals that they were the biggest piece of constructive organization that had been attempted. Mr. Greenwood said of them—outside the House—that they were the biggest Housing Bill of modern times. But the most sensible observation was that of Mr. Snowden. What the present Chancellor of the Exchequer said was this: "The housing scheme of the Government is based on the assumption that prices will remain at their present level. If they rise, and the cost of houses is thereby increased, the financial basis of the scheme will be upset and it will probably collapse, with terrible consequences."

Under the Wheatley Act the subsidy was increased to £160, or more than double the previous subsidy, and the average price of the house went up from £386 in one month by £52, and in the October it was £451, and it remained at that excessive cost until December, 1926. A reduction in the subsidy then followed, and at that moment prices began to fall until they dropped to £399. In the result the rents of the Wheatley houses, notwithstanding the very considerable increase in the subsidy, were no lower at this moment than the rents of the Chamberlain houses. With that experience before them, what was going to be the position of the present scheme if history repeated itself? The progressive reduction in the cost of house building, which had been going on steadily under the guidance of Mr. Chamberlain, had been stopped by the Government, and nothing was proposed in this Bill to bring about a reduction in building costs or to prevent a rise, which had always occurred when the subsidy had been increased in the way that it was being increased by this Bill. If prices of building materials rose materially after the passing of this Bill it would be no use the Minister of Health bringing in legislation on the matter then as it would be too late.

The proposal in regard to differential rents was likely to produce very serious injustice as between one class of tenant and another. The more the Bill was examined the more the difficulties would present themselves. The Government were throwing the onus and the difficulty and the danger on to the local authorities, which was very unfair. The provision of new houses was being largely interfered with by the operation of the Rent Restriction Act, but the Government were not dealing with that in this Bill. He could not understand why it should be thought to be wrong to give compensation under this Bill while compensation of a considerable character was provided for under the Scottish measure. The man carrying on a small business in a slum area would have to go, and he would be placed in a serious position. Local authorities in the past had decided that, sooner than commit such injustice, they would not proceed with slum clearance. He (Sir K. Wood) was disappointed that the Minister of Health had brought forward no proposals in connexion with town and regional planning. The Minister of Health had rejected the policy of the last Government, which brought about reduction of building prices, and he hoped there would be no increase of prices.

MR. WHEATLEY'S QUESTIONS

Mr. WHEATLEY (Glasgow, Shettleston, Lab.) said that when he heard members on the Unionist benches say that they intended to consider the Bill in a non-party spirit, he thought of the saying, "When the Tories have nothing to fear, the workers have nothing to cheer." (Laughter.) When Mr. Chamberlain said there was no sound reason for a Conservative member to oppose the measure, he (the speaker) immediately grew suspicious about it. It was impossible to dissociate party and class from consideration of the problem of the slums; it had its roots deep down in class distinction. Slumdom was inherent in the working-class dwellings of this country. Year after year the matured working-class houses of to-day would come tumbling into slumdom. The improvement area of one year would become the clearance area of another year. The narrow streets, the damp condition of working-class houses, the general sanitary defects of those dwellings, constituted a standing evidence that in the industrial development of the country we came through an age of barbarism. Every industrial centre had hundreds of thousands of houses that were potential slums. Slumdom would go on growing so long as an inferior quality of house was set aside for a particular section of the community. That being so, he did not believe in the non-party or non-class aspect of the housing problem. He could not rise to those heights which enabled one to free himself of his party bias or passion in dealing with housing. Perhaps it was because he had got his lesson in slum life at his mother's knee. There were members in the House who had learnt the slum problem in the slums. He wished that the Government would give the House an estimate of the number of houses that were likely one day to become slums. It was easy to say what were the present number of slums. But what was wanted for the proper consideration of the subject was the number of houses that would become slums in the next 10 years. What the House should know was the number of houses that would have to be built before slumdom was eradicated as part of working-class life.

His disposition in regard to the Bill was one of friendly rather than of hostile criticism. He did not blame the Minister of Health for having introduced a Bill which did not entirely please him. He had got accustomed to receiving short rations of Socialism from the present Government. This, after all, was a Housing Bill, and having carefully looked through it, he desired to know in what clause or part of it provision was made for houses being built. Progress in the abolition of slumdom would be measured by the number of new houses that were built, and he found nothing in either Clause 1 or Clause 2 which made provision for the building of houses.

On the question of rents, he thought there was a considerable amount of substance in the criticism which had come from the front Opposition bench. He found two principles in operation in fixing the amount of the subsidy. In so far as it came from the State it was a subsidy per person; in so far as it came from the rates it was a subsidy per house. They were, therefore, bound to have a good deal of confusion and trouble when the local authority came to fix the rents. How long were these reduced rents to remain in operation? Did the hereditary principle apply to any extent in this matter? (Laughter.) What, for example, would be the position of the eldest son of a family of five who, the parents dead, decided to get married and live on in one of these reduced rent houses? Were they going to put him out? Was he the inheritor of a slum clearance area of 1930? He was a man earning, perhaps, double the wages of men who were not living in subsidized houses, and when it was said to him, "How come you to be living in a house for which you pay a reduced rent?" the only reply he could make was, "I am the grandson of a slum dweller." (Laughter.)

He did not want to be harsh on the people who lived in slums, but he was not going to confer privileges on them merely because they lived in the slums. They must not lay it down that people were going to be rewarded for living in the slums. He was sure that investigation would show that there were people living in slums who were in as good a position as, if not a better position than, men and women with children who were living outside the slums. (Hear, hear.) Were these rents to be revised? The State grant was to be revised every three years; were the rents also to be revised every three years? Who were to get these houses? Was the slum dweller to have priority? If there was a scarcity of this cheap type of houses and only slum dwellers were to get them all, then those who had kept out of the slums were to be kept out of these houses until they had passed through the slums. He did not want slum dwellers to have priority. He wanted them to be provided for, and provided for generously but he did not want the other section of the working class to be penalized by putting the slum dweller in healthy housing conditions. He hoped the Government would welcome examination and criticism of the Bill and that they would, as far as possible, leave the decisions to a free vote of the House. With the sort of spirit that prevailed in the House to-day they might mould the Bill into a measure that would be a real and substantial contribution towards cleaning out the plague spots which they all condemned. (Hear, hear.)

"THE REAL PROBLEM"

Mr. SIMON (Manchester, Withington, L.) said the test of this Bill was whether it would enable them to build houses at rents of 7s. and 10s. in large numbers and whether it would induce local authorities to get the people who really needed the houses into those areas. Generally speaking, the average size of a family in municipal houses was about 4½, and in houses built by voluntary societies and let at a lower rent about 6½. The real problem was how to get the poorer large families out of the slums, and one of the reasons why the municipalities failed was because they took not the larger families but the smaller. There were two camps on this question—one represented by Sir K. Wood and one by all progressive thought in the country. (Laughter.) The Conservative policy was clearly one of *laissez-faire*, and Sir K. Wood had never attempted to indicate at what cost houses to let at 7s. or 10s. could be built. To-day they would cost £110. They could not build houses to let at the necessary rents to-day without subsidies.

He hoped that the Government would watch the Committee on Building Material Prices closely for the next three months. He had heard a rumour that the Government intended to bring in a Bill to prevent profiteering in building materials, but were doubtful whether they would get sufficient Liberal support for such a measure. If there should be profiteering and the Government brought in a reasonable Bill to prevent it, they could be quite sure of Liberal support. A non-party committee under the National Housing and Town Planning Council had prepared a report, in which they came to the conclusion that the problem of curing the slums depended on building houses at 10s. and 7s. rents, and that the cheapest way of getting the 7s. houses was by a system of rent rebates for children. A proposal of that sort was quite practicable under this Bill, which very wisely left complete freedom to the local authorities to adopt any system they liked.

The only economical way of confining the extra help to those who really needed it was to have some system of children's rebates or of differential rents, and he congratulated the Minister on having put that into the Bill. The improvement area was an interesting idea, but there was nothing in the Bill as to the size of improvement areas, except that in London they must not have less than 10 houses. Could they declare a whole city an improvement area if they wished to do so? There were indications in the Bill of the building of 20,000 houses a year, but he hoped

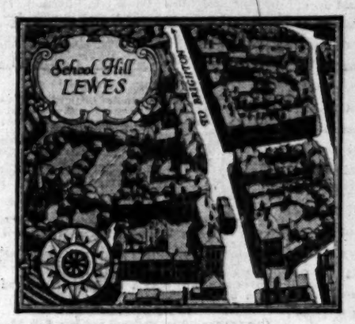
(Continued on page 9)

INTO BUSY LEWES....

past dangerous cross roads...

up the 1-in-8 gradient of School Hill

...in top the whole way



PASSING through Lewes on the way to Brighton means climbing the 1-in-8 gradient of School Hill, the busy, narrow, main shopping street of the town... In most cars drivers must change down to cross the switchback bridge and then must drop again to take the worst of the hill... But the Buick driver goes in top the whole way easily—10 m.p.h. for the dangerous cross roads—15 m.p.h. for the bridge—25 m.p.h. up the slope—10 m.p.h. at the Memorial! In the Buick—not one gear change in the long, slow ascent!

A 1930 Buick, Empire Saloon model, at the crest of School Hill in top!

CLIMBING School Hill is not a spectacular feat—but it is trouble-some for the drivers of most cars...

And it is typical of places in every town, on practically every country road! How often the driver of a car must change gear—again and again!

It is no surprise, then, that men who want a car which is trouble-free so often choose the Buick—because, except to start, the Buick driver rarely needs to change gear. This powerful car can do practically anything in top!

Gliding through traffic, ascending the average steep hill, slowing to turn a corner—all this the Buick can do *easily* without a change down!

This amazing top-gear performance is due to its famous overhead-valve engine developed through 26 years' devotion to sound engineering principles... In the 1930 models this engine is 8% more powerful than in earlier Buicks.

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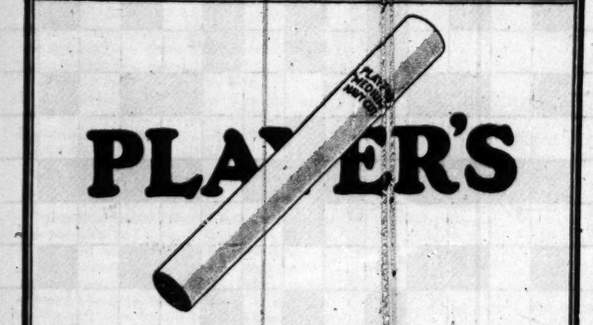

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Parliament

(Continued from page 8)

the Government intended to build at least five times as many. Translated into terms of Manchester, that would mean about 400 houses a year for that city. The financial memorandum would enable Manchester to build 200 houses for the people cleared from the slums at 11s. 5d. instead of 13s. 5d. Was there no provision that would enable authorities to build more cheaply? In Manchester the cheapest house was 13s. 5d., including rates, and what they wanted was a 10s. and a 7s. house, including rates. A rent of 11s. 5d. would do almost nothing for the slum property.

Mr. CAMERON (Widnes, Lab.), as one who had been associated with the building trade, appealed to the Minister of Health to provide machinery which would curb the rapaciousness of the building material merchants. He hoped something would be done to have better designs for working-class houses and better planning.

SIR P. PILDITCH (Spelthorne, U.) said that, whatever might have been the original cause of slums, it was regrettable that Mr. Wheatley should have sought to introduce the feeling of class distinctions in a debate on what ought to be done to have the slums cleared. The previous Housing Acts passed since the War had cured very largely the first half of the housing problem, but the dwellers in the slums could not afford to pay for the new houses which had been provided. The clearance of slum areas involved much time and expense. A clearance begun by the London County Council before the War had cost nearly £400,000 and was not yet finished. Therefore, he did not think the Minister would get anything like the rapid development in housing which he desired from clearance alone. More should be made of the element of improvement. In that respect the Bill, in fact, took a retrograde step. Where an area was not bad enough for the severe treatment of clearance it was possible at present for a local authority to undertake reconditioning and obtain 50 per cent. of the cost from the Central Authority. That provision was withdrawn by the Bill. Assistance was given to local authorities only in the building of new houses. He was afraid this would delay the mitigation of the slum problem.

DR. MARION PHILLIPS (Sunderland, Lab.) welcomed the Bill particularly as giving the hope of salvation to the dwellers in the slum areas of North-East England.

SIR R. NEWMAN (Exeter, Ind.) supported the Biff as, he said, he had supported the Addison, the Wheatley, and the Chamberlain Bills, in the hope that something would be done to clear away the slums.

MISS LAWRENCE'S REPLY

Miss LAWRENCE, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Health (East Ham, N.), replied to points raised in the debate. She said that the Government were definitely against the idea that the local authority should take over bad property, repair it, and then use it. The local authorities had no desire to see that policy extended. Private enterprise could not have it both ways. It could not be contended that where it was making a bad thing of its undertaking the local authorities should take it over, but that where it was doing well it should be left alone. Property had its rights as well as its duties, and as long as the landlord kept property he had to keep it in good order. Mr. Simon had asked what was meant by an improvement area and whether Manchester or Salford could make the whole of their area into an improvement area. That was just what the Ministry did not want. They did not want a local authority to declare an improvement area so vast in extent that they could not deal with it in a reasonable time. The local authority should take one improvement area after another, clean it up, and then go on.

The worn-out stalking-horse that subsidies increased prices had been trotted out again without the faintest shadow of evidence for the assertion. When the subsidy was taken off private enterprise houses last September the price of those houses, if there was anything in that argument, should have rushed down. The fact was, however, that both private and public enterprise houses remained as nearly as possible at the same price. In housing demand governed price. In the past there had been a demand for more houses of the middle-class type. That demand was now reaching the saturation point. Unless they turned their energies to the new houses they would, in two or three years, see the building trade as badly and cruelly unemployed as any trade in the country. The Government were substituting, in the greater part of the Bill, a demand for *little* houses for the demand for larger houses which was nearly over.

She said Mr. Chamberlain was in error when he said that if they took a slum area they would be bound to pull down churches, shops, and halls, which were perfectly good buildings. The error arose from a slight change of description in the Bill and a misunderstanding of the term "area." People visualized an area as something with four boundaries, north, south, east, and west, and everything within them as being in a clearance area. That was not so. The good property, which was not injurious to health in any way, would not be within the area at all. It would be, in the language of Clause 3, land surrounded by a clearance area. Power was given to purchase land completely surrounded by a clearance area, just as it was to purchase land adjoining a clearance area. The idea that there might be a block of perfectly good property not injurious to anybody's health in the area was negatived by the words of the Bill. Properties which collectively were in the nature of a public nuisance were collectively yielding far more profit than anyone ought to have. (Cheers.) The slowness of slum clearance had been spoken of. They must not exaggerate. The rate of progress was 10 times as fast as before the Act of 1919 was passed. What local authorities were deterred by was difficulty of administration, slowness of procedure, and want of money. They hoped that with the Wheatley Act untouched they would induce local authorities to make full use of it. The reason why they were giving the subsidy per person was to link up construction with rehousing. No kind of flat rate subsidy could cover a case such as that of a dock labourer with 11 children. There was no way out of it except by differential rents. An abatement for children or for pure poverty was the same in principle as the abatements that were given in income-tax, and if the children grew up or the person was no longer poor he would no longer get the abatement. They did not put children's allowances directly in the Bill because children were not the only people living in slums. There was also the widow or spinster keeping herself on a small pension. She did not want a Wheatley house, but a bed-sitting room, and there was nothing in this Bill to prevent the local authority giving her what she wanted. What they were doing for the local authorities was to demand programmes from them and to give them money. The capital value in annuities of 40 years of the Chamberlain subsidy was £70,000; of the present Wheatley subsidy £129,000; of the first Greenwood subsidy £194,000; of the rural areas subsidy £215,000; and of the slum clearance subsidy £301,000. That was a great deal of money. For the compulsion that was necessary and for the standard they relied on the schemes of the local authority with the Minister's approval.

She appealed to the House to look away from the objections to detailed parts of the Bill. They had not done up to now anything worth mentioning for the people in overcrowded districts. They needed a new line of attack and a new principle. The new thing at the heart of this Bill was the subsidy per person and differential rents. They were writing on the Statute-book of the country the good old Socialist doctrine of each according to his needs. (Cheers.)

The motion for the second reading was agreed to.

THE FINANCIAL RESOLUTION

The House then went into Committee for consideration of the financial resolution connected with the Bill.

Miss LAWRENCE said the Government did not give any estimate of the cost of the scheme because they did not know what that cost would be. If the response of the local authorities were satisfactory the cost would be very great; if the scheme were a failure it would cost nothing.

Mr. HARRIS (Bethnal Green, S.W., L.) welcomed the change in the method of giving grants for slum clearance, but said he would have been more hopeful if the Minister had bravely put forward a figure. It looked as though the Minister was to be given a free hand.

Mr. CHATER (Hammersmith, S., Lab.) said he saw nothing in the Bill to deal with areas such as existed in his constituency, where there was a danger of the houses settling down into slums owing to the excessive rents charged to tenants.

Mr. WOMERSLEY (Grimsby, U.) said a definite statement ought to have been made as to the amount that would be involved in the Government's housing scheme. The local authorities were doing their fair share for the social services and deserved more consideration from the Treasury; but one need not be regarded as opposing social reform if he called attention to the need for national economy in face of the great rise in the cost of those services.

CAPTAIN CAZALET (Chippenham, U.) said there was really no financial resolution before the Committee. The Treasury was simply handing a blank cheque to the Ministry of Health, which was a very unusual, if not an unprecedented, course of action.

SIR K. WOOD said the financial resolution made new and unlimited calls both upon the ratepayers and the taxpayers of the country. So far as he could ascertain from the proposal before the Committee, no attempt was being made to estimate the cost. The Chancellor of the Exchequer next week would have to give some estimate of the cost expected to arise from this Bill. They had to consider in connexion with these matters their whole social expenditure in regard to trade and industry.

Miss RATHBONE (English Universities, Ind.) said that she hoped the Minister would make the financial arrangements more flexible, because the cost of the scheme would be considerably greater if local authorities were goaded into erecting tenements of four storeys or more and acquiring expensive sites for the purpose of qualifying for a larger grant.

MR. GREENWOOD'S ESTIMATE

Mr. GREENWOOD, replying to the debate, said there never had been a money resolution or a Housing Bill of this kind in which they could put down in pounds, shillings, and pence what was to be spent in the current financial year. It depended, first, on how quickly the Bill was got through, and, next, on the local authorities. For the comfort, however, of members who were desperately concerned about the amount of money to be spent on the Bill, he would give an estimate. If they assumed that in 10 years they would rehouse 1,000,000 people, and that 20 per cent. of them were rehoused in tenement buildings, then the peak cost per year would amount to about £2,200,000. It would start in the first year with a net cost of £220,000, and would increase each year until, from the 11th year onwards, that would be the maximum cost. If they were to rehouse 1,500,000 persons in 10 years, on the assumption that 20 per cent. were rehoused in tenement dwellings, the maximum cost would be a little less than £3,500,000 a year. That was an insignificant sum compared with the results to be achieved. It seemed to be suggested that there was some limit in the money resolution to expenditure. There was not. No one would be more pleased than he if the Exchequer had to hand out very considerable sums for this purpose. The Chancellor of the Exchequer would not grumble; he was as much a party to the Bill as he (Mr. Greenwood) was. If the moral of Sir K. Wood's speech was that they were already spending too much on these services, he disagreed. The speech must mean either that they were spending more money than they could carry, or that they had reached the limit of expenditure on the social services. He did not believe either was true. He was not impressed by a comparison of expenditure on housing or any other social service in this and other countries. What he knew was that in this country the Government had their duty to perform to the people whom they represented. The fact that while the social expenditure of the United States was £6 a head it was £14 in this country was, he thought, a matter for pride rather than commiseration. In the next financial year, or, indeed, in this financial year, the Government would have to provide in the Estimates some sum to be devoted to the purposes of the Bill, and in each subsequent year in the estimates of the Department some definite sum would have to be included. But it was frivolous and captious criticism to complain that the money resolution did not specify to the last decimal of a penny what they were likely to spend in the present financial year or coming years. The Government would stand by the finance of the scheme. If he were in office in the next financial year, he would be able to give the House a more definite statement as to the amount of national expenditure which would be incurred.

The resolution was agreed to and was reported to the House.

The House went into Committee on the Unemployment Insurance (No. 3) Bill, which was reported without amendment.

ART AND SCIENCE BUILDINGS

The House afterwards went into Committee of Supply. On a Vote of £220,100 for art and science buildings,

Mr. A. M. SAMUEL (Farnham, U.) asked what arrangement had been made for the surrender of the value of the site in Jermyn-street, now occupied by the Geological Museum, which was to be removed.

Mr. LANSBURY, First Commissioner of Works (Bow and Bromley), said that was a matter for the Commissioner of Crown Lands, and it did not concern his Department.

Replying to Mr. SAMUEL, Mr. LANSBURY said the question whether some limit should be placed to the preservation of newspapers at the British Museum could not be settled by him or by his Department. He could only promise that he would make some inquiries and ascertain the views of the Trustees on the matter. As to the new system of lighting which was to be installed at the National Gallery, he could assure the Committee that the best technical advice would be taken on the matter.

The Vote was agreed to.

Votes for £428,370 for employment exchanges and insurance buildings (including Ministries of Labour and Health and Department of Health in Scotland); of £853,600 for sundry public buildings; and of £158,480 for public buildings overseas were agreed to.

The Children (Employment Abroad) Bill was read the third time.

The House stood adjourned at a quarter to 3 o'clock.

PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES

HOUSE OF LORDS

AT 3.45

Lord Trenchard, motion on development of air power.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

AT 2.45

Unemployment Insurance Bill, third reading.

Overseas Trade (Guarantee), money resolution. Committee.

Reservoirs (Safety Provisions) Bill, second reading.

COMMITTEES

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Walsall Corporation, Wolverhampton Corporation, Wednesbury Corporation, Middlesex County Council, Room 2, at 11.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Capital Punishment, Room 11, at 11. Hours of Meeting and Rising of the House, Room 16, at 11. Private Bills, Room 11, at 5. Group D, Manchester Extension, Room 6, at 11. Group E, Nottingham Corporation, Room 5, at 11. Group F, London County Council (Charing Cross Bridge), Grand Committee Room, Westminster Hall, at 11. Group G, Tees (Newport) Bridge, Room 4, at 11. Group H, London Midland and Scottish Railway (No. 1), Room 15, at 11. Local Legislation, Section A, Newport Corporation (No. 2), Room 8, at 11. Section B, Stockton-on-Tees Corporation (No. 2), Room 9, at 11.

VISITORS TO IRELAND

VALUE OF PRESS ADVERTISING

At the annual meeting of the Irish Tourist Association in Dublin yesterday, the secretary announced that at least 12,000 additional visitors came to Ireland during 1929. The advertising campaign had brought excellent results, and a still larger number of tourists was expected during the present year. The President, Mr. T. W. Kenny, said that in other countries Governments saw the great advantages of tourist traffic and established special departments in order to encourage it. In his opinion the Irish Free State Government ought to subsidize, and in every way support, the Irish Tourist Association. Every form of advertisement had been tried, and in the experience of the association, the Press provided by far the best medium.

AFFAIRS OF A BARONESS

Mr. REGINALD MELLOR presided at a sitting of the Bankruptcy Court yesterday for the public examination of Betsy Von Hutten, described in the receiving order as Baroness Bettina Von Hutten, residing at Whiteheadgrove, Chelsea, authoress. The receiving order was made on November 5, 1925, and the debtor explained that the delay in attending for her public examination was occasioned by her ill health.

Replying to Mr. VERNON ARMSTRONG, Assistant Official Receiver, the debtor stated that she was born in the United States, and was married in 1897, in Florence, to Baron Von Hutten, a German subject, who divorced her in 1907 on the ground of desertion. For many years she lived on her earnings as a novelist and an income of £480 a year derived from a trust estate under the will of a deceased relative in America. The sales from her published novels declined after the outbreak of War in 1914, owing to the fact that "people did not want books written by a German"; thereafter she was frequently ill and unable to work, and finally, in October, 1925, she suffered a further serious illness which kept her from work for over 12 months.

She had lodged accounts showing liabilities of £2,010, and assets £191, out of which the Official Receiver had paid a dividend of 1s. 5d. in the pound. Since then she had handed over a substantial sum received as royalties on her book "Eddy and Edward," with the result that the dividend had been increased to 7s. 6d., and within a couple of months she would hand over further royalties anticipated from her novel, "Swan House," which would bring up the dividend to over 10s. in the pound. The examination was concluded.

EMPIRE FREE TRADE

LORD BEAVERBROOK'S STATEMENT

Addressing a meeting of the Hertford Division Conservative and Unionist Association at Hertford last night, Lord BEAVERBROOK said he had been driven to the task of addressing meetings up and down the country. Their policy was languishing, for want of exponents, and he undertook it reluctantly. He should do all that was possible to impose that policy on the people of this country.

He was satisfied that England was the only part of the Empire that was reluctant and unwilling to adopt their policy. England would have an opportunity of declaring for the policy shortly, and he was sure it would do so in no uncertain terms.

"England is not done yet," continued Lord Beaverbrook. "We are passing through a bad time, but are we to be in a state of despair because we have obstacles? There is a remedy, and that is the restoration of industry. By that we mean the restoration of prosperity to the manufacturing and the agricultural industry. I know of no plan in the programme of the Socialist Party for restoring these industries. I do not know of any plank in the platform of the Liberal Party that will confer on us any improvement in the condition of industry. I do know of a plank in the Conservative platform, and that is safeguarding. This, however, is for the manufacturing industry.

"It is based to a considerable extent on the principle that you must reduce imports. Safeguarding, which involves the limitation of imports, is a very good principle, but I would never work for a policy that only involved the limitation of imports of manufactured goods. The policy must go farther. It must include the limitation of imports of agricultural produce. I am sorry to say that so far on the Conservative platform there has been a certain amount of neglect of this simple principle, but I believe the Conservatives are coming to see the light. I think we are persuading them to march on a little nearer to the absolute goal of treating the agricultural interests as fairly as the manufacturing interests."

THE MIDDLEMAN

The mainspring of the opposition to treating the agricultural interests frankly and fairly was the importer and the middleman. They provided the "slogans," and misguided politicians marched up and down repeating these foolish statements. They must realize that the platform of the Conservative Party in 1923 was protection for manufactured goods, and nothing more. The times had changed greatly, and the situation was now quite different.

Lord Beaverbrook continued:—"Can we build up in the Conservative Party, if possible—and I have every hope of being able to do it—a policy that does not mean the limitation of our expenditure, but really results in building up our income, and which gives us an extra surplus? I think we can do it, and the policy is Empire free trade." (Cheers.) There was an immense bulk of business which could be built up between the self-governing Dominions and Great Britain. Their policy meant diverting as much as possible of the £130,000,000 which now went in purchases from the foreigner into the Empire markets. With a competent Government pledged to carry out this policy out of the sum named a sufficient quantity of business and a sufficient number of orders could be added to our present output to absorb completely the present unemployed. They would also get the chance of building up on the basis of the new system which was called mass production and resulted in economies in production costs.

By obtaining this additional business for Great Britain and portions of the Empire we should increase the consuming power of the people. Under Empire free trade there would be a larger area for food production. It had been said that if we confined the production of foodstuffs to the Empire we should be doing something to increase the price of food to the consumer, but an increase in price came from the shortage of supplies. As long as there was a surplus there ought not to be any increase in price. Some of their critics said: "Why don't you carry out this system of organization without imposing any tariff wall against the foreigner?" Very gladly would they do it, but it was impossible.

There was only one method of redressing the balance according to the present economic system of the world, and that was the imposition of tariffs. There was only one method of developing Empire Free Trade, and that was by giving in Great Britain sheltered markets for the people of the Empire and the producers in the Dominions, and in return sheltered markets for Great Britain in the Dominions.

"MONKEY IN THE CAGE"

In conclusion, Lord Beaverbrook said:—"I think we are getting rid of the story that the Dominions will not have it. I can only say it is shameful procedure for those who knew better to make use of such an argument in opposing us, because it was really stirring up misunderstanding and ill-feeling between the British people in various parts of the Empire. You know I have been a rebel. You know the monkey is in the cage. (Laughter.) The terms on which I am in the cage are that we should plough a straight furrow through a General Election and through what is called a referendum to the end of the furrow where we shall have a duty on foreign foodstuffs. Duties on foreign foodstuffs are the keystones of the bridge leading to Empire free trade."

REGULATION OF WAGES

BOURNEMOUTH FIRM AND SLACK-TIME EMPLOYMENT

At the Bournemouth Police Court yesterday TARRANTS (BOURNEMOUTH), LIMITED, were summoned for paying nine girl employees in their dressmaking and millinery departments less than the rate of wages fixed by the Trade Board. Mr. F. F. Tarrant, head of the firm, was similarly summoned, and there was a plea of "Guilty" to all charges.

Mr. Willcocks, prosecuting for the Ministry of Labour, said Mr. Tarrant had admitted the offences and had paid all arrears due and in reply to the Ministry's inspectors had said, "I have taken the common-sense view." Mr. Willcocks also read a statement signed by four of the employees concerned stating that they appreciated the kindness of Mr. Tarrant in allowing them to continue in his employment through the slack season, even though at slightly less wages than should have been paid.

In defence, Mr. Harold Salt said Mr. Tarrant had written to the Ministry of Labour telling the Department that the employees were kept on at full time during the slack months at a considerable loss to the firm, while lunches and teas and other comforts were supplied to them at a cost of nearly £150 a year. Six of the employees concerned in the case had been told that they would have to go during the slack period, but they were kept on in their own interests. The Ministry of Labour now said, in effect, that they must either be paid their proper wages or be discharged.

Fines of 1s. in each case, 18s. in all, were imposed. The Chairman of the Bench (Mr. G. J. Lawson) said the magistrates had taken into consideration the fact that the employees had been paid the arrears and that Mr. Tarrant was a good employer. Costs were refused.

SIR L. WORTHINGTON-EVANS ON A SELF-SUPPORTING EMPIRE

SIR LAMING WORTHINGTON-EVANS, M.P., speaking at the annual meeting of the St. George's Conservative Association, at Caxton Hall last night, said that as a tariff reform "whole-hogger" in 1906 his views had never changed. The Empire could produce all the food and all the manufactured goods it required, and it was the part of statesmanship to bring those parts together and make one economic Empire unit. "It is not easy and it will not take place to-morrow," he said. "That is all Lord Salisbury wanted to explain—he did not want anyone to be left with the idea it could be done to-morrow. Therefore, we ought to take other measures in addition to deal with unemployment." If Mr. Baldwin's plan were carried out it should be possible as the result of an Imperial fiscal conference to put to the country something that would make the Empire infinitely stronger and more self-supporting than it had ever been and give hope to the unemployed that they would find re-employment in their own skilled trades.

THE LICENSING COMMISSION

The Royal Commission on Licensing (England and Wales) will hold its 35th and 36th public meetings at Broadway Buildings to-morrow and on Friday, when evidence will be heard from Mr. Barry Holderness and Mr. William Thomas Madden on behalf of the Central Public House Trust Association; Mr. Cecil Chapman and Mrs. Ernest Sotham (or Lady Sykes), on behalf of the Restaurant Public Houses Association; and Major Isidore Salmon, M.P., chairman and managing director of Messrs. J. Lyons and Co., Limited.

REUNION WITH FREE CHURCHES

PLEA BY ARCHDEACON OF COVENTRY

The difficult position in which many individuals found themselves owing to the present confusion in Church life was commented on by the Venerable Dr. J. W. Hunkin, Archdeacon of Coventry, who addressed the members of the Oxford Conference of Evangelical Churchmen yesterday at Oxford. His subject was, "The Churches of the Reformation."

The principle on which modern movements towards reunion had been proceeding, he said, had been that "Churches nearest each other should unite." The real task was to bring back the Puritans and Methodists. Even if they felt that the chickens had now grown too large merely to come back again under their mother's wing, they might well agree that it was towards closer relations with the English Free Churches that Anglicans should look and strive first of all.

All of them, members of the Church of England and Nonconformists alike, lived in a new age, and had not yet adjusted themselves to it. Scientific methods, the advance of psychology, and the critical inquiries of the philosopher, had altered their outlook and affected their thinking. The new knowledge had dissolved many of the old differences of opinion. Although they could not see far into the future, they could promote Christian unity by mutual recognition and by realizing their need of one another.

STATUS OF FREE CHURCH MINISTRY

The memorandum on the status of the existing Free Church ministry, drawn up by the Church of England representatives at the joint conference at Lambeth in 1923, was a declaration on which they could take their stand. "It surely means," he said, "that at least there should be no bar to what is commonly called 'interchange of pulpits' on special occasions or to the welcoming of members of one Church, at all events in special circumstances, as guests at Holy Communion in another. Both we and our Nonconformist friends have to realize that all is not well with either of us—the Church of England with its fine parochial system and tradition of awe and self-restraint in worship planned on a large and generous scale, but now unsteady for lack of support; the Free Churches with their wonderful standard of personal giving and with the splendid participation of their laity in spiritual work, but constantly slipping towards the mere 'Pleasant Sunday Afternoon' and bereft of much that is beautiful in tradition and art. Both of us alike are beset, on the one hand by obscurantism, and on the other threatened by revolt. Both alike labour under growing burdens of finance. Is it not true to say that we without them and they without us shall not be made perfect?"

Above all, they must put first things first. Questions of organization, important as they were, could never be of the first importance. In their present confusion the individual might well come to find himself in a false position. If so, let him do his best to change the situation or let him move himself. He sometimes thought a considerable reshuffling among individuals would and should take place. Meanwhile, and always, it was for each to be true to the things of the spirit as revealed to him. With regard to the adjustment details, they could afford to be patient.

CANON J. B. LANCELOT (vicar of St. James's, Birkdale), in a paper read in his absence, said, "With creeds to rethink and reunion to achieve, what we need is more love." They could not do without a creed, but at the same time he would not force dogma on men at the sword's point.

PRISON ADMINISTRATION IN INDIA

IMPROVEMENTS AND PRESENT NEEDS

LORD LYTTON presided at a meeting of the East India Association at Caxton Hall, Westminster, yesterday afternoon, when Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. Hamilton, late Inspector-General of Prisons, Bengal, outlined the improvements made in prison administration since the issue of the Report of an All-India Committee, presided over by Sir Alexander Cardew, 10 years ago.

COLONEL HAMILTON said that it was unfortunate that the report was published at a time of severe financial stringency and political unrest, for in consequence Government was prevented from taking up any reforms which were not absolutely necessary. The prison administration had been seriously handicapped by want of funds to carry out the important building schemes recommended by the Committee; but progress had been made in many directions and on the whole the result had not been unsatisfactory. He was glad to report that the Borstal system had now been introduced in Bengal for adolescent offenders. The Bengal After-Care Association made itself responsible for the after-care not only of Borstal inmates, but for all children committed under the Children Act of 1922, and also for all juveniles and adolescent prisoners in ordinary gaols. Now that public opinion was alive on the question, he had hopes that imprisonment of children in India would eventually become as rare as in the United Kingdom.

The CHAIRMAN said that the financial stringency to which reference had been made paralysed all Government Departments. They had to refrain from reforms, however much needed, and had to effect drastic economies and retrenchment. This financial trouble was the chief cause of the failure of the 1919 constitutional reforms. The explanation of the results falling short of expectations was that there was no money to carry out the reforms which Ministers and members of Government desired. In material aspects, however, he found that Indian prisons compared very favourably indeed with prisons in this country; they were infinitely superior to the homes of the mass of the gaol population. But on the human side of gaol administration there were many reforms still urgently needed.

SIR LOUIS DANE, speaking of the seriousness of offences against the State, suggested that Dandi should be made a place of detention, and that Mr. Gandhi and his followers should make salt there for Government depôts.

UNION OF CONSERVATIVE AND UNIONIST ASSOCIATIONS

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Union of Conservative and Unionist Associations, at which the leader of the party, Mr. Stanley Baldwin, M.P., was present, was held yesterday afternoon at the Central Office, Palace-chambers, Westminster, S.W., Mr. J. C. C. DAVIDSON, M.P. (chairman of the party organization), presiding. There were also present:—

Mrs. R. C. Assheton, Mr. Stanley H. Badock, Captain R. C. Bourne, M.P., Alderman W. Bradford, Lady Bridgeman, Colonel Sir Hildred Carlile, Lord Cranworth, Mr. R. Geoffrey Ellis, Lady Falmouth, Sir Fortescue Flannery, Mrs. Fyfe, Mr. Douglas Hacking, Mrs. Cuthbert Headlam, Colonel George Herbert, Mr. Tom F. Howard, Lord Howe, Lady Iveagh, M.P., Mr. W. H. Kemp, Sir Walter Kent, Mrs. Lane-Fox, Mr. Gerald W. E. Loder, Alderman G. B. Lomas-Walker, Brigadier-General Lord Lucas, Sir Mortimer Margesson, Miss Marsc (deputy principal agent), Lady Middleton, Lady Newton, Sir Herbert Nield, M.P., Miss Mary Pickford, Mr. A. H. Procter, Councillor Gwilym Rowlands, Lord Salisbury, Captain Lord Stanley, M.P., Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland, M.P., Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Alan Sykes, Mr. H. R. Topping (principal agent), Lady Vaughan-Morgan, Mrs. Douglas Vickers, Mr. C. E. Warren, Sir Archibald Weigall, Mrs. Hugh Western, Mrs. C. Williams, Sir Kingsley Wood, M.P., and Mr. George Godwin (secretary).

The committee passed a resolution of sympathy and condolence with the relatives of the late Lord Balfour. The following were co-opted on to the committee:—

Lady Bayford, Mrs. Fyfe, Miss Mary Pickford, Alderman W. Bradford, Colonel Sir Hildred Carlile, Lord Cranworth, Colonel John Gretton, M.P., Mr. Tom Howard, Mr. W. H. Kemp, Sir Walter Kent, and Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland, M.P.

NEW CHANCELLOR OF PRIMROSE LEAGUE

A special meeting of the new Grand Council of the Primrose League was held at the offices, 64, Victoria-street, yesterday, Lord Ebbisham (Chancellor) presiding. A resolution of sympathy was passed with the relatives of the late Lord Balfour. Lord Ebbisham nominated Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal as Chancellor, Lord Armstrong and Mr. S. R. Wells, M.P., were appointed Vice-Chairmen, and Lord Ebbisham, Treasurer, in succession to Lord Clarendon. The elections to Grand Council were verified, and a vote of thanks to Lord Ebbisham and Lord Clarendon for their services as Chancellor and Treasurer was passed. The following were elected and co-opted members of Grand Council:—

Lieutenant-Colonel Chas. Ainsworth, M.P., Lord Armstrong, Mr. J. Atkinson-Jowett, Sir Edmund Bartley-Denniss, Mrs. Beattie, Lady Cory, Lord Coventry, Brigadier-General Sir Henry Page Croft, M.P., Mr. J. E. Davies, Mrs. Crouch, Miss Dronsfield, Lady Ebbisham, Miss Clara Davis, Mrs. W. J. Firth, Mrs. T. Hancock, Mr. J. W. D. Harrison, Colonel Sir William Houlston-Gastrell, Sir Herbert Liddiard, Mr. Stanley Marling, Mrs. Mason, Mr. W. J. Murdoch, Miss Noble, Lord Powis, Mrs. Privett, the Dowager Lady Roberts, Lady Salisbury, Mr. E. H. Selley, Mr. G. H. Sobbery, the Duke of Sutherland, Councillor Miss Thornton, Mr. A. D. Thorpe, Lord Tichfield, M.P., Alderman Sir Forster Todd, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Warren, Mr. H. G. Williams, Mrs. Woodward, Captain W. Wentworth, and Mrs. Yerburgh.

FINAL REPORT of Government Committee

ETHYL IS SAFE

"Even garage workers who are engaged on repair works or on filling petrol tanks . . . . cannot be regarded as subjected to any danger."

★

"There is no danger in streets from the lead . . . . from the exhausts of motor vehicles."

★

"If Ethyl Petrol were used universally . . . . neither pedestrians nor drivers would be likely to inhale dangerous quantities of lead."

★

"There is no danger to water supplies from the use of Ethyl Petrol."

★

"We apprehend no danger of the absorption of lead tetra-ethyl through the skin."

★

"There is little danger of the lead from this source" (cylinder and exhaust pipe deposits) "getting into the atmosphere as dust."

★

"There is no serious danger to health from the spillage of Ethyl Petrol, even in the case of confined spaces such as closed garages and repair shops."

CONSTITUTION OF THE COMMITTEE

By Minute of 2nd April, 1928, the following members were appointed;—

Sir Frederick J. Willis, K.B.E., C.B. *(Chairman)*, Mr. J. C. Bridge, F.R.C.S.E., M.R.C.P.E.; Sir George S. Buchanan, C.B., M.D., F.R.C.P.; Mr. A. Chaston Chapman, F.I.C., F.R.S.; Professor W. E. Dixon, M.D., F.R.S.; Major W. R. Gelwey, O.B.E., M.C., M.B., D.P.H.; Mr. C. H. Lander, C.B.E., D.Sc.; Sir Charles J. Martin, C.M.G., D.Sc., F.R.C.P., F.R.S.; Mr. D. R. Pye, M.A.; Sir Robert Robertson, K.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.; Sir William Willcox, K.C.I.E., C.B., M.D., F.R.C.P.; Mr. S. F. S. Hearder *(Secretary)*.

WHEN Ethyl was first introduced into this country in January, 1928, its outstanding performance won sweeping recognition from motoring experts and laymen alike.

In view of the wide popularity Ethyl seemed certain to gain, the Government decided to appoint a special Committee to study this new fuel, with particular reference to possible dangers to health that might arise from its general use.

This Committee, which includes many of the most distinguished scientists in the country and has been sitting for nearly two years, made an Interim Report in July, 1928, in which it stated: *"There is no evidence to show that the use of Ethyl Petrol as a motor fuel involves more danger to health than the use of ordinary petrol."*

The Final Report of the Committee, just published, confirms these findings in full. Actual experience of the use of Ethyl Petrol in this country and elsewhere gives further proof not only that Ethyl Petrol is not harmful to either man or motor, but that it does all that has been claimed for it as a super-fuel. Sales of Ethyl Petrol in the United States have risen from 90,000,000 gallons in 1925 to, approximately, 1,250,000,000 gallons in 1929—an increase of almost 1,400 per cent.

Ethyl Petrol is endorsed to-day by all the leading car manufacturers of America; and it was on Pratts Ethyl Petrol that the Schneider Trophy was won for Britain in 1927, and again in 1929.

Ethyl Petrol consists solely of first-grade petrol with Ethyl Fluid added, and that is why it does what no other petrol can do:—

It absolutely eliminates knocking. Increases power, particularly on hills. It reduces gear changing and increases mileage.

Motorists who wish to get super-performance from their engines can find nothing to equal this super-fuel. If your garage does not carry it, send us your name and address on a post card, together with that of your regular dealer, and we will arrange for supplies.

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BIRTHDAY FESTIVAL, April 21st—May 24th.

SUMMER FESTIVAL, July 7th—Sept. 13th.

Guide and Information from Room 6, Municipal Buildings, Stratford-upon-Avon.

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SHAW DRAMATIC FESTIVAL, Malvern Theatre, August 18 to 30.

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Broadcasting

THE PROGRAMMES

AN OPERETTA

The principal items in the National programme this evening are a performance of *The Enchanted Island*, an operetta in one act, written by Messrs. R. H. U. Bloor and R. H. Walthew; and a harpsichord recital by Miss Wanda Landowska, who will play Purcell's A Ground in Gamut, Handel's Suite in E, Bach's Fantasie in C minor for claviers croisés, and Telemann's Bourrée. At 7.25 p.m. Lord Cecil of Chelwood will sum up the situation as outlined in previous talks in the series on "International Cooperation and What it Means." At 5.30 p.m. the London Regional station will transmit the Archbishop of York's presidential address on "The Distinctive Excellencies of Latin and Greek," which he is to deliver to the annual meeting of the Classical Association at University College, Hull.

ITALY'S NEW SHORT WAVE STATION

In accordance with the Italian Broadcasting Company's policy of modernizing the Italian broadcasting system a short wave broadcasting transmitting station has been erected near Rome to enable the Italian transmissions to be heard in the Italian colonies and in overseas countries which are outside the range of the broadcasting stations operating on the normal broadcast wave-band.

The new station, in its main features, follows the design of the Marconi short-wave Beam transmitter. The station is now completed and tests were begun at the beginning of last month, when transmission trials on 25.4 metres took place. These tests were observed in the Italian Colonies and other countries. Reports received from India, Australia and South Africa remark on the stability, the excellent quality, and the great strength of the Italian transmitter. Listeners in Great Britain should find it easy to receive the Italian short wave station, as reports from this country indicate that the strength and quality observed are excellent. Arrangements have also been made to enable the transmitter to operate on a second wave length of 80 metres, which is suitable for reception throughout the whole of Italy and neighbouring countries, where the normal broadcast wave-band is indifferently received.

The transmission will normally take place on either 25.4 metres or 80 metres. The wave range of the transmitter is from 25 to 80 metres (1,200-3,750 kilocycles). Provision has been made for changing over from one wave length to another.

PRESIDENT HOOVER'S SPEECH

The London Regional station announce that conditions were unfavourable for the broadcast relay of President Hoover's speech at the Washington celebration of the 80th birthday of Dr. W. H. Welch, chief adviser to the Rockefeller Fund for Medical Research.

PROGRAMMES

The broadcasting arrangements for today, April 9, are as follows:—

NATIONAL PROGRAMME (1,148kc. (261.3m.) (193kc.) (1,554.4m.).

10.15 a.m. :—Service. **10.30** :—Time Signal from Greenwich; Weather. **10.45** :—A Woman's Commentary, by Mrs. Oliver Strachey. **11-11.30 (261.3m. only)** :—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Vision).

12 :—Gramophone Records. **1** :—Orchestra from Frascati's Restaurant, **2-2.30** :—Annie Broadhurst (contralto); Bertram Davies (tenor). **4** :—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. **4.45** :—Organ Recital.

5.15 :—Children: The Halcyon, from Toby and the Odd Beasts (Netta Syrett), arranged as a dialogue story, with incidental music played by the Gershom Parkington Quintet. **6** :—Ministry of Agriculture Fortnightly Bulletin. **6.15** :—Weather; News. **6.40** :—Schubert's Songs, sung by Mark Raphael (baritone). **7-7.20** :—Talk arranged under the auspices of the Department of Overseas Settlement. **7.25** :—International Cooperation and What It Means, 6—by Lord Cecil of Chelwood. **7.45** :—The Wireless Orchestra, conducted by John Ansell.

8.15 :—The Enchanted Island—an Operetta in one act—Libretto by R. H. U. Bloor; Music by Richard H. Walthew; 'Produced by Gordon McConnel, with Vivienne Chatterton, Bernard Ansell, Foster Richardson, Stanley Vilven, and the Wireless Orchestra, conducted by John Ansell. **9** :—Weather; News; London and New York Stock Exchange Report; Shipping Forecast and Fat Stock Prices (**1,554.4m.** only). **9.25** :—Worse Verse, by Mr. J. C. Squire. **9.40** :—A Harpsichord Recital, by Landowska. **10.15** :—A Reading from Sea and Sardinia, and Twilight in Italy, by D. H. Lawrence. **10.35-12 (1,554.4m.** only) :—Dance Music, from the Piccadilly Hotel.

LONDON REGIONAL PROGRAMME.—842kc. (356.3m.).

11-11.30 a.m. :—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Sound). **12** :—Organ Recital by S. H. Nicholson, relayed from All Saints', Margaret-street; Freda Townson (soprano). **1** :—Gramophone Records. **1.30-3** :—See Midland Regional programme. **5.15** :—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. **5.30** :—Presidential Address by the Archbishop of York at the annual meeting of the Classical Association—The Distinctive Excellencies of Latin and Greek, relayed from University College, Hull. **6.15** :—Weather; News. **6.40** :—Muriel George and Ernest Butcher in folk songs and duets; Marriott Edgar (comedian); Walter Lanham in imitations; The Four Fayre Sisters (concertina quartet); Gillie Potter, the popular comedian; Paul England (supported by his vocal chords); singing compere, George Pizzey; Haydn Draper (clarinet solos). **8** :—German Language Talk (1), by Mr. Otto Siepmann. **8.30** :—Regional News. **8.45** :—See Midland Regional programme. **9.40** :—National programme. **10.15** :—Weather; News. **10.30-12** :—Dance Music, from the Piccadilly Hotel.

MIDLAND REGIONAL PROGRAMME.—626kc. (479.2m.).

12 :—See London Regional programme. **1.30-3** :—The Midland Wireless Orchestra, conducted by Frank Cantell; Samuel Saul (baritone); Russell Green (pianoforte). **5.15** :—Children—Wava and Pooty, a story by Josephine Theobalds; songs by Stuart Robertson (baritone); Tarrant Bailey and his banjo; The Land of Golden Wattle, by Frances Pearman. **6** :—Pianoforte Interlude by Margaret Ablethorpe. **6.15** :—Weather; News. **6.40** :—See London Regional programme. **8.30** :—Midland News. **8.35** :—For the Old Folks—The Midland Wireless Chorus and Orchestra, conducted by Joseph Lewis; Stuart Robertson (baritone). **9.40** :—National programme. **10.15** :—Weather; News. **10.35-11** :—See London Regional programme.

ABERDEEN (995kc.) (301.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **3.30** :—See Glasgow. **4** :—The Octet from Glasgow; Louise Craig (organ), James Ferguson (baritone), from Aberdeen. **5.15** :—See Glasgow. **6** :—Mr. George E. Greenhowe—Horticulture. **6.15** :—National programme. **7.45** :—See Glasgow. **9** :—National programme. **9.15** :—Scottish News Bulletin. **9.20** :—National programme. **10.35-11** :—See London Regional programme.

BELFAST (1,238kc.) (242.3m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **12** :—Organ Recital. **12.30-1** :—The Radio Quartet. **4** :—The Orchestra; Mary Spencer-Smith (soprano). **5.15** :—Children. **6** :—National programme. **7.45** :—Evelyn Gibb (soprano); Albert Progatti (baritone); Alex. W. Rogers (baritone); the Chorus and Orchestra. **9** :—National programme. **9.15** :—Regional News. **9.20** :—National programme. **10.35-11** :—See London Regional programme.

BOURNEMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **4-11** :—National programme.

CARDIFF (968kc.) (309.9m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **3.15-2** :—The National Orchestra of Wales (Leader, Dorle Levitus), conducted by Warwick Braithwaite, relayed from the National Museum of Wales. **4** :—The National Orchestra of Wales (Leader, Louis Levitus), conducted by Warwick Braithwaite; Muriel Nixon (soprano). **5.15** :—Children. **6.** :—National programme. **9.15** :—West Regional News. **9.20** :—National programme. **10.35-11** :—See London Regional programme.

DUBLIN—Call 2RN (413m.), 1kw.

1.30 :—Time, Weather, Stock Report, and Gramophone Records. **5** :—Gramophone Records. **5.15** :—Children. **7** :—Talk for Women. **7.20** :—News. **7.30** :—Time and Irish Lesson. **7.40** :—German Language Lesson. **8** :—Concert—The Dublin Postal Band; Victor Cole (tenor); Lily Mathieson (soprano); The Quinten Hegarty Company in a Nursery Rhyme Revue; The Station Orchestra. **10.34** :—Time, News, and Weather.

DUNDEE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

EDINBURGH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

1.30-3.15 :—See Glasgow. **6.15** :—National programme **9.15** :—Scottish News Bulletin. **9.20** :—National programme. **10.35-11** :—London Regional programme.

GLASGOW (752kc.) (398.9m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **3.30** :—Orchestra. **4** :—The Octet from Glasgow; Louise Craig (soprano), James Ferguson (baritone), from Aberdeen. **5.15** :—Children. **6.15** :—Weather for Farmers. **6** :—Mr. Dudley Rowed; Wasps and other Pests. **6.15** :—National programme. **7.45** :—Eugene Goossens (violoncello). **8** :—A Concert by Winners in the Musical Festival of 1929. **9** :—National programme. **9.15** :—Scottish News Bulletin. **9.20** :—National programme. **10.35-11** :—London Regional programme.

MANCHESTER (797kc.) (376.4m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **4** :—The Northern Wireless Orchestra; Doreen Gibson (pianoforte). **5** :—Children. **5.30** :—Presidential Address by the Archbishop of York, at the General Meeting of the Classical Association: The Distinctive Excellencies of Latin and Greek; relayed from the Assembly Hall of the University College, Hull. **6.15** :—National programme. **7.45** :—The Northern Wireless Orchestra; The Tender Passion, a play in one act by Vincent Douglas. **9** :—National programme. **9.15** :—North Regional News. **9.30** :—National programme. **10.35-11** :—London Regional programme.

PLYMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **4** :—National programme. **5.15** :—Children. **6** :—National programme. **9.15** :—Midwest Sports Bulletin; Local News. **9.30** :—National programme. **10.35-11** :—London Regional programme.

SWANSEA (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **1.15-2** :—See Cardiff. **5** :—National programme. **6.15** :—See Cardiff. **9** :—National programme. **9.15** :—West Regional News. **9.30** :—National programme. **10.35-11** :—London Regional programme.

RELAY STATIONS.—**LIVERPOOL (1,040kc. (288.5m.), LEEDS-BRADFORD (1,500kc. and 1,040kc.) (200 and 288.5m.), NEWCASTLE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), SHEFFIELD (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), HULL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), STOKE-ON-TRENT (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).**

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **4** :—National programme. **5** :—See Manchester. **5.30**: See Manchester. **6.15** :—National programme. **9.15** :—North Regional News. **9.20** :—National programme. **10.35-11** :—London Regional programme.

FOREIGN STATIONS

NOTE.—Hours of transmission are Greenwich Mean Time. Hours are p.m. unless otherwise stated:

BARCELONA (Radio Barcelona) Call EAJ1 (349m.), 8kw.—5 :—International Market Prices, Exchange Quotations, Trio Music, and News. **8.30** :—Elementary French Lesson. **9** :—Chimes, Weather, and Exchange Quotations. **9.5** :—Concert of Sardanas. **10** :—News. **10.5** :—Song Recital. **10.30** :—Orchestral Music, followed by Barcelona Exhibition Notes.

BELGRADE (429m.), 2.5kw.—6.10 :—Medical Talk. **6.40** :—Violin Recital. **7.40** :—Recital of National Songs of Bosnia and Herzegovina. **8.10** :—Time and News. **8.20** :—Relay of a Talking Film, followed by Gramophone Concert.

BERLIN (Konigswusterhausen) (1,635m.), 26kw.—3.30 :—See Hamburg. **4.30** :—Talks. **5.40** :—Elementary Spanish Lesson. **6.5** :—Talk. **6.55** :—Meteorological Forecast for Agriculturists. **7** :—See Berlin (Witzleben). **7.30** :—Programme from Munich, followed by News, Card Game, and Dance Music, from Berlin (Witzleben).

BERLIN (Witzleben) (418m.), 4kw.—5.45 :—Concert of Light Music. **6.55** :—Labour Market Report. **7** :—Topical Talk. **7.30** :—There are Crimes and Crimes, drama (Strindberg), followed by Time, Weather, News, and Sports Notes. **9.30** :—Lesson in Card Games—Bridge, followed by Dance Music.

BERNE (403m.), 1.5kw.—6.28 :—Time and Weather. **6.30** :—Talk. **7** :—Audience, historical play of 1565 (Eugen Robert). **7.30** :—Orchestral Concert. In the Interval at 8, Baritone Solos. **9** :—News and Weather. **9.15** :—Concert by the Italian Kursaal Orchestra.

BRATISLAVA (272m.), 12.5kw.—6 :—See Prague. **9.30** :—Programme Announcements.

BRESLAU (325m.), 3kw., and GLEIWITZ (253m.).—5.5 :—Orchestral Concert of Viennese Music. **7** :—Weather. **7.2** :—Topical Talk. **7.30** :—Variety Programme. **9.15** :—News.

BRUNN (342m.), 2.6kw.—5 :—See Prague. **9.20** :—News.

BRUSSELS (508.5m.), 1kw.—5 :—Trio Concert. **6** :—Readings. **6.15** :—Talk. **6.30** :—Gramophone Concert. **7.30** :—Le Journal Parlé. **8.15** :—Orchestral Concert—Overture, Suite Saharienne (Bourmanne); L'Oude Maturin —Operetta (Weyts); Le tombeau de Couperin (Ravel); in the interval at **8.30** :—Talk. **9.30** :—A Passion Play (Fleischman). **9.55** :—Orchestral Selection. **10.15** :—News.

BUDAPEST (550m.), 20kw. 6 :—Literary Programme. **6.25** :—Instrumental and Vocal Concert. **7.15** :—Arpad Mary Recital. **8.30** :—Orchestral Concert of Light Music—Automobile March (Fall); Waltz (O. Straus); Overture, Baron Reinasz (Ruszka); Selection from Gri-Gri (Lincke); Waltz from Les cloches de Corneville (Planquette). **10** :—Concert of Tziganic Music from the Hotel Britannia.

COPENHAGEN (281m.), 1kw., and KALUNDBORG (1,153m.), 7kw.—5.50 :—Weather and News. **6.15** :—Time Signal. **6.20** :—Agricultural Talk. **6.45** :—Talk. **7.15** :—Concert from the Axelborg Studio; Programme of Russian Music and Folk Music. **9.15** :—News and Notes by the Danish Radio Club. **9.35** :—Dance Music. **11** :—(In the interval) Town Hall Chimes.

CRACOW (313m.), 1kw.—6.10 :—Agricultural Report. **6.25** :—Talk. **6.58** :—Time Signal. **7** :—Bugle Call from St. Mary's Church. **7.5** :—Violin Recital. **8.10**—Literary Programme, Concert, Talk and News from Warsaw. **10** :—Dance Music. **11** :—Bugle Call from St. Mary's Church.

FRANKFURT (1,986m.), 3kw., and CASSEL (346m.).—6.5 :—See Stuttgart. **6.30** :—Microphone Report by Wolfgang Weyrauch and Dr. Paul Laven; Down a Mine in the Saar District. **7** :—Instrumental Choral and Vocal Soloist Selections of Serious Music. **7.45** :—Literary Selections from the Works of Walter Bauer by the Author and Artistes of the Frankfurt Playhouse. **8.30-9.30** :—See Stuttgart. **9.30** :—News.

HAMBURG—Call ha (in Morse) (372m.), 3kw., and BREMEN (319m.), FLENSBURG (218m.), HANOVER (296m.), KIEL (360m.).—3.30 :—The Nuremberg Opera (Adam), relayed from the Harburg Municipal Theatre. **4.30** :—Reading. **4.55** :—Talk. **5.15** :—Concert. **6** :—Talks. **6.30** :—Frankfurt Exchange and Hamburg Market Prices; Weather. **7** :—Relay from the Music Hall; Concert from the Works of Hamburg Composers. **9** :—Talks, Weather, Political and Miscellaneous Announcements, Sports Notes and News. **9.30** :—Concert.

HILVERSUM (298m.), 8kw.—After **5.40** p.m. on **1,071m.—9.40 a.m.** :—Time and Daily Service. **11.40** :—Police Announcements. **11.55** :—Trio Concert. **12** :—Children. **2.40** :—Talk. **3.40** :—Study Music for Piano. **4.10** :—Gramophone Records. **5.10** :—Orchestral Concert of Florentine Music (Puck); Selection from Der Corregidor (Joh. Strauss); Overture, Pique Dame (Suppé); Dorfkinder (Kalman). **6.25** :—Italian Language Lessons. **7.25** :—Police Announcements. **7.40** :—Time Signal (**32.5m.**). **5.44** :—Le Journal parle. **7.10** :—Meteorological Forecast. **7.20** :—Concert.

PARIS (Radio Paris)—Call CFR (1,725m.), 12kw.—12.30 :—Gramophone Concert. In the interval at **1** :—Exchange Quotations and News, and at **1.30** :—Exchange Quotations. **2** :—Exchange, Market Prices, and Exchange Quotations. **3.45** :—Concert. Orchestral Selection: Maggiolata (Hachmann-Delamarche); Fantasia for Violin (Hue); Orchestral Selection: Reve sentimentale (Barlow-Letorey). Pianoforte Solos—(a) Chanson du Finistere (Tournemire); (b) Petit Caprice (Lachaume). Orchestral Selection: Place Intime (Dupont); First Movement from the Concerto for 'Cello (Lalo); Orchestral Selection: En Lazere (Brun). **4.35** :—News and Exchange Quotations. **4.40** :—Talk. **5** :—New York Stock Exchange and Agricultural Report and Racing Results. **7.5** :—Talk: The Centenary of Romanticism—Social Romanticism. **7.30** :—Elementary German Lesson. **7.45** :—Commercial Prices, Economic and Social Notes and News. **8** :—Concert. Pastorale d'été (Honegger); Papillons (Zoubloff); Hernani (Hiraman) for Soloists, Choir, and Orchestra, in the intervals at **8.30** :—Sports Review, and at **9.15** :—Press Review, News, and Time Signal.

PRAGUE (487m.), 5kw.—6 :—Time and News. **6.5** :—Talks. **6.45** :—Introductory Talk to the following transmission. **7** :—Concert from the Municipal Palace. **9** :—Time; News and Sports Notes. **9.15** :—Announcements and Theatre Review.

ROME—Call 1RO (441m.), 50kw.—7.15 :—Giornale parlato: Announcements; Sports Notes. **7.30** :—Exchange Weather; News and Press Review. **8** :—Time Signal **8.2** :—Symphony Concert. News after the Programme.

STOCKHOLM—Call SASA (426m.), 1.5kw., and MOTALA (1,345m.), 30kw. BODEN (1,389m.), GOTEBORG (472m.), KORBY (287m.), NORRKOPING (770m.), SUNDSVALL (452m.).—6 :—Talks. **7** :—Symphony Concert relayed from Göteborg. **8.40** :—Talk.—The Port of New York. **9.10** :—Dance Music.

STUTTGART (360m.), 3kw., and FREIBURG (570m.).—6 :—Time Signal. **6.5** :—Talk. **6.30** :—Programme from Frankfurt. **8.30** :—Pianoforte Concerto in C minor (Mozart), played by Ernst Toch, of Berlin. **8.55** :—Orchestral Concert of Contemporary Music.—Suite for Orchestra (Kaufman); Five Pieces for Chamber Orchestra (Ernst Toch). **9.30** :—News.

TOULOUSE (Radiophonie du Midi) (381m.), 8kw.—6 :—Dance Music. **6.15** :—Picture Transmission. **6.25** :—Talk on History. **6.38** :—Recital of Spanish Songs. **6.49** :—Exchange Quotations. **7** :—Recitations. **7.15** :—News. **7.30** :—Orchestral Selections.—Allegro and Andante from Symphony (Bach); Danse macabre (Saint-Saëns); Prelude à l'après midi d'un Faune (Debussy). **8** :—Exchange Quotations. **8.15** :—Picture Transmission. **8.25** :—Recital of Chansonnettes, followed by Selections by a Viennese Orchestra. **9** :—Orchestral Concert, relayed from the Grand Café des Americains. **10.15** :—In the interval North African News. **11** :—Picture Transmission.

TURIN—Call ITO (241m.), 7kw.—6.15 :—Concert. **7** :—Announcements; Weather. **7.20** :—News. **7.30** :—Talk. **7.30** :—Time Signal. **7.32** :—Programme from Milan. **9** :—Selection from an Operetta. **10** :—Relay of Concert. **10.30** :—(In the Interval) News.

VIENNA (516.3m.), 15kw., and GRAZ (352.5m.), INNSBRUCK (283.5m.), KLAGENFURT (453.2m.), and LINZ (246.9m.), 0.5kw.—5.5 :—Time and Weather. **7** :—Concert.—Fourth Symphony in F flat major—The Romantic Symphony (Bruckner); Selection from the Dramatic Symphony Romeo and Juliet (Berlioz); Margerga (Lisst); The Death of Siegfried and Brunnhilde's Song from The Twilight of the Gods (Wagner). Light Music to follow.

OTHER FOREIGN STATIONS

The following stations will also broadcast varied programmes beginning at the times stated:—

KATOWICE (408.7m.), 10kw.—10.58 a.m.
KONIGSBERG (276m.), 4kw.—11.30 a.m.
LAUSANNE—Call HB2 (680m.), 1.5kw.—4.45 a.m.
LYONS (Radio Lyon) (286m.), 1.5kw.—12 (noon).
PITTSBURG, Pa.—Call KDKA (309m.), 25kw.—1 p.m.
Programmes relayed at intervals of 24 hours on from 11 a.m.
SCHENECTADY, N.Y.—Call WGY (379.5m.), 30kw.—11.45 a.m. relay of WJZ on 15.26m. from 11 a.m.
WARSAW (1,411m.), 16kw.—10.58 a.m.
ZAGREB (267m.), 0.7kw.—11.30 a.m.
ZURICH (459m.), 0.65kw.—11.30 a.m.

MR. SHAW AND THE CADET FORCE

Mr. D. G. Somerville having asked the Secretary of State for War whether the cessation of assistance to Territorial cadet units includes the withdrawal of the permission accorded to recognized units to use drill halls and the loan of Army camp equipment provided the unit pays the carriage both ways, Mr. Shaw's written reply is "Yes, sir."

LONDON GAZETTE

TUESDAY, APRIL 8

ADMIRALTY, FEB. 3

R.N.R.

The King has approved of the award of the Royal Naval Reserve Officers' Decoration to the following Officers:—Lieut.-Comdr. G. Owen; Paymaster Comdr. G. G. Stanbury (Retd.).

R.N.

Comdr. M. Heniman, D.S.O., placed on Retd. List at own request (April 1).

APRIL 4

R.N.

Wt. Ord. Offr. C. Wain to be Cd. Ord. Offr. (March 24); Lieut. P. Barlow placed on Retd. List (March 26).

R.N.V.R.

Payr. Lieut. (C) H. G. Marr to be Payr. Lieut.-Comdr. (C) with seny. of March 7; Probv. Surg. Sub-Lieut. A. M. Eldred to be Surg. Sub-Lieut. with original seny. of Aug. 5, 1928.

APRIL 5

R.N.

Lieut.-Comdr. H. E. Holland, D.S.C., placed on Retd. List (March 24).

R.N.R.

Payr. Comdr. H. B. Tuttil, C.B.E., R.D., placed on Retd. List (April 5).

R.M.

Capt. F. C. G. Stock is placed on the Retd. List on account of medical unfitness (March 19).

APRIL 7

R.N.

In pursuance of his Majesty's pleasure, the following officers have been appointed Naval Aides-de-Camp to the King from the dates stated in succession to the officers named, who have been promoted to Flag rank:—Captain H. J. S. Brownrigg, D.S.O., from April 1, in succession to Captain W. F. Sells, C.M.G., A.D.C.; Captain W. A. Egerton, C.M.G., from April 2, in succession to Captain C. St. C. Cameron, C.B.E., A.D.C.; Captain F. L. Tottenham, C.B.E., from April 2, in succession to Captain P. F. Parker, D.S.O., A.D.C.; Captain S. R. Bailey, C.B.E., D.S.O., from April 3, in succession to Captain R. C. Hamilton, A.D.C.; Captain F. A. Sommerville, D.S.O., from April 4, in succession to Captain G. Mackworth, D.S.O., A.D.C.; Captain (Commodore, 2nd Class) G. Blake, C.B., D.S.O., from April 4, in succession to Captain A. Lambert, A.D.C.; Captain (Commodore, 2nd Class) R. C. Dalglish, from April 4, in succession to Captain C. W. Round-Turner, C.M.G., A.D.C.; Captain A. R. W. Woods, D.S.O., from April 5, in succession to Captain (Commodore, 2nd Class) R. A. B. Hill, C.B.E., A.D.C.

R.N.

Lieut.-Comdr. G. W. Field placed on Retd. List (April 6); Surg. Lieut.-Comdr. R. W. Nesbitt, M.B., F.R.C.P., to be Surg. Comdr. (April 6).

WAR OFFICE, APRIL 8

REGULAR ARMY

COMMANDS AND STAFF

The follg. appts. are made:—Col. F. W. Barron, O.B.E., from Col. R.A., Scottish Comd., to be Comdr. Fixed Defs., Southern Comd. (Cl. T.) (April 1); Col. J. Y. H. Ridout, D.S.O., from h.p., to be Col., R.A., Scottish Comd. (April 1); Maj. C. Mucklow, R.A., to be Mil. Instr. in Junn., Gibraltar (March 29); Capt. J. S. Steele, M.C., R.U. Rif., to be G.S.O., 3rd Grade, Western Comd. (April 1).

CAVALRY

14TH/20TH H.—Lt. A. H. C. Petre retires, receiving a gratuity (April 7).

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY

Lt. F. J. Dillon, M.C., to be Capt. (Nov. 23, 1929), with precedence next below H. A. Hounsell and remains seconded; Lt. (now Capt.) J. Roger is seconded for serv. under the Colonial Office (Feb. 26); Sec. Lt. L. H. Landon to be Lt. (April 5).

HONG-KONG-SINGAPORE BDE., R.A.

Jemadar Fauja Singh to be Subadar (Jan. 3); Havildar Jagal Singh to be Jemadar (Jan. 3).

CORPS OF ROYAL ENGINEERS

Sergt.-Maj. Clerk of Wks. A. H. Martin to be Lt. (Qr.-Mr.) (April 9).

ROYAL CORPS OF SIGNALS

Maj. A. E. Meredith, M.C., to be Lt.-Col. (April 1); Lt. E. J. H. Meppett, from h.p. list, to be Lt. (April 9), with precedence next below Lt. D. R. Paterson.

INFANTRY

NORTH'D FUS.—Capt. H. R. Newstead, D.S.O., M.C., retires, receiving a gratuity (April 7).

LEICESTER R.—Sec. Lt. M. Thorold to be Lt. (March 27).

SHERWOOD R.—Capt. A. D. C. McAlister is restd. to the estabt. (March 4).

R.W. FUS. (SERV. BNS.).—Temp. Sec. Lt. A. E. Hughes relinquishes his comm. on enlistment into the T.A. (April 30, 1920), for the notification in the *Gazette* of Feb. 9, 1922.)

K.O.S.B.—Capt. L. F. Machin, M.C., is restd. to the estabt. (March 26).

R. SUSSEX R.—2nd Lt. A. M. C. Denny, from the Supp. Res. of Off., R. Sussex R., to be 2nd Lt. (April 6).

OXF. AND BUCKS L.I.—The follg. Lts. to be Capts. (Jan. 9):—T. J. W. Winterton and remains seconded; K. S. Wootten and remains secd.; L. R. Randall; R. H. Doyne, under the provisions of Art. 111, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1926.

K.O.Y.L.I.—The follg. Lts. to be Capts. (Jan. 16):—H. E. Butterfield and remains secd.; A. T. McCullagh and remains secd.; B. C. Wilkinson and remains secd.; E. S. Master and remains secd.; R. A. I. Brooke; L. F. E. Wicler, under the provisions of Art. 111, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1926.

K.R.R.C.—Lt. G. de Bruyne to be Capt. (Feb. 28).

DURHAM L.I.—Lt. H. McBain, M.C., is seed. for serv. as 8th Staff Offr., India (Dec. 22, 1929). (Substituted for the notification in the *Gazette* of Jan. 14, 1930.)

CAMERONS.—Lt. M. J. H. Wilson is seed. for serv. as an Adjt., T.A. (March 11).

R. SCOTS.—Lt. G. C. Roberts is seed. for serv. as an Adjt., T.A. (March 17).

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS

Capt. M. C. Paterson, M.C., M.B., to be Maj. (prov.) (April 8); Capt. J. F. Wilde, M.B., relinquishes his temp. comm. (April 1).

ROYAL ARMY ORDNANCE CORPS

Lt. J. P. Wills, M.C. (Ord. Offr., 4th (L.), is retained for serv. as Ord. Offr., 4th Cl., with the rank of Capt., with seniority Dec. 16, 1926, under the provisions of Arts. 79 and 218, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1926 (Dec. 16, 1929): Capt. (A.D.C., 2nd Cl.) J. McDonald, M.B.E., retires on ret. pay on attaining the age limit for retirement (April 6), and is granted the rank of Maj.: Lt. (O.E.O., 2nd Cl.) J. W. E. Staple to be Capt. (O.E.O., 2nd Cl.) (April 6).

UNATTACHED LIST FOR INDIAN ARMY

2nd Lt. R. F. L. Thomas, from the Supp. Res. of Off., Tank Corps, to be 2nd Lt. (April 6).

ESTABLISHMENTS

The follg. relinquish their appts. (April 1):—Maj. V. G. Smyth, D.S.O., R.A., Capt. Instr. in Gunn. (Arty.), Sch. of Arty.; Capt. D. Dunlop, R.A., Instr. (Cl. EE), Chem. Warfare Sch.

The follg. appointments are made (April 1):—Capt. G. Radcliffe, M.C., R.A., to be Capt. Instr. in Gunn. (Arty.), Sch. of Arty.; Capt. E. L. Valle Pope, R.A., to be Instr. (Cl. EE), Chem. Warfare Sch.; Capt. J. K. Price, R.A.S.C. (prov. April 1, 1929), to be Instr., R.A.S.C. Tng. Coll.; Maj. M. van S. Godfery, O.B.E., R.A., to be Inspr. (Cl. 2), Inspn. Dept. (temp.).

REGULAR ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS

GENERAL LIST

Col. (Hon. Brig.-Gen.) R. I. Rawson, having attained the age limit of liability to recall, ceases to belong to the Res. of Off. (April 9).

REGIMENTAL LIST

INFANTRY

NORTH'D FUS.—Capt. B. R. Newstead, D.S.O., M.C. (ret.), to be Capt. (April 7), with seniority Jan. 27, 1925.

WORC. R.—Lt. F. Percy, having attained the age limit of liability to recall, ceases to belong to the Res. of Off. (April 7).

OXF. AND BUCKS L.I.—Capt. E. McEvoy, having attained the age limit of liability to recall, ceases to belong to the Res. of Off. (Feb. 7).

K.O.Y.L.I.—Lt. J. R. Whiteside, from Supp. Res. of Off., to be Lt. (April 7), with seniority March 8, 1926.

ROYAL ARMY CHAPLAINS' DEPARTMENT

The Rev. G. F. J. Day, Chapln. to the Forces, 4th Cl., resigns his comm. (April 9).

SUPPLEMENTARY RESERVE OF OFFICERS

CAVALRY

The follg. to be Sec. Lts. (April 9):—

17TH/21ST L.—A. C. S. Delmege.

ROYAL ENGINEERS

H. G. Clarke.

FOOT GUARDS

C. G'DS.—A. W. Leese (late Cadet, Eton Coll. Contgt., Jun. Div., O.T.C.).

INFANTRY

R. BERKS R.—R. P. Phillips (late Cadet Lce.-Corpl., Malvern Coll. Contgt., Jun. Div., O.T.C.).

MILITIA

INFANTRY

4TH BN. CAMERONIANS.—Maj. R. R. W. B. Murphy relinquishes his comms. (April 8), and retains the rank of Maj.

TERRITORIAL ARMY

COMMANDS AND STAFF

Maj.-Gen. Sir I. L. B. Vesey, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., from h.p., is apptd. Comdr., 48th (S. Midland) Div. (April 1).

YEOMANRY

CHESHIRE.—2nd Lt. D. Le Marchant to be Lt. (Jan. 17).

YORK D.—Lt.-Col. C. J. Hirst, M.C., T.D., to be Bt. Col. (March 3).

ROYAL ARTILLERY

63RD (9TH LOND.) FD. BDE.—P. B. Randel (late Cadet Under Offr., King's Sch. (Warwick) Contgt., Jun. Div., O.T.C.) to be 2nd Lt. (April 9).

90TH (C. OF LOND.) FD. BDE.—Pte. G. A. Brown, from 23rd (Lond.) Armd. Car Co., R. Tank Corps (late Cadet Lce.-Corpl., Bournemouth Sch. Contgt., Jun. Div., O.T.C.) to be 2nd Lt. (April 9).

LAN. AND CHESHIRE HEAVY BDE.—Lt. J. G. Lloyd to be Capt. (March 1).

ROYAL ENGINEERS

49TH (W. RIDING) D

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CHARING CROSS BRIDGE

ST. MARTIN'S-LANE WIDENING

COMMITTEE'S DECISION

The Private Bill Committee of the House of Commons which is considering the London County Council (Charing Cross Bridge) Bill held its tenth meeting yesterday. Sir Henry Cautley (East Grinstead, U.), the chairman, intimated during the proceedings that if the Committee passed the Bill they would require arrangements to be made between the London County Council and the Westminster City Council for the enlarging of St. Martin's-lane before the opening of the new bridge.

Mr. Frank Hunt, valuer to the London County Council, continued his evidence. In reply to Mr. Charteris, K.C. (for the promoters), he said that the houses to be demolished in Lambeth under the scheme were all old, some of them more than 100 years old. The whole area was fully developed in 1846, long before there was a railway in the district. Most of the houses were occupied by two or more families, and those around Waterloo station were mainly let as furnished apartments.

In reply to further questions, Mr. Hunt said that there was nothing in the Bill to block the future development of the Lambeth area.

The CHAIRMAN.—That is a broad statement. So far as the road system is concerned, it is right. Criticism is directed against the layout of the land adjoining the river.

The witness replied that the Council must have statutory powers for anything they undertook. The plans they made, for example, to deal with the Foundling Hospital site were decided by the Ministry of Health to be outside their powers.

Mr. MACLAREN (a member of the Committee).—Do you suggest that a scheme of such vast dimensions as this must be dominated by traffic considerations alone?—It must be a reasonable traffic scheme.

In reply to a question by counsel about the "compatibility of the scheme with development hereafter" in Lambeth, Mr. Hunt said that the construction of a new bridge across the river, and its approaches, was an additional line of development. For the main development of such a district they did not want more main roads than now existed. The detailed development in a town-planning scheme could be made to fit in with the main roads without interferring with redevelopment that would be necessary when the time came.

PROPERTY VALUES IN LAMBETH

The CHAIRMAN.—Have you ever considered that the north side of the river is full up, and that people cannot get an office except at a very high rent? Why should they not go to the other side of the river?

Mr. Hunt said that on the Westminster side of the river there was more property ready for development than could be developed at a profit. They had only to think of the old-fashioned office buildings within 200 yards of the Bank, the land along Upper Thames-street and Lower Thames-street, between Blackfriars Bridge and the Tower, and the hinterland of Regent-street. Dearly as he would love to have high values on the Lambeth side of the river, he had got to restrain his ardour and realise that people would not go there at present.

Mr. MACLAREN.—Nine Elms goods station, which is a nightmare, Doulton's works, Waterloo, and the Battersea power station are enough to frighten anyone from going there. Are not such things a detriment to the development of the area? And will not this new station be another detriment?

Mr. Hunt.—One has to reckon with realities. Those things are there already.

In the course of further evidence, the witness gave as an example of high values created by a main road the case of certain premises in the Strand, which are rented at 20s. a foot for a depth of 60ft., and 4s. a foot for the remainder of the depth, the latter part of the premises being in a side street. Thus the value dropped suddenly to one-fifth 60ft. from the Strand.

Questioned about the probable effect of the new railway station on development, Mr. Hunt said that since the reconstruction of the Brighton side of Victoria Station there had been more development within a short radius than on any similar site in London. The blank wall at Victoria was one of the best examples of blank wall architecture in the world.

Counsel was proceeding to question the witness about the widening of St. Martin's-lane, when the CHAIRMAN said:—"The Committee are agreed that if this Bill is proved arrangements must be made between the London County Council and the Westminster City Council to enlarge St. Martin's-lane before the opening of the bridge. We shall want to be satisfied that that arrangement has been made. Some of us think that St. Martin's-lane will require enlarging before even that date."

In cross-examination by Mr. Villiers Bayly (for Lambeth Borough Council), Mr. Hunt said it was not the action of the L.C.C. in building the County Hall on the river front that blocked the possibility of a through embankment on the Lambeth side of the river, but the fact that a roadway could not be carried under Westminster Bridge.

The Committee adjourned until to-day, when objections to the plan for a station on the south side of Waterloo, submitted on Monday by Mr. Palmer, will be heard.

MANCHESTER EXTENSION BILL

NORTH CHESHIRE SEWERAGE SCHEME REJECTED

The Select Committee of the House of Commons which is considering the Manchester Extension Bill, promoted by the Corporation with the object of including within the city the parishes of Northenden, Baguley, and Northen Etchells, in the county of Cheshire, met again yesterday. The Committee had previously considered a Bill promoted by the Cheshire County Council for the formation of a joint sewerage board for the northern part of the county and to obtain sanction for a sewerage scheme to cost £850,000, covering the three parishes affected by the Manchester Bill. Having rejected the sewerage scheme, the Committee reserved their decision on the formation of a joint board pending consideration of the Manchester Bill.

The Chairman said yesterday morning that the Committee did not think that any further evidence given on the Manchester Bill would affect their minds in reference to the North Cheshire Bill. They found that the preamble of the North Cheshire Bill was not proved.

Mr. E. W. HOWELL, Town Clerk of Manchester, giving evidence in support of the extension scheme, said Manchester was in an exceptional position regarding housing. It had no room to develop. There were only two towns of comparable size in England—Liverpool, which had to house its people in flats, and Birmingham, which had 40,000 acres in which to develop. If Manchester had 40,000 acres available for development they would not need to trouble about extending their boundaries. Having acquired a large estate outside the city for housing purposes, they were entitled to ask that it should be incorporated in the city in order to get rid of difficulties in developing it.

The Committee adjourned until to-day.

INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT OF DRUG ADDICTS

DR. PERCY C. BARHAM, opening a discussion at yesterday's meeting of the Society for the Study of Inebriety on the difficulties of institutional treatment of alcohol and other drug addictions, said its advantages were obvious. The chief difficulties which confronted the patient were in the main the outcome of fear—the fear that he would be confined in a place which was more or less a prison, the fear of the sudden withdrawal of the alcohol or other drug upon which he has been dependent, and the fear of the stigma which he believed was bound to be attached to him for ever after for having entered the institution. The implication that he was a confessed drunkard or drug addict gave rise to the fear that this would leak out to his employer or to his less intimate friends. In many instances the friends of an inebriate patient regarded his addiction as a vice and not as a disease, and in consequence they felt nothing but bitterness for one who had injured them, socially, financially, and had, as they contended, wrecked home life and disordered his own and others' health. Many patients failed because their friends found it difficult and sometimes impossible to give their confidence and affection again to one who had injured them. DR. PARSON urged that total abstinence should reign in the household to which the patient returned.

NEW LONDON DOCKS RAILWAY

OPPOSITION TO L.M.S. BILL

A Select Committee of the House of Commons, presided over by Mr. ORMSBY-GORE, yesterday continued consideration of the Bill promoted by the London Midland and Scottish Railway Company for the construction of a new railway from East Ham to Victoria Dock.

Sir Ralph Wedgwood, chief general manager of the London and North Eastern Railway, gave evidence in opposition to the Bill. He said the new line was unnecessary in the interests of the Port of London or the general public, it would deprive his company of revenue, and it was a violation, at any rate in spirit, of covenants entered into by the predecessors of the L.M. and S. Railway not to promote or assist in promoting any scheme for a new railway to the docks. The Great Eastern Railway spent £130,000 on widening and otherwise improving their lines to the docks over which the L.M. and S. Railway had running powers.

Traffic to the docks in 1929 consisted of 501,918 tons carried by the L. and N.E.R., and 348,144 tons carried by the L.M. and S.R., 241,827 tons coming from the North Western section and 106,317 tons from the Midland section. The revenue derived by his company was £17,505 per annum from the North Western traffic and £3,533 from the Midland traffic. Probably the discrepancy between tonnage and revenue was accounted for by differences in the class of goods carried.

It was stated by the promoters that only Midland traffic would be diverted to the new line and that it would pay its way at the end of 15 years on the assumption of a yearly increment of 4 per cent. in traffic. He did not think that estimate was justified. Port of London statistics showed a yearly increase of only 1¼ per cent. in traffic. A great part of the traffic dealt with at the docks was distributed in Greater London, and much of that was road-borne. He did not think they could anticipate that the railways would be able to recover that.

The CHAIRMAN asked whether the road was still gaining over the railway.

Sir Ralph Wedgwood said that taking the situation generally the railways had been holding their own lately, but at a considerable sacrifice in rates. As far as London was concerned, however, they had to bear in mind that the advent of new roads would make road competition more keen.

Dealing with complaints of delay to dock traffic, Sir Ralph Wedgwood said that in connexion with the new Victoria Dock road certain level crossings would be abolished, and his company was contributing £10,000 to the cost. That would facilitate railway working. About 74 per cent. of the delays to dock traffic occurred north of Stratford. They were nearly all traceable to Temple Mills sidings, which was the main centre for their traffic east of London. Last autumn, before they knew of the present Bill, the officers of his company suggested improvements at Temple Mills as suitable for submission to the Government Committee under the Development Act. The directors approved the scheme in October, and a fortnight ago it was sanctioned by the Government Committee. It was proposed to make the running lines independent of the goods yard and to make improvements which would "speed up" the working of the goods yard by 25 per cent. The scheme would cost £110,000.

The Committee adjourned until to-day.

RAILWAYS VALUATION BILL

NEW RATING SYSTEM

Standing Committee A, with Mr. JOHN SCURR (Mile End, Lab.) in the chair, considered yesterday the Railways (Valuation for Rating) Bill, which is to amend the law relating to the valuation for rating purposes of hereditaments occupied by railway companies.

Mr. GREENWOOD (Minister of Health) said the Bill was primarily a machinery Bill, which had been in course of preparation for some time. It was intended that provisions of this kind should be included in the Rating and Valuation Act of 1925, but, probably owing to pressure of time, the railway clauses were excluded with the understanding that they would be reintroduced at a later date. Since that time the matter had been in continuous negotiation between the railway companies and the rating authorities, and the Bill represented the agreement which had been arrived at.

The present position with regard to the rating of railways was unsatisfactory, and everybody agreed that the only scientific way of rating railways was to rate them as a whole, and not on a parochial basis. That was a view which had been held by many for a long time, and it was the system which was in operation in Scotland. The purport of the Bill was to apply that principle henceforth to the rating of railways. The actual application of the principle would, of course, give rise to very considerable difficulties, inasmuch as railways ran through a large number of rating authorities, and it would be further complicated by the fact that two of the railways operated both in England and Scotland. But, in the circumstances, that complication of the machinery was inevitable.

The Bill provided that the provisions of the Rating and Valuation Acts relating to the ascertainment of the value of hereditaments should cease to apply to railway hereditaments in England. The railway companies to which it applied were the several amalgamated companies constituted under the Railways Act, 1926, the Metropolitan Railway Company, and any other railway company to which the measure was applied by an approved scheme. Railway undertakings included, in addition to the principal undertaking of the company, any canal, dock, or harbour undertakings carried on by the company, or jointly by two or more companies, but did not include road, sea, or air transport. Buildings capable of separate assessment would not come within the purview of the Railway Assessment Authority which was to be set up, but would be left to be valued by the local authorities in the area in which they were situated.

The Railway Assessment Authority would consist of a chairman and nine members. The chairman, who would be paid, would be nominated by the Lord Chancellor, three members would be appointed by the Minister of Health, and six on the recommendation of the London County Council, the County Councils Association, the Association of Municipal Corporations, the Metropolitan Boroughs Standing Joint Committee, the Urban District Councils Association, and the Rural District Councils Association. An Anglo-Scottish Railways Assessment Authority, consisting of a chairman and two other members, would be set up. The chairman of the Railway Assessment Authority would be the chairman of the Joint Authority, and, of the other members, one would be appointed by the Railway Assessment Authority, and the other should be the Assessor of Railways and Canals for Scotland.

It was provided that the Railway Assessment Authority should prepare a railway valuation roll showing the net annual and rateable values of every railway hereditament in England. The Railway Assessment Authority, in preparing the valuation roll, should determine, in the case of a railway company's undertaking which was carried on in England, but not in Scotland, the net annual value of the undertaking as a whole, and then apportion the net annual value so determined among all the railway hereditaments occupied by that railway company. In the case of the Anglo-Scottish railways, provision was made whereby the joint authority could ascertain the net annual value of the English portion of the undertaking.

In dealing with this complicated machinery it was necessary to make provision for appeals by any interested party. Such appeals could be made, in the first instance, to the Railway and Canal Commission, and then to the House of Lords.

The Bill was accepted by the high contracting parties, the railway companies, and the local authorities, and it was desirable that it should become law as soon as possible in order that the work of valuation should be put in hand at an early date, so as to be completed for the next financial year.

There were two amendments to the Bill on the Order Paper, but they were not moved, and the Bill was ordered to be reported without amendment to the House.

SAIL TRAINING SHIP FOR THE EMPIRE

At a meeting of the committee of the "Sea Lion" Sail Training Ship Society held yesterday, the chairman and founder, Sir William Garthwaite, announced that Lord Derby had agreed to become the honorary president of the society. The success of the movement was practically assured, and in the near future the Empire would be in possession of at least one ocean-going sail training ship devoted entirely to the training of future officers for the British Mercantile Marine.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer acknowledges the receipt of £3 6s. on account of income-tax.

ROAD TRAFFIC BILL IN COMMITTEE

MOTORISTS AND ACCIDENT INQUIRIES

The Standing Committee of the House of Commons which is considering the Road Traffic Bill sat again yesterday, under the chairmanship of Mr. Leif Jones (Camborne, L.).

Discussion took place on Clause 23, which empowers the Minister of Transport to direct an inquiry to be held into the cause of an accident arising "out of the presence of a motor-vehicle on a road." To this clause Mr. E. BROWN (Leith, L.) moved an amendment to provide that the scope of such inquiries should be so limited as to make them only of a technical character.

Mr. MORRISON, Minister of Transport, explained that the object of the proposed inquiry was to discover the cause of the accident as soon as possible after it had occurred, for the benefit of the public.

In the discussion, LORD ERSKINE (Weston-super-Mare, U.) said there was a risk, if the clause stood in its present form, that the motorist who was convicted in a motor accident might be tried more than once.

Mr. MORRISON intervened to explain that the purpose of the Ministry of Transport inquiries would not be to prove any person guilty, but to obtain information which might be useful for prevention of accidents in future.

LORD ERSKINE said he had no desire to limit the scope of proper inquiry by the Ministry of Transport, but he wished to ensure that the effect would not be to place a person on trial more than once.

Mr. SANDERS (Battersea, N., Lab.) hoped the proposed limitation of the inquiry would not be agreed to. Railway accidents, he said, were followed by strict, stern inquiry, and while railway accidents were comparatively few, figures which had been published the other day showed that 40,000 accidents were caused in the streets of London last year by vehicular traffic. When it was held to be necessary to have an inquiry when a railway train ran into the buffers and half a dozen people were shaken, surely it was necessary to have a close and detailed inquiry, as the clause proposed, not for judicial but for preventive purposes, when there were so many people killed and injured on the roads and streets.

Mr. REMER (Macclesfield, U.) said it was true that inquiries were held into railway accidents, but all those were inquiries of a technical character. Some consideration ought to be given to the feelings of a motorist who was concerned in fatal accidents. He had first to attend the Coroner's inquest, and, whatever the verdict, there would probably be claims against him for compensation. Now it was proposed that he should have to go through a Ministry of Transport inquiry which, as the clause was drafted, might be of a more far-reaching character than was necessary. He agreed that the Minister ought to be empowered to take all possible means to discover the causes of accidents, and how accidents could be prevented; but that was different from the "roving commission" which the Minister would be allowed by the clause.

FULL INQUIRY

MAJOR J. W. HILLS (Ripon, U.) said the proposed inquiry ought not to be limited to technical details. There must be a right of full inquiry. Let the Committee remember that the speed limit was being removed, and that magnificent engines, with all modern improvements, were to be allowed to run rapidly on roads which, in many cases, dated from Anglo-Saxon times. He agreed that, although the cause of the accident must be ascertained, the driver of the vehicle concerned must not be prejudiced. In the case of a railway accident which was found to be due to the fault of a signalman or driver an inquiry was held, though the man was not obliged to answer questions that might incriminate him; and he (the speaker) had never heard that any injustice had been done. He asked the Minister, however, to consider a later amendment to protect a motorist from having the evidence he gave at the inquiry used against him in legal proceedings.

Mr. AITCHISON, Lord Advocate (Kilmarnock), said that if the clause involved any man being tried more than once he would not support it, but that was not its purpose; it was to enable inquiry to take place immediately after an accident. What was contemplated was a private inquiry so that matters which ought to be investigated in the public interest could be investigated at once. Nothing that occurred at those inquiries could be used in evidence against anyone. It was all very well to talk, as an hon. member had done, about the feelings of motorists; but he thought the Committee ought sometimes to have regard to the feelings of pedestrians. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. BROWN, in view of the explanations which had been given on behalf of the Government, withdrew his amendment. He afterwards moved the insertion of a provision that any report made by or to the Minister as a result of the inquiry shall not be used in evidence by or on behalf of any person against whom legal proceedings are instituted in consequence of the accident. This provision was accepted by SIR JAMES MELVILLE, the Solicitor-General, on behalf of the Government, and agreed to by the Committee.

The clause was then agreed to.

WEIGHT ON TRAILERS

On Clause 24, which permits a local highway authority to allow the carriage, in exceptional cases, of greater weights on trailers than the regulations otherwise allowed,

LIEUT.-COLONEL HOWARD-BURY (Chelmsford, U.) moved an amendment to make the owner of the trailer liable to pay to the highway authority, before receiving the permit, an agreed sum to cover the damage that would be caused to the road. He said the roads were not built to carry the monstrous loads that were put upon trailers, and the consequence was that their surfaces were seriously damaged. He mentioned the case of a vehicle which was carrying over the road a rudder for a large liner in course of construction, where the total weight was 79 tons. A provision such as he proposed might have the effect of causing these enormous loads to be sent by rail or canal instead of by road.

Mr. MORRISON said this proposed amendment was unnecessary and might be vexatious in practice. Local authorities were already empowered to say that certain traffic could not use the roads, and there were other provisions as to the weights of laden and unladen vehicles which could be run upon the highways. The clause in question was intended, however, to cover certain special local circumstances. Under the law as it now stood, the owner of the vehicle was liable for the damage that was done to the roads, but it would not be a workable arrangement to insist that payment should be made beforehand, as no damage might be done to the road at all.

In view of this explanation, LIEUTENANT-COLONEL HOWARD-BURY withdrew his proposal.

MAJOR GLYN (Abingdon, U.) remarked that there was nothing in the Bill to encourage the spreading of the loads by means of more axles, which would have the effect of preventing damage to roads.

Mr. MORRISON gave the assurance that the point would be borne in mind when the regulations were framed.

Clause 24 was then agreed to.

The Committee adjourned till Thursday.

From The Times of 1830

FRIDAY, APRIL 9, 1830. Price 7d.

Though no trial of any interest or importance has occurred here [Monmouth Assizes], it may be mentioned, that owing to the wet state of the unfinished plaster in the interior of the *Nisi Prius* Court, the Baron Bolland, from fear of consequences, adjourned that Court to the Free-school. . . . The picture of the founder, Sir William Jones, surmounts the fireplace, and the head master's seat or pew forms the seat of justice, while the rules of the school in Latin and English are fixed opposite.

* * * *

By the last vessel from New South Wales a letter was brought addressed to the Town Clerk of Sheffield, from a person named Cooper, formerly of this town, who, it appears, had sentence of transportation passed upon him about 25 years ago, when he had scarcely arrived at manhood. After undergoing many accidents . . . [he was] finally consigned to Sydney. Here his natural talents soon brought him into notice, and a reformation in his conduct gained him a degree of respectability. About eight years ago he received a free pardon from the Government authorities at the settlement, and began to acquire property of his own. The letter alluded to states that his possessions produce him 500*l.* per annum, and that he is anxious to discover, if alive, an infant daughter whom he left in this town when he was sent abroad, and endow her with a portion of his wealth. . . . Mr. Crossland, our vestry clerk, has happily succeeded in tracing the infant, who has been found a married woman, settled in London, with but small means.—*Sheffield Iris.*

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Letters to the Editor

A NEW SPIRIT IN INDUSTRY

MAKING BOTH ENDS MEET

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In his letter to *The Times* of the 25th ultimo, Lord Salisbury says :—

What we require is a new spirit in capital and in labour, a spirit of cooperation with a system free from bad organization on the one side and unreasonable trade union restrictions on the other, and, above all, we require a new spirit among politicians and local authorities.

Trade union restrictions both as regards wages and hours are to a great extent responsible for over a million and a half of our people being on unemployment benefit. If we go on as we are going, piling up debt and increasing taxation to maintain people in idleness, there can be only one end to it and that is national bankruptcy. Lord Salisbury further says :—

The findings, published this morning, of the Trades Union Committee on the effect of taxation on prices emphatically hit the nail on the head. It is fatal, as they declare, to eat up capital. That is most truly said. The idea that we can help industry whilst we bleed the direct taxpayer white must be abandoned. Fundamental administrative changes are always expensive ; they must be forgone. Even social reform, costly social reform, unless it be urgent, must be postponed. We must first of all get out of the rut of industrial stagnation. Upon this everything—prosperity, employment, standard of living, social progress, Imperial development—all really depend.

May I venture, as one who has been engaged in business for over half a century, to say that I entirely agree with Lord Salisbury. If politicians are out to purchase votes by all sorts of promises ; if, in endeavouring to fulfil these promises, they are to provide employment at the taxpayers' expense with borrowed money ; and won't leave the trade of the country alone to work out its own salvation, I despair of the future.

I see there is likely to be a closing down of the textile works because the manufacturers cannot make ends meet at the rates of wages now being paid and, despite Lord Macmillan's award and the advice of the Executive Committee of the National Union, the operatives have declined to accept a reduction. It must be a grief to the employers to find themselves compelled to close their works and break off the friendly relations with men and women with whom they have been working for years, because the latter apparently refuse to recognize hard economic facts. Would any business firm shut down their operations if they could see the way to carry on, even if they could only make both ends meet ? It is a sad condition of affairs.

Yours faithfully,
Paris, April 6. INCHCAPE.

"POLITICAL GESTURES"

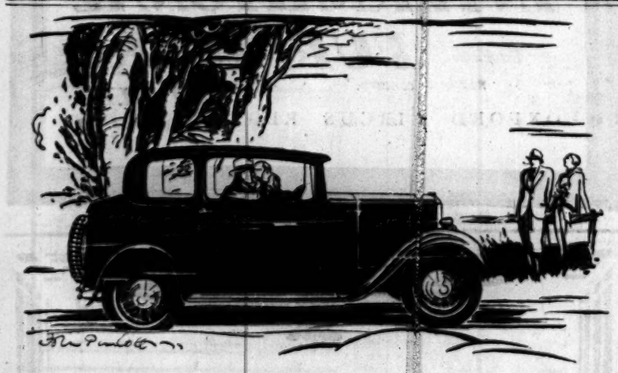
TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Mr. John Edwards in *The Times* of the 31st ultimo very rightly takes Mr. Hayday, M.P., to task for his unwarranted suggestion that many of the discharges now taking place are not justified by the depression in industry, but have a political significance. It is, however, only fair to Mr. Hayday to say that he can quote in support of his statement the high authority of Mr. Philip Snowden, who in the House of Commons on March 13 said, "It has been the deliberate policy of certain interests to create financial and business uncertainty and to create unemployment in order to discredit the Government."

On behalf of this union I inquired of Mr. Snowden on March 21 whether this statement was intended to apply to employers engaged in manufacturing industry, and if so on what authority he made such a serious charge against them, but he has nothing to add at present to the full report of the speech in Hansard. This carries us no further, and we are thrown back on the obvious explanation of the recent increases in unemployment—namely, that our manufacturers have been obliged to curtail their operations because of the falling off in the demand for their products and because of the lower costs of competitors paying less wages and with the advantage of protected home markets.

We can afford to pass over Mr. Snowden's description of the protests against his refusal to state his intentions in regard to the McKenna and safeguarding duties as "a raging campaign" and of the movement for closer trade relations between the Empire States as an "Empire Protectionist stunt" which, to use his own words in a somewhat similar connexion, are "only pretty Fanny's way." When, however, a statesman of the standing of Mr. Snowden, speaking with the authority of his high office, makes a statement which throws grave discredit on the men who are responsible for carrying on the trade of the country, we feel bound to enter an emphatic protest.

Yours very truly,
J. A. CORCORAN, Director.
National Union of Manufacturers, 6, Holborn-viaduct, E.C.1., April 7.



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DEATHS FROM WAR INJURIES

PENSIONS FOR EX-SERVICE MEN'S FAMILIES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Few people seem to realize that many men who die of war wounds leave behind them widows and children, who get no help from the State. A pension is paid to widows who were married before and to children born within nine months after the receipt of the injury or wound ; but under the Pensions Act, a man who has been injured while defending his country marries and has a family later at that family's risk.

Is this either just or good eugenics ? Is it just that a man who has suffered for his country should be recompensed by such treatment of his family ? Is it wise to discourage such men from having children ? Having been fit to go to the war, are they not still, in most cases, better breeding stock than the "C3" men, who are probably covered by National Insurance ?

Hard as this is, it is made worse by the fact that insurance companies load the premiums of ex-officers and other ranks wounded in war, while many men are prevented by their disabilities from being in insurod occupations.

To remedy these hardships, I suggest that the financial treatment of the widows and orphans of pensioned officers and other ranks, who die as the result of war injuries, no longer depend on the date of marriage or birth, provided only that the marriage takes place before the husband attains 60 years of age. The age-limit is suggested to prevent marriages solely for widows' pensions. The proposal made does not involve a fundamental change, but only an extension of present practice to cover a class now left out.

The Ministry of Pensions could calculate the probable cost of this measure. The men involved are all now on the pensioned list and only include those who were not married at the time when they were wounded or injured. Only those whose deaths could be traced to their war injuries would be covered. The cost would not be relatively large ; but, even if it were, can anyone whose memory runs back for 12 years be so mean as to begrudge it to save these men's dependents from having to beg for charity ? I hope that all who read this letter will write to their members of Parliament and ask them to take immediate action to right this 13-year-old wrong.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
ELIOT WARBURTON.
94, Piccadilly, W.1.

HAMPSTEAD ADVOWSONS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—You published to-day correspondence sent you by Sir C. A. King-Harman, who has acquired the advowson of the Hampstead Parish Church from Sir Spencer Maryon-Wilson. The courteous tone of the new patron's letter has been deeply appreciated here, but the main issue raised is of wider interest. The point is that we in Hampstead were never informed by the late patron of his wish to dispose of the advowson, nor were we given any opportunity to purchase it, as we would gladly have done.

After *The Times* had experienced changes of control, wise arrangements were made so that money alone should never decide its future. In Hampstead we would have welcomed the advowson being placed in the hands of trustees as impartially selected as those who now guard the future of *The Times*.

We trust that the Church Assembly will succeed in passing a measure to protect other religious congregations from secret transfers.

Yours, &c.,
B. S. TOWNROE, People's Warden,
Hampstead Parish Church.
53, Netherhall-gardens. N.W.3. April 7.

RELIGION IN RUSSIA

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In last Wednesday's debate Lord Ponsonby actually deprecated anyone in Parliament saying anything that might be "resented in Russia" relative to the terrible persecution of Christians there, to which the Archbishop of Canterbury had called attention. His lordship also laid down oracularly that "we must give up any attempt to understand the Soviet system or the Soviet character," as "the Russians are differently constituted, they have different standards. For his part, he felt reluctance in getting upon a pedestal and taking others to task for thinking and acting differently."

So that, because his lordship does not understand the "Soviet character" (surely there is no mystery about the Soviet system ?) no one here is to raise any protest against the cruel persecution of fellow Christians in Russia, as that will be "taking" the Soviet rulers "to task" for thinking such persecution a ready means of establishing Atheism as an institution of their country, and for "acting" accordingly. Does Lord Ponsonby seriously believe that if the Soviet rulers did not keep up their pampered Red Army, their oligarchical tyranny would be maintained by the free vote of the Russian nation ? How one longs for another Gladstone to rouse the English national sense of righteousness in dealing with these Russian "atrocities."

Yours very obediently,
W. H. EYRE.
Reform Club, Pall Mall, S.W., April 7.

Corresponents are again asked to type or to write their letters on one side only of the paper. Very heavy pressure on space compels us also to request that they keep their letters as short as possible.

CHRISTIAN UNITY

THE INTEGRITY OF THE EPISCOPATE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The letter of Dr. Whitney in your issue of April 2 ought to make it obvious that no scheme of Christian reunion, in which the Anglican Communion is involved, has the remotest chance of success if it does not secure for the Church of England and all Churches in full communion with it the integrity of the episcopate "as a distinct, substantive, and historical transmission of the commission of the Apostles." A body of Churchmen, much wider than is comprehended, let us say, within the limits of the English Church Union, would insist upon this security, and doom to failure any proposals that appeared to imperil it. Because of its clear perception of this crucial fact your article of March 24, which Dr. Whitney justly praises, appeared as a wholesome corrective to the letter of the Archdeacon of Hastings and others published simultaneously in your columns.

The question, then, arises whether it is necessary, in order to preserve the integrity of the Anglican Communion, to turn down, however sorrowfully, the scheme propounded in South India for the solution of what is admittedly one of the most urgent problems of the mission field. Must the scheme be unceremoniously rejected because, while admitting episcopal ordination as the only method of commissioning ministers within the reconstituted Church, it provides for the continuance in their ministry of Presbyterian and other pastors without submitting to any fresh rite of ordination ?

There exists in the history of the Church of England a valuable precedent, which is worthy of serious attention. In 1661 four Bishops were consecrated at Lambeth for Scotland, among them James Sharp to the Archbishopric of St. Andrews and Robert Leighton to the See of Dunblane, neither of whom held the approved Anglo-Catholic view of the ministry. The Anglican temper at that time was stringent ; so much so that, in spite of the remonstrances of Sharp, the precedent of 1610, when Spottiswoode and his colleagues were consecrated by Bancroft, was not followed, and all four, being Presbyterian ministers, were ordained deacon and priest before their consecration as Bishops.

But what followed when the Scottish Bishops went north ? They consecrated the occupants of the other 10 sees. There is, so far as I am aware, no evidence that the example of their own ordination was followed. The objections raised by Sharp at Lambeth, and the well-known attitude of Leighton, make it probable that they omitted any preliminary ordination to the priesthood, as did Bancroft in 1610.

It is, however, the attitude of all these 14 Bishops to the Presbyterian ministers, whom, on assuming jurisdiction, they found in possession, that is important. I have seen it stated—on what evidence I do not know—that Wishart, Montrose's old chaplain, who became Bishop of Edinburgh, practised reordination. But it is admitted, and that by Episcopalian historians, that the general practice was not to reordain. Episcopal government lasted for nearly 30 years, with the result that the ministry of the Church of Scotland gradually became, with possibly a few exceptions, entirely regular according to the most exacting Anglican standards.

The Scottish Episcopal Church, as we know it to-day, which gained the enthusiastic reverence of the Tractarians, is lineally descended from the Church of Scotland of the Restoration period. Are modern Anglo-Catholics prepared to admit that it is vitiated by this inheritance ? If they are not, then I submit that here we have a precedent that should be well and carefully explored at the present juncture.

The Scottish hierarchy failed, and in 1690 was driven into the wilderness, because it was imposed by Royal authority upon a community which did not desire it ; because during the time of its ascendancy its members lacked the spiritual power, which, if it could not conciliate opponents, might at least have gained the affections of the people ; and because it was identified from first to last with the wrong side in politics. To-day the situation is reversed. Christian communities in South India, desiring to secure a religious interest of vital importance, ask for the "historic episcopate" as a unifying force, requiring only that those who accept it shall not by their action be asked to condemn ministries which, as they justly urge, have the testimony of the Spirit.

Is it beyond the power of intelligent construction to devise a scheme, on the basis of their proposals, which shall keep unimpaired what Dr. Whitney and, I think, *The Times* article perceive to be essential to the fabric of the English Church ? May not the Scottish precedent point the way ?

Your obedient servant,
J. G. SIMPSON.
The Laurel Court, Peterborough.

THE NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—One of the most important changes which Mr. Churchill made while Chancellor of the Exchequer was his alteration of the form in which the national accounts are presented. Before 1928 the estimates of revenue and expenditure, as presented in the financial statement which accompanies the Budget, formed a single account showing total revenue (including gross motor-vehicles duties and gross Post Office receipts) and total expenditure (including the provision for the Sinking Fund, payments to the Road Fund, and Post Office expenditure). In 1928, however, the national accounts were divided into two parts. The second part comprised so-called "Self-Balancing Revenue and Expenditure," the revenue "required to meet Post Office expenditure" and the "Motor-Vehicles Duties apportioned to the Road Fund." The first account, "Ordinary Revenue and Expenditure," comprised all other revenue and expenditure ; though, on the expenditure side, the Sinking Fund was not included in the total of expenditure. In 1928 the accounts were further complicated by also excluding the new Exchequer contributions to local revenues from the total of expenditure, as printed in heavy type.

The result of these various changes is twofold. In the first place they present the accounts in a complicated form, and very considerable experience and knowledge are required to extract the true position from this litter of separate and, apparently, unrelated accounts. In the second place they give the ordinary person a quite misleading idea about the true total of national expenditure.

Even to-day, before the Consolidated Fund estimates are known, it is clear that national expenditure in the current year will exceed £800,000,000, apart from Post Office expenditure, and will total approximately £860,000,000, including Post Office expenditure. With the expenditure of the Central Government amounting (apart from the Post Office) to nearly a fifth of the national income, it is imperative that the ordinary taxpayer who desires to understand the nation's financial position should not be obstructed by needless obstacles, or made to wander through a book keeping maze. It is true that there is a strong case for keeping Post Office expenditure, which is mainly commercial in character, outside the national accounts. With this single possible exception, however, it cannot be too strongly urged upon Mr. Snowden that he should return in the current Budget to the comparative simplicity of our old accounts, with a view to facilitating that general understanding of the position upon which sound financial judgment and practice must depend.

Yours faithfully,
JULES MENKEN.
17, Buckingham-street, Adelphi, W.C., April 7.

ZIMBABWE

THE BUILDERS OF THE TEMPLE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Dealing with Professor J. L. Myres's interesting article, published in *The Times* of the 7th instant, regarding the ruins of Zimbabwe in Southern Rhodesia, it has always seemed to me that, in their efforts to solve the fascinating question of the origin of these impressive relics, archæologists who look upon them as of comparatively recent date have not sufficiently considered the important bearing which early native penetration into the southern half of Africa exercises upon it, nor yet how the original Bantu settlers in that portion of the continent, if they or their descendants were responsible for these ruins, could have acquired the knowledge and skill necessary to raise up so wonderful and so enduring a monument of the past.

The chief protagonists of the comparative modernity of the Zimbabwe Temple state it as their opinion that this great ruin dates from a time not earlier than the 14th or 15th century. So far as I have been able to glean, however, none of them has examined the matter from an ethnological angle except for the aid afforded by the discovery of certain scraps of pottery whose value in determining the question is perhaps not a very high one. But if the opinions expressed above be well founded, who were the autochthonous races of Southern Rhodesia at the period assigned to the building of the Zimbabwe Temple ?

Leading ethnologists are agreed upon two points ; (1) that the earliest inhabitants of Africa south of the Zambezi were Bushmen and Hottentots, races so low in the scale of humanity and intelligence that they may at once be ruled out of consideration ; and (2) that, in course of time, they were followed by successive incursions of larger, blacker, and more virile negroes from the north who were grouped by that eminent philologist the late Dr. Bleek under the generic, if not very well chosen, designation of Bantu. Whence these latter came and when is uncertain, except that the Makaranga or Makalanga discovered by the Portuguese in the fifteenth century in what is now Southern Rhodesia are authoritatively considered to have been almost certainly comparatively recent arrivals from the fact that their dialect was similar to that of another great horde of Central African natives known to have crossed the Zambezi some two centuries later. Of the Makaranga settled in the area wherein the great Zimbabwe Temple occurs we know much from the writings of such early Portuguese observers as Barbosa, Bareto, Lopes, dos Santos, and the monk Monclaros (1502 to about 1508), but in none of the accounts of these pioneers have I been able to discover that they regarded the Makaranga as possessed of more than a low degree of intelligence, or that they were living in conditions other than those of extreme and unredeemed squalor. It seems difficult, therefore, to accept the theory that such people could have been the architects and builders of the Zimbabwe Temple with its wonderful walls of dressed stone ornamented with an artistic herring-bone frieze, its carved soapstone birds, its rosetted stone cylinders, its assegai-pattern ingot moulds, and its other relics not dissimilar from those known to be of Phœnician, Egyptian, and Cypriotic origin.

Who preceded the Makaranga in those regions ? Obviously a tribe or tribes of whom trace is, at any rate temporarily, lost. But whoever they may have been, it seems incredible that, at that remote period, they were more intelligent or capable than their Makaranga conquerors, a supposition which would appear to furnish an additional indication that the builders of the Zimbabwe Temple were not of African origin at all.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
R. C. F. MAUGHAM.
Westgate House, Long Melford, Suffolk.

LORD BALFOUR

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—It may be of interest if I recall a somewhat adventurous voyage Lord Balfour made over 60 years ago, accompanied by Mr. Reginald MacLeod (the present MacLeod of MacLeod, K.C.B.) and the late Lord Kinnaird.

The party started from Dunvegan ; they sailed or paddled past the Maidens and Loch Bracadale to Scavaig and Loch Coruisk, and then across to Rum, to visit my father, the late Captain Norman MacLeod of Orbost, who had a lease of Rum at that time. From Rum they made an expedition to Eigg, and slept in the cave where the MacDonalds met with their terrible fate. On the way back they encountered a gale, and reached Rum again with great difficulty. Finally they returned to Skye and, rounding the Point of Sleat, they made their way up the Sound of Skye as far as Sligachan. Their canoes were the first that had ever been seen in Skye, and caused much astonishment among the people.

Anyone who has had the experience of the Minch even in a modern steamboat will realize the danger of this adventure.

Yours, &c.,
WILLIAM C. MACLEOD.
30, Stafford-street, Edinburgh.

THE NEW HOUSING BILL

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—As one who has taken an interest in the slum problem and with experience of housing legislation, may I be allowed to make a few observations on the new Housing Bill ?

It has been widely stated that owners of property included in a "clearance area" who are deprived of their property under a compulsory purchase order will get site value by way of compensation. As I read the Bill, however, if the Minister of Health requires the land to be used for re-housing or as an open space, site value compensation will be reduced by a reduction factor so that owners may get as little as two-thirds or one-half of the site value. I am wholly unable to understand on what ground such a basis for assessing compensation can be justified.

The Bill leaves it to the Minister of Health to say whether persons displaced by clearance operations shall be re-housed either in the area or elsewhere. Surely it is an essential of every slum clearance operation that suitable alternative accommodation should be provided somewhere for those unfortunate persons who will be turned out of their homes ?

The Bill prescribes certain conditions which must be complied with in regard to the making and confirmation of clearance orders and compulsory purchase orders before confirmation by the Minister. But in each case

> An order when confirmed by the Minister shall become operative and have effect as if enacted in this Act and the confirmation by the Minister shall be conclusive evidence that the requirements of this Act have been complied with and that the order has been duly made and is within the powers of this Act.

These words speak so strongly for themselves that I will not add any comments of my own. Following immediately on Lord Hewart's book "The New Despotism," it seems to me that this is nothing less than a challenge on the part of the officials at the Ministry of Health, or, in other words, a trial of strength.

Lastly, may I add that in my view the Bill is not only unnecessarily complicated but is vague and indefinite on those very points in regard to which it should have been precise and clear. For instance, an owner of property is to be allowed to object to the confirmation of a clearance order which affects his land. But it is not stated in the Act what grounds of objection are to weigh with the Minister. It would seem that clause 1 of the Bill is so drafted as to make it impossible for an owner to do more than ask the Minister to be clement.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
H. A. HILL.
3, Essex-court, E.C.4.

A SCOTTISH INVASION

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Mr. Eric Keown, in his letter under the above heading in your issue of to-day, complaining of so many Scots being in London on Saturday, begins by telling us that "he is an Irishman in London" (although later in his letter he classes himself as an Englishman) and "that he has had" (being an Irishman) "a *night*mare in the *day*time." Nightmares are usually due to errors of diet.

The picture he paints of this anachronism is a distressing one, but surely it is over-coloured. I trust that no dietetic error on the part of the writer has caused him to take a distorted view of the facts—I suspect the word "horripilating" as pointing to such a possibility—and if such should unhappily turn out to be the case, I advise him to go to Harley-street and there consult one of the best specialists. He will find them "mastly Scots," and perhaps in their culture he will discover something to make him look with a more kindly eye on the innocent merriment of the less refined.

I am, &c.,
GRAHAM GRANT.
Gray's Inn, W.C., April 8.

Points from Letters

AMERICAN TARIFF ON LACE

When the proposed increase of the American tariff on lace from 90 per cent. to 150 per cent., or more, is an accomplished fact, and our Safeguarding duty of 33⅓ per cent. has been allowed to lapse, it would seem a fitting time, and a congenial task, for Mr. Graham to arrange a tariff truce with U.S.A. as regards our industry.—Mr. A. C. RADFORD, President, Nottingham Lace and Embroidery Employers' Association.

MODERN MEXICO

Your articles on modern Mexico have been very good reading to those who like myself have for many years hoped against hope for signs of improvement in the condition of that country, whose name has in the past been synonymous with revolution and brigandage. It certainly would appear that an era of stability and prosperity is about to dawn, but it was somewhat disappointing that no hope was held out by your Correspondent of a resumption of debt payment. The various Government bonds have been long in arrear and are quoted at such low figures as almost to foreshadow repudiation. Mexico will have to learn that in order to rehabilitate herself in the eyes of the world the first step must be the discharge of her just liabilities.—Mr. W. H. S. DAVY, 9, Mincing-lane, E.C.3.

OFFICERS IN THE GREAT WAR

I served in France and Flanders continuously from November, 1914, to August, 1918, three years being spent with Regular infantry battalions at the front. Among the many hundreds of officers, holding both permanent and temporary commissions, with whom I came in contact during these years I can recall but two cases of intemperance, and in both cases the habit had been acquired before the War.—LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H. A. HANLEY, New Bines, Burwash, Sussex.

AUSTRALIAN FINANCE

Your Australian Correspondent in your issue of April 7 telegraphs a quotation from a leading article in the *Argus* which denounces the increase in the Australian tariff, and states that it cannot be accepted as a *bona fide* effort to redress the exchange position. There are three ways to correct an unfavourable exchange by an export of commodities, a transmission of bullion, and by a contraction of the note issue. The Australian pound stands at a discount because there are too many outstanding, and the way to improve their value is to reduce their number. To interfere with trade by imposing a prohibitive tariff is to introduce a crowbar into the delicate machinery of international operations, and is no remedy for an adverse exchange. Economy in administration and a gradual contraction of the note issue are all that is necessary to stimulate the export trade of Australia, and this will eventually restore the Australian pound to par.—Mr. D. M. MASON.

HOME-GROWN WHEAT

The very latest Budget rumour (at the moment of writing) declares that Mr. Snowden is thinking about compelling bakers to use a quota of flour milled from wheat grown in this country. Now, although home-grown wheat does not form a particularly significant proportion of the amount we use for flour, Mr. Snowden's suggested step in the direction of true patriotism is none the less welcome. While, however, the farmers are preparing to supply us with all the wheat we require, is there any reason why the wheat now being used by us should not be turned into flour in Great Britain instead of being milled abroad, as much of it now is, in France, Germany, the United States, Argentina, and Canada ? It is certain that Canada, at least, would not object to our patriotism beginning at home ; Canadians would be the last to propose that British millers should go workless in order that Canadian millers should be employed.—LORD STRATHSPEY, Greyfriars Hall, 32, Pembridge-square, W.2.

THE INNER CIRCLE

As another user of the Inner Circle service from Notting Hill-gate, I welcome Mr. Hathaway Tucker's letter. Travellers from this station to Mark-lane will find it considerably quicker on the average to proceed to the Bank on the C.L.R. and walk the remaining distance. Bearing in mind the propensities of the outer rail Circle trains, I have saved time on several occasions recently by catching the first westbound District train to South Kensington or Gloucester-road, changing there into a waiting Circle train which had left my station some time before.—Mr. JOHN MALLET, 24, Pembridge-gardens, W.2.

EAGLE HOUSE

Your readers who had their early education at Eagle House, Hammersmith, at Wimbledon or at Sandhurst, may like to know that the present headmaster, Mr. Parmiter, is going to have enlarged photographs of former headmasters hung round the hall of Eagle House, Sandhurst. Portraits have been obtained of Mr. Wickham, 1833 to 1848 ; Dr. Huntingford, 1848 to 1874 ; Dr. Malan, 1874 to 1905 ; Mr. Lockhart, 1906 to 1927 ; Mr. Arnold Jones, 1927 till he died in 1929. The only portrait that is at present wanting is that of Mr. E. H. Railton, who "opened a private preparatory school for gentlemen's sons" at Eagle House, Brook Green, Hammersmith, in 1820. A pencil drawing or small picture of any kind of Mr. E. H. Railton could be copied and enlarged by the same photographer who has enlarged the others (returning the originals carefully to their owners) if any relation or friend of Mr. Railton's could lend it for that purpose. Mr. Railton died in 1857.—Mr. M. C. H. HUNTINGFORD, Easterton, Sandringham-road, Parkstone, Dorset.

ANIMAL LIFE IN PHOTOGRAPHS

The photographic display in our museums of wild animal life in its natural state affords such great pleasure that it renders the lifeless stuffed exhibits almost unattractive and unacceptable. While of some species there are not enough members to go round for the very numerous museums, successful photographs can be indefinitely multiplied. To photograph wild life requires great courage, patience, and art, and a higher mental attitude than that of killing, and in view of the destruction of wild life now going on, I would suggest to museum authorities that they in future decide firmly to give no encouragement to the collection of trophies, and thus the nature lovers among them would avoid the contradiction of countenancing the destruction of what they love.—Mr. ARTHUR H. WILLIAMS, 93, Claremont-road, Highgate, N.6.

BULLFINCHES AND FRUIT BUDS

My own observations lead me to the conclusion that birds, like men, are subject to individual variation in their tastes. That some bullfinches will attack buds, worm or no worm, is, I think, undeniable. But there are others who, so far as my observations go, never so offend. No doubt there is a general tendency to exploit a readily available supply of suitable food, but where, as is usually the case, there is a choice of such foods, I believe that the individual bird exercises a nice discrimination. One may perhaps be permitted to sum up the situation by saying that what is one bird's meat is another bird's poison.—CAPTAIN N. C. CROFT-COHEN, Haroldslea, Horley, Surrey.

RULES FOR PEDESTRIANS

Last Friday the final letter in your valuable "Points from Letters" was from Sir Walter Egerton urging walkers to obey two simple rules. From long experience I know of what enormous importance these rules are, and perhaps the following little jingle may help to keep them in mind :—

> Two rules the walker must obey.
> If he would reach his home to-day.
> On Roadway always keep the right.
> On Footpath just the opposite.

—Mr. G. BUCKSTON BROWNE, F.R.C.S., 80, Wimpole-street, W.1.

COLLECTION OF TITHE

Mr. Allen does not seem to realize that the landowner and titheowner are joint owners, just like a leaseholder and the ground landlord, except that while tithes could be altered, until recently, the ground-rent cannot. But the landowner and the leaseholder can raise the rent regardless of the titheowner in one case and the ground landlord in the other. To talk of confiscation is absurd. Mr. Allen forgets the old adage *caveat emptor*. Some land I know was sold for building, and the owner said he would continue to pay the land tax on the whole, as he did for many years, but it was not expressed in the deeds. After a time a fresh assessment for land tax was made, as ought to have been done yearly but had not been done for some 20 years. When this was done the owners of the new houses were much aggrieved on finding they had, for the first time, to pay land tax on them.—The REV. J. R. BRUCE DICKSON, Speen Lodge, Wendover, Bucks.

A BRIDGE AT KEN WOOD

For some weeks now the sham bridge by the lake opposite Ken Wood House has been left in a state that spoils the whole appearance of that part of the grounds. The "stone" balustrade has fallen and hangs in the water in most unsightly fashion. With the Easter holidays so near, when the public will be visiting the place in larger numbers than ever, it is surely desirable that immediate repairs be undertaken.—The REV. J. CHALMERS LYON, The Manse, 63, Rosslyn-hill, Hampstead, N.W.3.

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Captain Malcolm Campbell in 'The Field,' 1st March 1930

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FARMING THE SEA

DEVELOPMENT OF FISHERIES

THE BUCKLAND LECTURES

The first course of fishery lectures under the Buckland Foundation was given recently at Grimsby and Hull by Professor W. Garstang, M.A., D.Sc., of the University of Leeds, who holds the appointment of Buckland Professor for 1930. He devoted his first lecture to a sketch of Frank Buckland's interesting personality, parentage, and career, and his remaining lectures to the bearings of modern scientific work on the problem of "Farming the Sea," a dream which Buckland cherished and on which his pen was busy up to a few days before his death. The lectures will shortly be published by the Trustees. In the meantime the following abstract will indicate the nature of the ground covered and some of the points on which Professor Garstang laid stress.

Rather more than 100 years have fled since Frank Buckland's birth (1826) and nearly 50 since his death (1880). In the sixties and seventies of last century Buckland was in the height of his powers, and was tireless in pressing upon his countrymen the importance of fisheries to the national welfare and the need of fuller knowledge bearing upon them. His death at the untimely age of 54 was entirely due to the desperate exertions he made in January, 1878, to fulfil a late but urgent request of the New Zealand Government for an additional consignment of salmon ova. He succeeded, but never recovered from the effects of the prolonged exposure to icy water and driving snowstorms which he then endured.

At his death he left to the nation his Museum of Fish Culture (now at South Kensington) and a reversionary sum of £5,000 with which to endow a Professorship of Economic Fish Culture. By this term, as shown by numerous passages in his later writings, Buckland meant something much wider than fish-hatching, for which he had an early enthusiasm, and meant all knowledge bearing on the practice, maintenance, and advancement of the fisheries. By endowing these lectures he provided a means, never more needed than at the present time, by which additions to knowledge, however acquired, might be sifted, put together, and brought forward for the consideration of the fishing industry and the general public.

"PRACTICAL NATURAL HISTORY"

An atmosphere of natural history surrounded Frank Buckland from his cradle, and was continued during his school life at Winchester. After graduating at Oxford, and undergoing a surgeon's training at St. George's Hospital, he took up a surgical commission, like his greater contemporary Thomas Henry Huxley, but in the 2nd Life Guards instead of the Navy. His chief interests, however, continued to lie in the behaviour of animals, whether kept as pets in the Deanery at Westminster or as inmates of zoological gardens, menageries, shows and aquaria, or at large in duck pond and trout stream. The loss of both his distinguished parents, for whom he had a deep veneration as well as affection, and the writing of his father's "Life" in 1858, brought to an end this phase in his career, as represented by his "Curiosities of Natural History," and he sought opportunities of turning natural history into more practical channels. He took up acclimatization, then fish-hatching (1861), resigned his surgeoncy (1863), started *Land and Water* (1866), and in 1867 was appointed an Inspector of Fisheries, after which date he devoted practically all his time and energy to fishery duties and problems.

The tasks which fell to the salmon inspectors of those days were thoroughly congenial to him, and his efforts to clear the rivers of numerous obstacles to salmon migration were remarkably successful, his earnestness and imperturbable good humour being great assets in negotiations with millers and landowners. His "practical natural history" was rewarded by a gratifying increase in the yield of the salmon fisheries in almost every river in which his recommendations were adopted.

Buckland's career was cut short too soon for him to mature his views on the more complex problems of the sea fisheries, but the idea of farming the waters, as agriculturists farm the land, took early hold of his practical imagination. In the last words he wrote on fishery matters, only two days before his death, he referred to the North Sea as a potential "Great Fish Farm," which only awaited more knowledge before it, too, like the rivers, could be brought under conditions of "cultivation," as opposed to those of mere exploitation. So far, it must be admitted, it is a farm in which Nature has done all the sowing and man only the reaping.

FLOATING PASTURES

In the immense progress of marine science since Buckland's time, however, the conditions for a possible farming of the sea have become much clearer, as well as the limits set by natural factors. Chief of these is the demonstration of the limiting factors to the annual crop of plant life in the sea, on which the stocks of fish ultimately depend. In the elucidation of these difficult and highly technical questions the staffs of the marine laboratories at Plymouth and Millport have played a very distinguished part.

The invisible floating pastures of green diatoms depend, like other plants, on sunlight and "manurial salts" (nitrates and phosphates), and both factors are subject to great annual and seasonal variations. The outburst of diatoms in the spring may be exceptionally early or exceptionally late, thus hastening or retarding the development of the floating animal life (plankton) on which all larval and some adult fishes depend for their existence. As the different species of fish have their special breeding seasons, these accelerations and retardations of the plankton may correspond with, or fail to overlap, the seasons when the fry of particular fish are being hatched and are seeking food. Moreover, there is a natural "disharmony" between the tendency of diatoms to float and multiply in the illuminated upper waters, and the downward gravitation of the main sources of manurial salts. Gales and temperature changes mix up the various water layers in winter, so that the year starts with an even distribution of the nitrates and phosphates in the sea from top to bottom, but the spring outburst of diatoms quickly uses up the nutritive salts in the upper layers, and unless there are timely summer gales to bring up fresh supplies from the bottom the diatom pastures rapidly dwindle, in spite of the increasing power of the solar rays.

Thus arise good and bad years for the replenishment of the stocks of fish, and, unless and until man devises means of regularizing the supply of nutrient salts in the surface waters, these natural fluctuations are inevitable and uncontrollable. Who can disperse the clouds below the sun, or alter the incidence of summer storms?

VALUABLE FORECASTS

But science is not quite helpless even under these conditions, for, as the age of individual fishes can now be determined, the effects of good and bad years, when the data are adequate, can be traced to their causes, and can be followed in the actual stocks of fish through considerable cycles of years. It is thus becoming possible to predict from the age-composition of the stock of herring, haddock, &c., in a given year and its predecessors, what it is likely to be in the ensuing season. In this way Mr. Hodgson, of the Lowestoft Laboratory of the Ministry of Fisheries, last September made a remarkably close forecast of the autumn herring fishery, and leaders of the industry have already expressed their appreciation of the commercial value of such forecasts. To be forewarned is to be forearmed, and may mean the annual saving of many thousands of pounds in an industry which requires large anticipatory provision of apparatus, stores, and *personnel*.

From the standpoint of farming the sea, the magnitude of modern fishery operations is a fact of cardinal importance, since the collective power of the fishing fleets is no longer negligible in comparison with the blind forces of Nature. It was formerly thought that this power was merely destructive; but the problem is one of dynamics, not statics, and the destruction entailed by fishing is now known to be balanced by an increased rate of production. It is the quality, rather than the quantity, of fish that is changed by it. Like the destructiveness of Nature, that of the fishing fleets operates as a selective agency, and is creative of new conditions, some of which are manifestly beneficial. It is possible that the hosts of herring have been actually increased in consequence of the elimination by trawlers of the large haddocks which feed upon their spawn. It is certain that the removal of old plaice favours the survival and growth of the small, the precise nature of the result depending also on a further factor—the greater or less amount of local reproduction.

TRANSPLANTING PLAICE

In the North Sea, with a high rate of reproduction, the effect of intense trawling is to increase the survival of the young and their emigration offshore, so that the increase of their growth-rate is checked at a certain level by additional numbers. The increase of small fish in the catches, formerly regarded as evidence of "over-fishing," is really the greatest safeguard against it; for it means that, however intense the fishing, the gaps are immediately filled from inexhaustible reserves.

If these arguments are soundly based, and the recent experience of post-War changes overwhelmingly supports them, the North Sea problem is reduced to the question, how to increase the average size of the fish without reducing the intensity of fishing? So far as the plaice is concerned, the answer is already available. One of the first results of scientific investigation of the North Sea was to show that the Dogger Bank, with an area as large as Wales, lies outside the track of normal plaice migration, and yet possesses enormous reserves of the favourite food of this fish. The one unimpeachable method of raising the size of plaice in the North Sea is to utilize this great reserve for the purpose, and to transplant every year some millions of the small, overcrowded, and slow-growing fish from the coastal banks to this great feeding-ground, on which it has been shown repeatedly that the plaice transplanted grow three, four, and even six times as rapidly as on their native shores.

Science is useless without enterprise. The whole country looks to the traditional enterprise of the great Humber fishing ports to take up this matter as a commercial proposition. Let Grimsby and Hull take the first step towards cultivating the "Great Fish Farm" which lies at their very doors.

INQUESTS ON AIRMEN

JURY'S RIDER ON LENGTH OF TUITION

DR. CRONE, deputy coroner for West Middlesex, held an inquest at Hounslow yesterday on the body of George Edward Watts, 28, of St. Maure, Totnes, Devon, a Colonial Civil servant, home on leave from Nigeria, who lost his life in an air crash at Feltham, Middlesex, on Saturday.

Watts was the only occupant of an aeroplane which crashed in an orchard, burst into flames, and was destroyed. He died before reaching hospital. The machine belonged to National Flying Services, of Hanworth Air Park, Hanworth.

John Halls, a lorry driver, of Park Cottages, Feltham, described how he and other men dragged Watts from the wreckage. "The aeroplane," he said, "was flying very low, as if the pilot were going to land. It caught the trees in an orchard, and the next thing I saw was a cloud of smoke and a sheet of flame. I ran to the wreckage, but could not see the pilot because of the flames. We could not do anything for a few minutes. Then I and two or three others pulled the 'plane away from the pilot. He was terribly burned."

A pilot instructor at the air park said that before the flight Watts's machine was in perfect condition.

Captain E. Harry Methuen Schofield, a pilot instructor, said that he watched Watts flying on the day of the accident. "He was mastering the machine quite well," he continued, "but I thought he was not taking a particularly safe take-off—rather foolish. He had the whole of the aerodrome to get off, but before reaching the buildings he was cutting it rather fine. He was not giving himself quite as much room as he might have done."

Captain Maxwell Findlay, of the National Flying Services, said that Watts was an average pilot, having flown 17½ hours' dual flight and four hours' solo. His opinion of the cause of the crash was that most probably Watts stalled his engine and lost his speed, catching the trees before he regained it.

The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death," adding a rider to the effect that they considered pupils should have longer tuition before being allowed to fly solo. They did not think that the time spent in the air by Watts was long enough tuition.

R.A.F. SERGEANT'S DEATH

An inquest was held at the Cambridge Hospital, Aldershot, last evening on the body of SERGEANT JOHN MARTIN, R.A.F., 26, stationed at Kenley, who died in the hospital on Sunday from injuries received when he was a passenger in an aeroplane piloted by Flight Lieutenant R. L. R. Atcherley, the British Schneider Trophy airman, which overturned in landing at the Farnborough Aerodrome. Flight Lieutenant Atcherley stated that on March 17 he flew a Grebe aeroplane from Kenley to Farnborough, and in landing he smashed the under-carriage. The result was that the machine overturned and Martin was thrown out very heavily. Sergeant Martin had been flying the machine and had made two unsuccessful attempts to land. The officer then took it over, as he could see the ground was bad and he thought he could make a better landing. The ground was bumpy where he landed. The machine was in good order before the flight.

Sergeant White, who was flying another machine in formation with Flight Lieutenant Atcherley, stated that while they were in the air he saw Martin's straps come undone. Martin tried to fasten them, but was unsuccessful.

Edgar Schofield, an Air Ministry official, stated that considerable repairs were being carried out to the rough ground of the aerodrome. He did not think, however, that the ground was more than partly responsible for the accident, as he had seen numerous other machines land safely at the same spot.

The CORONER recorded a verdict of "Accidental death."

SIX-DAY WEEK FOR BARBERS

BILL FOR COMPULSORY CLOSING ON SUNDAYS

A Bill for the compusory closing of hairdressers' and barbers' shops on Sunday came before a Standing Committee of the House of Commons yesterday. After one or two minor amendments had been agreed to, the Committee stage was concluded, and the measure was ordered to be reported to the House for third reading.

As introduced by Mr. J. STEWART (St. Rollox, Glasgow, Lab.) the measure exempted attendance on sick persons at their residences, and also permitted Jews to carry on business on Sunday provided the local authorities had been notified and that they did not open on Saturday. For contravention of the Act a maximum penalty was provided of £5 for the first offence and £20 for any subsequent offence.

Mr. Stewart said this was the fifth time that the Bill had been before Parliament, and there was clamant demand for the measure by the trade itself. For very many years Sunday labour had been widespread in the trade to which he belonged, especially in the industrial areas. One of the worst features of the existing system was that boys who worked in barbers' shops after school hours could be employed on Sunday without any interference by the authorities. Many of these children worked for over 300 days in the year.

Mr. STEWART moved an amendment to enable a hairdresser or barber to attend residents in hotels on Sunday, as well as persons "in any place" who are suffering from bodily or mental infirmity.

Mr. A. A. SOMERVILLE (Windsor, U.) suggested that the Bill, even with this amendment, would create inconvenience. "If," he said, "the member for Bridgeton (Mr. Maxton), returning on Saturday night from an enthusiastic Internationalist meeting on the Continent, wanted his locks attended to on Sunday he would have to book a room at an hotel."

Mr. BATEY (Spennymoor, Lab.) declared that the public needed protection against the "sharks" who ran some of the hairdressing establishments in London. "You can't get out of them unless you have a pocketful of money," he said. On one occasion it cost him 3s. 6d., and he was glad to get out as cheaply as that. Mentioning the case of a Scotsman who visited a Soho hairdresser's, he said:—"He came back to the hotel all in a sweat and said he had had a devil of a job to get out of the shop."

Mr. WOMERSLEY (Grimsby, U.) suggested that the proposed exemption should be extended to ships, and Mr. GLASSEY (Dorset, E., L.) asked that clubs also should be included. Mr. STEWART said he was willing to include ships, but he drew the line at clubs. Eventually the amendment was altered so as to include seagoing ships, and it was then agreed to.

William Dewhurst, 31, an engineer, of Dore, Sheffield, was at Leeds Assizes on Monday sentenced to nine months' imprisonment in the second division for the manslaughter of William Stenton, a Sheffield Corporation employee. Mr. Willoughby Jardine, K.C., for the Crown, said that between 2 and 3 o'clock in the morning of December 7 Dewhurst was driving a motor-car at a high speed on a stretch of road where tramway track repairs were in progress, when he ran into and killed Stenton, who was working there.

PUBLIC TELEGRAPH EXCHANGE

NEW POST OFFICE SCHEME

It is stated that the Post Office contemplates the opening, if sufficient public support is obtained, of a public telegraph exchange in London, through the medium of which subscribers will be able to communicate with other subscribers after the manner of the telephone exchange service, but with teleprinters as the means of communication instead of telephones.

It should be clearly understood that the scheme is at present in a tentative stage. The inquiries are made simply to ascertain how such an exchange would be regarded by the public, and no promise that the exchange will be established is given. The following are details of the projected scheme:—

The exchange switchboard will be installed in the Central Telegraph Office. Each subscriber will be provided with a teleprinter of the column-printer type. Each subscriber will be allotted a number and by depressing a button on the teleprinter will call the exchange operator. The number of the required subscriber will then be dialled, as in the case of automatic telephony. When the required connexion has been made by the exchange operator, the indication "Thro" will be typed on the subscribers' teleprinter. The two subscribers may then proceed to typewrite to each other, and when they have finished the depression of another button will notify the exchange operator of the fact, and the connexion will then be severed.

There will be automatic means for ensuring that subscribers are connected with the correct number asked for—*i.e.*, when the two lines are connected, the exchange number of the called subscriber will be automatically printed at the receiving point of the calling subscriber's instrument.

The great advantages of the system are the typed record of the message at the sending as well as the receiving end, the fact that messages can be transmitted even if there is no attendant at the instrument of the called subscriber, and secrecy is ensured as the exchange operator has no means of intercepting communications passing between subscribers.

Subscribers will be able to forward telegrams to the C.T.O., and, it is hoped, to all telegraph companies, without fee beyond the normal charges for the telegraph service. They will also be able to receive their incoming telegrams on their teleprinter instruments.

COST OF SERVICE

The subscription to the exchange contemplated at the outset is a flat rate of about £70 per annum where the subscriber's premises are within a two-miles radius of the C.T.O. and £75 per annum if the premises are beyond the two miles radius but within a four-miles radius of the C.T.O. There will be an additional payment where the premises are beyond the four-miles radius.

This subscription will cover all charges for inter-communication within the exchange, that is to say, it will cover the installation and maintenance of the lines and instruments and all communications with other subscribers on the exchange. Additional instruments in the same premises will be obtainable for a further subscription of about £50 each per annum.

Owing to the amount of work involved, it is not likely that the exchange will be in working order in much less than 12 months. The exchange will at the outset be confined to London, but it is probable that, in the not distant future, similar exchanges will be established in the larger provincial towns with facilities for inter-communication between all such exchanges. Inter-town communications would be subject to an extra charge based on distance and time occupied, as in the trunk telephone system. The Post Office will welcome inquiries.

BROKEN-DOWN VEHICLES IN LONDON

NEW DRAFT REGULATIONS

The Minister of Transport makes the following announcement:—

In September, 1925, the London Traffic (Broken-down Vehicles) Regulations were made imposing a duty on the owner and driver or other person in charge of a broken-down vehicle in a street within the London traffic area to remove it as soon as possible. In addition, the regulations empower a police-constable in uniform, if he is of opinion that the owner, driver, or other person in charge of a broken-down vehicle has failed to take all necessary steps to remove it, or that the vehicle constitutes a danger to traffic, to remove it himself or use the services of any other person or persons to remove it, and the expenses incurred by the police in connexion with such removal are recoverable from the owner.

These regulations have recently been reviewed and, on the recommendation of the London Traffic Advisory Committee, the Minister now proposes to revoke the existing regulations and to issue revised regulations which will provide:—

1. For the incorporation of the provisions of the existing regulations referred to above—with the addition that any contravention thereof will be made an offence and render any person offending liable to a fine not exceeding £5.

2. That no owner, driver, or other person in charge of any vehicle shall permit it to be in any street within the London traffic area in such a condition or with such a load that it breaks down in any such street: provided that it shall be a sufficient defence to any proceedings if the person charged satisfies the Court that he has taken all reasonable steps to maintain the vehicle in proper condition, or to prevent its being overloaded, or that he was acting under the express instructions of his employer. Any person acting in contravention will be liable to a fine not exceeding £5.

Copies of the draft regulations are obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office, Adastral House, Kingsway, W.C.2, either directly or through any bookseller at a cost of 1d. a copy.

Any person who desires to make representations in regard to the draft regulations should make them in writing to the Secretary, Ministry of Transport, 7, Whitehall-gardens, S.W.1, not later than May 19.

ANGLO-CATHOLICS AND A BISHOP

PROTEST AGAINST DISCIPLINARY ACTION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LIVERPOOL, APRIL 8

At a meeting organized here by the English Church Union this evening the following resolution was passed:—

That this meeting of members and friends of the E.C.U. protests against the partiality and injustice exhibited by the Bishop of Liverpool's action in excluding three priests who at the worst have been guilty of no more than an excess of zeal and devotion, while he is apparently willing to condone such disregard of the law as is involved in the sanction of the remarriage of divorced persons, admission to Communion of the unconfirmed, and in one case at least of unbaptized Nonconformists, and the holding of services in the Cathedral of such a character as contravene the law of the Church of England, and asks that in common justice episcopal authority shall be exercised in a similar manner in all cases of flagrant disobedience to and disregard of precepts of the Church and the Book of Common Prayer.

The Bishop was present, and while refusing to consider the right of the meeting to sit in judgment upon him defended his policy and said he had reasoned and pleaded with the three excluded priests and explored every possible chance of coming to an understanding before asking the Synod to take action. He did not think the three priests concerned thought he was partial or unjust, though they might have considered him stupid.

The resolution was carried by a chorus of "Ayes," only a few declaring themselves against it.

FRIENDLY SOCIETY DISCIPLINE

Mr. Malcolm Lynde, solicitor, applied to Mr. Basil Watson at the North London Police-court yesterday for summonses against the Landseer Lodge of Oddfellows, Holloway, for non-payment of fines imposed by the British United Order of Oddfellows, of York, for failure to collect and pay over to the parent organization certain levies. Mr. Lynde explained that under the rules of the order certain levies had to be collected by the local lodges, and if a local lodge failed to perform this duty certain fines could be imposed. Under the Friendly Societies Acts these fines could be recovered in a Court of Summary Jurisdiction. He asked for two summonses against the local lodge—one for £92 and the other for £46. The amounts could be recovered in the police-court as civil debts. The MAGISTRATE granted summonses, and it was agreed that a special day should be set aside for the hearing towards the end of the month.

COOPERATORS AND POLITICS

INCREASE IN PARTY MEMBERSHIP

(FROM OUR LABOUR CORRESPONDENT)

The Cooperative Party will hold its annual conference at Buxton at Easter, and will learn from the National Committee's report that the membership has increased. A year ago there were 421 affiliated societies with 2,461,890 members. There are now 427 affiliated societies with 2,795,490 members, an increase of six societies with 333,600 members. As there is a list of 34 societies "subscribing for the first time or who have rejoined the Cooperative Party during 1929," there must have been 28 secessions. The party has not yet succeeded in winning the support of half the cooperators of the country. Altogether 916 societies with 3,072,750 members are not affiliated.

It is a curious fact that the cooperative movement is more political in the South and the Midlands than in the North. Only in the Southern and Midland sections of the party's organization is the membership of the affiliated societies larger than the membership of the non-affiliated societies. The figures in detail are:—

Section	Subscribing Societies		Non-Subscribing Societies	
	No. of Societies	Membership	No. of Societies	Membership
Midland ..	89	528,213	97	324,527
Northern ..	32	121,486	102	442,386
North-Eastern	44	329,481	135	509,379
North-Western	64	535,593	189	736,453
Scottish ..	84	300,401	177	429,878
Southern ..	71	821,206	78	349,387
South-Western	18	82,732	78	184,449
Western ..	25	76,736	60	115,290
	427	2,795,490	916	3,072,749

The conference will consider a resolution from the London society urging the need for intensified efforts to secure the formation of effective political machinery in the area of each society. The Renfrew Party will suggest that too large a proportion of the Cooperative members of Parliament hold Government positions and will ask the Conference to require that in future "a majority of Cooperative members of Parliament be entirely free of all paid Government posts so as to devote greater and freer attention to cooperative affairs in Parliament." Of the nine Cooperative members of the House of Commons three hold Government posts. Mr. Alexander is First Lord of the Admiralty and the first Cooperative member to hold Cabinet office; Mr. R. C. Morrison and Mr. S. F. Perry are private secretaries (unpaid) to the Prime Minister and the President of the Board of Trade respectively.

MR. C. P. SCOTT HONOURED

FREEDOM OF MANCHESTER CONFERRED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MANCHESTER, APRIL 8

The honorary freedom of the City of Manchester was to-day conferred on Mr. Charles Prestwich Scott, for 57 years editor of the *Manchester Guardian*, in recognition of his services to the city and to the nation. The assembly at the Town Hall for the ceremony itself and at the luncheon given by the Lord Mayor immediately afterwards represented every phase of the city's public activities without distinction of party, class, or creed.

In presenting the honorary freedom the LORD MAYOR (Mr. R. Noton Barclay) said that Mr. Scott had regarded his position as a public trust, had ever sought the truth first, and had fought to secure justice and freedom for the poor and oppressed at home and abroad. No one had done more to maintain the high position of the journalist and to increase the prestige of British journalism throughout the world. When President Wilson visited Manchester the one man he particularly asked to see was Mr. Scott.

In reply, Mr. SCOTT said he was not born in Manchester, but the whole of his working life had been spent there and he loved its very stones.

LORD DERBY, who only returned from abroad last night, wrote regretting his absence from the luncheon, and added:—"I think I may claim something like 40 years of personal friendship and political antagonism with Mr. C. P. Scott. During the whole of that time, however great may have been our differences on political matters, my friendship with him has never wavered, nor do I think has his for me." Mr. Clynes, the Home Secretary, also sent his regrets at enforced absence.

The toast of "Our New Freeman" was proposed by LIEUTENANT-COLONEL GEORGE WESTCOTT, Deputy Lord Mayor, a Conservative member of the council, who recalled that of 300 persons present at the opening of the Manchester Town Hall in 1877 Mr. Scott was the sole survivor. For more than even that span of years Mr. Scott in his newspaper had kept Manchester, Lancashire, England, and the British Empire before the world in their true perspective. ALDERMAN W. DAVY, a Labour member of the council, supported the toast.

Mr. SCOTT, responding, said that there was a common but mistaken impression that to be away from London was to be away from the heart of things, and thus "provincial" had come to be used as a term of reproach. But London was not England, and it might well happen that the true England was sometimes to be found outside London. That was why he thought it might be a wholesome thing if Parliament sometimes met in Manchester, for London itself might sometimes think and feel on too narrow a scale.

A NOTTINGHAMSHIRE BEAUTY SPOT

THREAT TO BUDBY CORNER

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

WORKSOP, APRIL 8

Budby Corner, one of the most charming bits of scenery in The Dukeries and Sherwood Forest, is threatened with spoliation by a road-widening project of the Nottinghamshire County Council. The Corner, on the Worksop-Ollerton main road, is the approach to the picturesque little village of Budby, each house in which is built in the form of a Swiss chalet, on the fringe of Thoresby Park. The road runs parallel for some little distance with the tree-shaded River Meden, the haunt of numerous waterfowl and a pleasant spot at which to linger.

The County Council propose to widen the bridge, and the plans will also involve the cutting down of the surrounding luxuriant woodland. The combination of water and trees, and glimpses of still richer forest scenery beyond, present a delightful picture. As not a single fatal or serious accident has been reported, although the road is so much frequented in summertime, it is hoped that the pressure of public opinion which saved the famous Beech Avenue, some miles farther on in the forest, from invasion by the railway, will again be exercised on behalf of Budby Corner.

A CAR CLUB'S LIQUIDATION

The statutory meetings of the creditors and shareholders of Owner Drivers' Club (1929), Limited, of Criterion-buildings, Piccadilly-circus, W., were held yesterday at Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street, W.C., a compulsory winding-up order having been made on March 11 on the petition of creditors.

Mr. E. T. A. PHILLIPS, Official Receiver, reported that the company was incorporated as a private company on March 16, 1929, with a nominal capital of £30,000 to take over the business which had been carried on under the style of Owner Drivers' Club, Limited. The issued capital was £13,349. The original company was formed in October, 1925, the primary object being to standardize the cost of running repairs to cars, but in March, 1927, a social club was opened, and in 1928 it was decided to form a new company with increased capital. The failure of the company was attributed to the fact that insufficient members were obtained to enable the large amount payable for rents, rates, and taxes to be met, and the over-charging for goods supplied to the company. The accounts filed under the liquidation showed total liabilities, £4,226 (unsecured, £2,991); assets valued at £2,745; and a deficiency of £13,563 with regard to contributories.

A resolution was passed for Mr. E. J. Bettson (Messrs. Bettson, Fielder and Co.), C.A., to act as liquidator, assisted by a committee of inspection.

ATHLETICS ON GOOD FRIDAY

POSITION REGARDING TEN MILES CHAMPIONSHIP

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BIRMINGHAM, APRIL 8

While the protest of the Rev. W. Pollock-Hill against the A.A.A. Ten Miles Championship being run on Good Friday has a great deal of weight at Birmingham, it seems probable that unless the event is vetoed by headquarters it will be carried out as arranged.

The Good Friday sports of the Midland Counties Amateur Cross-country Association, at which the race is to be run, are an old-established institution. They have been held on Good Friday for more than a generation. The only new feature is that this year the Amateur Athletic Association has allotted the 10 miles championship to the meeting. There has been no local objection, but in deference to religious feeling it has been decided that the race shall not be run until after 3 o'clock. If the race is run the present will be the third successive year in which the 10 miles championship has been competed for at Birmingham, but on the two previous occasions it has taken place in May.

Mr. W. W. Alexander, who is prominently identified with both the Midland Counties A.A.A. and the Midland Counties Amateur Cross-country Association, and who was present at the meeting in London on Saturday, expressed the opinion to-day that the arrangements for the Good Friday meeting were too far advanced for any change to be contemplated. The entries for the 10 miles race had been received. Good Friday was an open date, and the sports had been well patronized.

NATIONAL SAFETY WEEK

SUPPORT FROM WELL-KNOWN INSTITUTIONS

Details of the organization of the National Safety Week, which is to be held from May 19 to 24 inclusive, were given at a meeting of the National Safety Week Council at Caxton Hall, Westminster, yesterday. Sir Gerald Bellhouse, Chief Inspector of Factories, Home Office, presided.

A congress to be held at Liverpool will be opened by the Duke of York on May 21. Local authorities are to be invited to send delegates. The chairmen at the various sessions will be Lord Brentford, Mr. E. J. Fox, managing director of the Stanton Ironworks, Sir Gerald Bellhouse, and Lord Ponsonby, and the speakers will be Mr. Stevenson Taylor, H.M. Superintending Inspector of Factories, Sir Henry Maybury, Sir Felix Pole, Mr. John Beard, chairman of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress, Mr. Robert Beveridge, Edinburgh, and Mr. J. R. Howard Roberts, Hull.

The British Broadcasting Corporation has agreed to broadcast the speeches of the Lord Mayor of Liverpool and Lord Brentford at the dinner preceding the official opening of the congress on Tuesday, May 20. On the following Thursday there will be included in the national broadcast programme a discussion between two public men, probably on the reduction of accidents by observance of safety-first maxims. Each afternoon there will be a reference in the broadcast to schools to the value of safety-first rules.

The National Council of Women have asked their 82 local branches to support the effort by drawing attention to the dangers to which children are exposed, and the National Fire Brigades' Association have advised their members, consisting of 900 brigades, to organize demonstrations, lectures, and instruction on the dangers of fire. The Royal National Life-Boat Institution has asked all stations on the coasts of England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland to arrange their periodical exercise launches during the same week. The Royal Automobile Club will assist by the distribution of transparencies on motor-cars bearing the inscription "On guard against accidents" and other forms of publicity.

For the second time in four days the Big Ben Manufacturing Company, of Tothill-street, Westminster, were early yesterday the victims of thieves, who smashed the shop window and escaped with half a dozen radio sets valued at from £5 to £5 guineas each.

MOTORING ON THE CONTINENT

CHEAPER CROSS-CHANNEL RATES

In view of the popularity of motoring holidays on the Continent, the Southern Railway are making special arrangements for the conveyance of motor-cars across the Channel this summer. Considerable reductions will be made in the rates from May 1, some of the charges being reduced by over 25 per cent. During the winter months, October to April, a further reduction of 20 per cent. is being made in some of the rates.

A special service of fast cargo steamers will run every day between Folkestone and Boulogne, Dover and Calais, and Newhaven and Dieppe (except on Sundays). The rates for the carriage of motor-cars by these services vary from £1 17s. 6d. (owner's risk) or £2 10s. (S.R. risk) for a car with a wheelbase not exceeding 8ft. 6in. to £5 (owner's risk) or £6 13s. 4d. (S.R. risk) for the largest car with a wheelbase over 10ft. 6in. The charge for tricars will be £1 10s., for motor-cycles 10s., and for motor-cycles with sidecars £1.

The special cargo boats will leave Folkestone for Boulogne at 10 a.m. and noon, returning from Boulogne at noon and 4 p.m. By the Dover-Calais route the boats leave Dover at 2.30 p.m. and midnight, returning from Calais at 4 a.m. and 11.15 a.m. The service *via* Newhaven-Dieppe leaves Newhaven Harbour at 8 p.m., and an additional boat will be run if required. The return service leaves Dieppe at 10 p.m., and from May 22 to September 15 an additional service is booked to leave Dieppe at noon.

Passengers will also be conveyed by these cargo boat services *via* Folkestone-Boulogne or Dover-Calais (fare 10s.) or *via* Newhaven-Dieppe (fare 11s. 8d.), and chauffeurs in uniform accompanying motor-cars may travel by the ordinary passenger boat services (with the exception of the Golden Arrow steamer) at these fares.

Motor-cars will continue to be shipped across the Channel at the usual rates by the Southern Railway's ordinary turbine mail steamers between these ports, and also between Southampton and Havre, Caen, and St. Malo.

The chief advantages of these special cargo boat services by the short sea routes are regularity, convenient times of arrival and departure, expert handling service at the ports, the convenience of leaving petrol in tanks, and the facility offered the owner of crossing by the regular turbine passenger service of the Southern Railway.

Members of the Automobile Association and of the Royal Automobile Club can arrange all necessary facilities for Customs formalities, &c., through these associations.

All return fares have now been abolished, as experience has shown that most motorists going abroad wish to return by a different route. Under the new arrangement a 25 per cent. reduction has been made in some of the single tickets, which will enable motorists to go out by one route and return by another at the same cost as a return ticket by the one route in the past. In addition, the new winter rates show a substantial reduction.

RECORDER AND SHEFFIELD POLICE

In charging the Grand Jury at the opening of the Sheffield Quarter Sessions yesterday the RECORDER (Mr. W. J. Waugh, K.C.) said that he thought it only right to say that according to his best observation during the 14 years he had been at that Court the police evidence which had been given was trustworthy and reliable. He did not himself believe that the Sheffield police force as a whole was tainted with that corruption which had been shown at the Assizes at Leeds.

They ought to be grateful to Sheffield's chief constable for having detected the canker and for having had the courage not to keep it secret but to bring it into the public light, because there was nothing so bad as a rumour getting afloat that the police could be bought, and it was far better that it should be known what had actually transpired. He hoped that the result would be that in future that section of the police force would cease to be in the pay of lawbreakers.

News in Brief

Ex-Sergeant George Goddard was released from Wormwood Scrubs Prison yesterday.

Dr. R. S. Clay, principal of the Northern Polytechnic, has resigned, and will finish his duties in December.

Dr. G. S. Newth has presented to the Royal Institution the spectacles worn by Faraday when carrying out his researches on glass.

James Cooney, a farmer of Slane, was discharged at Drogheda District Court yesterday, when he appeared on remand charged with maiming five cattle by cutting off their tails.

A Pullman car in a train in a siding at Eastbourne Station was found by cleaners to be on fire yesterday. The borough fire brigade prevented a gas retort under the car from exploding.

Mr. Adrian J. C. Lickorish has been elected Public Analyst for the City of London and Agricultural Analyst for the City and Port of London. Mr. H. J. Sequeira has been appointed Public Vaccinator for the City.

A motor-car belonging to Mr. Myer Wise, a traveller, of Albany-road, Camberwell, containing a python skin 22ft. long and samples of shoes, was stolen when left at Brooke-road, Stoke Newington, on Monday.

Fines amounting to over £100 were imposed in Dublin yesterday in a case in which Mrs. Ellen Flood was charged with a breach of the licensing laws in her off-licence premises in Lower Oriel-street. It was stated that 20 men were found in a room to which entrance was gained by a secret door in a wardrobe.

The fifteenth Guthrie Lecture of the Physical Society will be given at the Imperial College of Science, Imperial Institute-road, South Kensington, at 5 p.m. on Friday by Professor P. Debye, of the University of Leipzig, who will take as his subject "The Scattering of X-rays in Gases in Relation to molecular Structure."

Cecil Mary Baker, 30, a nurse, was killed through falling from the cliff at Jacob's Ladder, Sidmouth, on Sunday morning. It was stated at the inquest yesterday that Miss Baker got over a barrier erected to keep people from using an old public path which had become dangerous. The turf gave way and she fell 150ft. on to the beach. A verdict of "Accidental death" from a fractured skull was returned.

Sidney Harry Fox, 28, who was sentenced to death at Lewes Assizes for the murder of his mother, Mrs. Rosaline Fox, in Room 66, at a Margate hotel, was executed at Maidstone Gaol yesterday morning. Three hours after the execution Mr. A. H. Neave, County Coroner, and a jury held an inquest on the body. The jury found that the judgment of the Court had been carried into force with the due form of law prescribed.

NEWS IN ADVERTISEMENTS

The following items are taken from the advertisement columns in this issue of *The Times*, where details will be found:—

The Senate of Punjab University invite applications for the post of University Professorship in History. (p. 3)

Applications are invited for a post of executive engineer to be under the chief engineer of the Corporation of Rangoon. (p. 3)

The Berkshire County Council invite applications for the combined appointment of Assistant Tuberculosis Officer and General Medical Assistant. (p. 3)

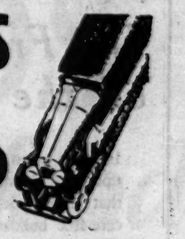
Applications are invited for the position of Organizer of Agricultural Education for the Administrative County of West Suffolk. (p. 3)

The directors of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company, Limited, are prepared to receive tenders for 20 plate girder bridges (100ft. span). (p. 3)

JOSEPHINE BUTLER FELLOWSHIP

The Josephine Butler Fellowship is carrying on the work of propaganda started by the Josephine Butler Commemoration Committee. The Fellowship hopes to be able to link together people who are interested in the work that Josephine Butler did, which is still being carried on to-day, and also to raise money to enable students to train for constructive social reform in England and the Empire, and elsewhere. Particulars of the work of the Fellowship may be obtained from the Organizing Secretary, Miss M. H. Blackburn, Livingstone House, Broadway, Westminster, S.W.1.

THE NEW MARMONS "IRON OUT" ANY ROAD



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NOTE.—This space is occupied every day by an article reflecting the policies, principles, and customs of this House of Business upon various points of public interest.
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THE VIRTUE OF AMBITION

By CALLISTHENES

In calling ambition a virtue we know that we are giving a modern use to an old word. Shakespeare in one of his most brilliant passages called it a sin. Many who spoke and wrote with authority since have put ambition among the faults if not among the vices.

But some one has to take the initiative in proclaiming that the word has undergone a change, so that in popular use it is now used almost invariably as a virtue. "He has no ambition" is now spoken of a man in censure. "He is full of ambition" is now used in praise.

The word, like so many others in the history of the English language, has gradually been loosened from its etymological roots, and instead of meaning a selfish and unscrupulous activity in canvassing for distinction, has come to mean the upward urge which is the birthright of every man.

For this upward urge there is no satisfactory word. "Aspiration" is flabby; "Ambition" is forceful.

And some word there must be. The whole of life has this upward urge. It exists among the trees of the forest. Natural selection as a progressive force is impotent unless it has the products of this upward urge to select from. Every animal has it, and there could be no potency in the survival of the fittest unless each were continually striving to be more fit.

Man has it most of all. In the lower orders the upward urge is unconscious: in man it is conscious—taken over, transformed, directed, reinforced by his will and his brain.

This upward urge is the creative force of civilization—and of commerce. A word should have been set apart for this purpose long ago. There is none, and ambition now serves.

In this House we believe absolutely in ambition. This House has ambition. We hope every member of it has ambition. We shall leave it to others to hedge the word round with cautionary and qualifying phrases. If we say we eat bread and drink water we need not say we mean unpoisoned bread and pure water. Such qualifications are taken for granted.

When we say this House is ambitious we need not say we mean ambitious within the limits of honour and service. That is implied. When we say this House is ambitious we mean that it has a tremendous and creative upward urge towards supremacy and perfection.

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The Cambridge University rifle-shooting team was beaten in a match on Monday with Berne University, who won by 1,751 points to 1,681.—*Reuter.*

Entertainments

THE FILM WORLD

A COLONIAL FILMS COMMITTEE

A committee has been set up by the Colonial Office to promote the better distribution of British films in the Colonies and to consider how to ensure a supply of British films of a nature calculated to be of educational value to the native races. The committee, which will be known as the Colonial Films Committee, will be under the chairmanship of Mr. H. Snell, M.P., with Sir Charles O'Brien, Major U. F. Ruxtan, Mr. R. V. Vernon, and Mr. H. Bischer, of the Colonial Office; Mrs. Vernon and Mr. G. C. Hatton, of the Department of Overseas Trade; Mr. H. J. Hutchinson, of the Board of Trade; Mr. Anthony Bevir, and Mr. E. Foxen-Cooper, the Government's adviser on films, as members.

For some time past a great deal has been said about the danger of allowing the free importation in different parts of the Empire of American films which do not represent the Empire or Europe in a just light. The subject attracted the attention of the West Indian Conference, both when it met in Barbados last year and earlier at its inaugural session in London. The conference came to the conclusion that the time was ripe for either a quota system to be introduced or for some other safeguard to be adopted. There has been no further development since then, but, by supplying the Colonies with a fair number of good British films, the Colonial Films Committee hope to be able to combat the growing influence made by cheap American films which at present form the chief part of the cinema entertainment abroad.

Work in connexion with the distribution of films in the Crown Colonies has, so far, been done by private enterprise, and principally by British Instructional Films, Limited. This company has been in touch with administrators and educationists throughout the Empire, and they already send instructional and interest films to places so far distant as the West Indies, Nigeria, and the Gold Coast, the Malay States, India, and New Zealand, for exhibition in places other than those of entertainment. During a recent visit to their studios at Welwyn the members of the committee were shown in the private theatre a selection of films of this nature, including pictures made in Great Britain for exhibition in the Empire, and also films made in Africa and other places as suitable for exhibition in Great Britain.

A notable example of the latter was the picture showing the completion of the Benguella Railway, which opens up rich mineral districts of Central Africa by providing an outlet to Lobito Bay, on the Atlantic. They were also shown films taken for instructional purposes and projected by means of a travelling van and portable screen and projector, and were very interested in the nature pictures which are being made by microscopical photography under the direction of Mr. Percy Smith.

FORESTRY

A short film of some of the Forestry Commission's operations at Thetford New Forest, Norfolk, was shown privately yesterday to members of the Forestry Commission and of the Council of the British Wood-Preserving Association. The film dealt with the growth of the Scottish pine and showed in detail the operations of cone collecting, the extraction, cleaning, and sowing of seed, the lifting, grading, and relaying of transplants, and the final planting in furrows. Typical views of the "Breck" district before being planted over were shown, also pictures of the two, four, six, and eight-year-old plantations, the film concluding with a view of a typical forest worker's holding. The film, which was taken for the British Wood-Preserving Association, will, it is hoped, form the first portion of a longer film which is under consideration, and which will cover not only the life of the tree from seed—sowing to felling and conversion—but also the various processes which cut timber should go through in order to render it proof against fire, dry-rot, fungal attacks, and the ravages of marine worm and of the death-watch beetle.

This week Mr. Basil Dean will begin studio work at Beaconsfield on the film version of Mr. John Galsworthy's play *Escape*. For some time a number of British technicians, assisted by six from Hollywood, have been engaged in perfecting the arrangements for the shooting of the film. In the meantime Sir Gerald du Maurier and the other members of the cast have been hard at work with rehearsals, while several of the unique hunting scenes which are to form a feature of this picture have already been taken at Peterborough in cooperation with the Fitzwilliam Pack. Later on a move will be made to Dartmoor, where a series of open-air scenes will be taken. The Office of Works has also given permission for the filming of scenes inside Hyde Park.

British and Dominion Film Corporation have decided to make a "talkie," the inspiration of which is to have the sporting spirit of English public school and university life. In order that everything may be beyond criticism, so far as detail is concerned, Mr. Herbert Wilcox, who is to direct the picture, has already secured the cooperation of three well-known men in the world of sport, Mr. A. P. F. Chapman, Mr. W. W. Wakefield, and Mr. Arthur Gilligan. Mr. Chapman has agreed to act a part in a scene depicting an Old Boys' v. School cricket match, while Mr. Wakefield and Mr. Gilligan will see that no howlers in the ritual of public school or university life are perpetrated. *Playing the Game*, as the film is to be called, will include a Rugby match, May Week at Cambridge, and, finally, the Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race.

THE LONDON PICTURE THEATRES

ALHAMBRA.—*The Flame of Love.*
ASTORIA.—*Happy Days.*
CAPITOL.—*Cameo Kirby* and *Harmony at Home.*
CARLTON.—*The Love Parade.*
EMPIRE.—*Dynamite* and *Night Owls.*
KENSINGTON.—*Gold Diggers of Broadway.*
MARBLE ARCH.—*Disraeli.*
NEW GALLERY.—*New York Nights.*
PALACE THEATRE.—*The Queen's Necklace.*
PLAZA.—*Medals.*
POLYTECHNIC.—*Stampede.*
REGAL.—*Son of the Gods.*
STOLL.—*Seven Faces* and *Divorce Made Easy.*
TIVOLI.—*Love Comes Along.*

CITY OF LONDON CHORAL UNION

"A SEA SYMPHONY"

The City of London Choral Union is still a comparatively small body of singers (130, who would like to be augmented to 200), but it is large in spirit. In the concert given under Dr. Harold Darke last night the spirit of the singers defied the depressing influence of the Kingsway Hall, and in taking Vaughan Williams's *Sea Symphony* for the chief and culminating event of the evening the choir had a magnificent opportunity for the display of their courage and enthusiasm.

A short first part consisted of Bach's Second Brandenburg Concerto, Armsteong Gibbs's choral ballad "La Belle Dame Sans Merci," and Debussy's "Danses sacrée et profane" for harp (Miss Sidonie Goossens) and strings. The concerto went well and was the occasion for the happy return to the concert platform of Miss Dora Garland (Mrs. Harold Darke), who played the violin solo. Her collaborators in the *concertanti* were Miss Sylvia Spencer (oboe), Mr. Francis (flute), and Mr. Barr (trumpet). Mr. Armstrong Gibbs is one of the latest composers to fall a victim to Keats's "La Belle Dame," and his music for all its clear merits fails as all other previous settings that we know have failed. The poem still eludes the musician; while he is setting the lines and pondering its images he is stopping the movement of the verse. The singers could not help labouring the song.

Keats makes his own music; Walt Whitman throws out brave ideas which the musician can weld into song. Vaughan Williams found him an ideal librettist for his exuberant symphonic outburst. The choir revelled in the music, and with a rather reduced orchestra were able to keep the choral ideas well to the fore. The opening of the first movement and Mr. Leyland White's singing of the "rude brief recitative" dashed the spray in our faces. What followed was not all equally vivid, but in the series of climaxes of which the great finale is composed the singers triumphed again. Mr. Leyland White's voice was by no means so effective in the reflective slow movement, and the difficulties of tone-balance at a rapid time in the exacting scherso were not entirely surmounted. Miss Margaret Rees sang the soprano solos with sympathy, and the duet of the two solo singers, beginning with the words, "O we can wait no longer," led the choralists to their triumph. The whole performance was a very considerable achievement.

DUKE OF YORK'S THEATRE

"SUSPENSE"

By PATRICK MacGILL

Nobby	ROBERT WILTON
Spud	EDMUND KNOWLES
Officer	GERALD FITZGERALD
N.C.O.	FRANK DALE
Petchgrew	ROBERT DOUGLAS
Scruffy	GORDON HARKER
Corporal Brown	ROLAND CULVER
Lomax	STUART MORGAN
Brett (Alisdair)	OSWALD DALE ROBERTS
Sergeant McLusky	VINCENT HOLMAN
Captain Wilson	ALGERNON WEST
A Young Soldier	ROBERT MILLINGTON

At the end of Mr. MacGill's play there are five minutes so good that all else seems grey when compared with them. The section of infantry, whose fortunes in the front line are the substance of the story, have been relieved and are moving back over the duck-boards. They are fallen out to rest by the wayside. Lomax, an Irishman with an everlasting moan, moans for a little while; then sleeps. Scruffy, the cheerful scrounger and determined philosopher of the party, talks and talks until everyone else is asleep; then sleeps himself. Suddenly there is an outbreak of shelling and an alarm. A mine has gone up under the trenches that these men have left, the enemy is attacking and have broken through. This exhausted group of infantry, that supposed itself to be out of it for a week at least, is attacked with gas and shrapnel, and ordered to advance. It moves forward through a shroud of mist and thin darkness. Instantly the men begin to fall. The fates of two we know. The others melt away into obscurity and confusion.

Mr. Reginald Denham has directed this little scene with the utmost skill. Never has a stage been more bleak, more lonely, more charged with waste and doom. The play has moved to action, and, just in time for the final curtain, has sprung into abundant life. But this fragment is but a fragment. The rest of the piece, showing the effect on these men of hearing the enemy mining beneath their trench, is static and—let us say it without qualification—dull. Suspense, the accumulation of which is needed to sustain the tale, does not accumulate. The theme is stated at the outset, but does not develop; the main story does not progress; and the drama is compelled to depend on particular studies of character.

These are, in several instances, good, but even then they are not of themselves enough to save the stage from photographic monotony, and, when they attempt and fall short of the heights of terror, they are an uncomfortable embarrassment. A gentleman ranker whose nerve breaks up falls into an unpersuasive hysteria which Mr. Robert Douglas cannot save from theatricalism. The Captain and Sergeant are plain, straightforward sketches; the Irishman, of whom Mr. Sidney Morgan gives a rich, though sometimes an over-emphatic, portrait, is a genuinely interesting human being; and Mr. Gordon Harker's Scruffy is steadily and humorously observed. Whether anything is gained for the play by the licence of its language is open to doubt, but certainly the dialogue, except when there is a challenge to high emotion, has directness as well as colour. The play's weakness is that, until the final burst of action, it lacks the impetus of good narrative and has not always the austerity that its subject demands.

THE ARTS THEATRE

"IT'S A PITY ABOUT HUMANITY"

By MILES MANDER

Vera Marenko	JANE WOOD
Joan Escombe	ADELE DIXON
James Cotton	BEN FIELD
Gerald Sandham	MILES MANDER
Dr. Waller	ROYCE MILTON
Archie Cotton	DOUGLAS BLANDFORD

"It's a pity about humanity," says Joan in one of her frequent moments of despair, but then she is thinking of humanity in terms of a particular case, which happens to be her own. And her strength of character is definitely subhuman, her intelligence (shall we say?) third-rate. It is not easy, therefore, to take either a malicious delight or a sympathetic interest in the muddle she makes of her life.

And what a meaningless muddle it is! Joan, with all the charming ingenuousness that Miss Adele Dixon can give her, has flung respectability to the winds for the sake of Gerald. Gerald, suddenly desiring a reunion with his wife, discards her with all possible brutality. Declaring that her heart is broken, the young girl "finds sanctuary" in marriage to a good-natured and prosperous old merchant. When we hear her persuading the merchant's son that he must have read more into her letters than was meant we begin to doubt her ingenuousness, but faith is restored when Gerald enters her drawing-room by a trick and is allowed to stay. He is an effeminate lover, pleading with the persistency of a cat that wants to be fondled, playing on the piano a tune once very dear to both of them and talking like a penny novelette. She finds it all irresistible and revisits him in his rooms.

There, after listening to much more irresistible talk, she discovers that Gerald's wife is collecting evidence for divorce. The house is being watched, and he knows it is being watched. Once more she flings herself out of his life, but when a young man calls with the document citing her as a co-respondent, and her kind old husband's heart breaks at last, she is left by his side moaning for Gerald.

Miss Adele Dixon brings all her considerable gifts to this part, and they are not enough. Mr. Ben Field, as the old merchant, the only likeable character in the play, gives Miss Dixon all possible support, and Mr. Miles Mander works industriously and ingeniously to make the temptations to which the young girl falls so readily seem irresistible. Altogether, a singular mixture of cynicism and sentimentality.

DIRECTOR OF MOSCOW OPERA

SOVIET'S OFFER TO MR. ALBERT COATES

Mr. Albert Coates, the English conductor, and one of the most notable exponents of Russian music in this country, has been invited by the Soviet Government to take over the directorship of the Moscow opera at a salary of £10,000 a year.

It was stated yesterday, on behalf of Mr. Coates, that he has not yet come to a definite decision about the offer. He should be conducting in Russia now, but cancelled the arrangement for the present, because of his wife's serious illness. However, Mrs. Coates, though still very ill, is improving, so that Mr. Coates hopes to be able to decide on this offer and to make future arrangements very shortly.

Mr. Coates, who was for some time the principal conductor of the Imperial Opera of Petrograd, first came to London as a conductor in 1910, but his reputation in England was not established until three years later, when he shared with Nikisch the conductorship of the German operas during the grand season at Covent Garden. It was not until April, 1919, when it was no longer possible for him to continue his work in Russia, that he became one of the regular conductors during a part of the season in London. Sir Thomas Beecham engaged him for a season with which the Covent Garden was reopened after the War, and subsequently he has been responsible for many performances of the B.N.O.C. at Covent Garden and elsewhere, besides conducting the greater part of two festivals at Leeds in 1922 and 1925. Last December he attended the first performance at the Munich Opera House of his one-act opera *Samuel Pepys*, which had an enthusiastic reception. From 1923 to 1925 Mr. Coates spent part of each year conducting in America, and his engagements as guest conductor have carried him to most of the principal cities of Europe.

ART EXHIBITIONS

MR. PAUL MAZE

It would be difficult to find work that gives more evidence of enjoyment by the artist than do the water-colours by Mr. Paul Maze, now on view at Messrs. Knoedler's, 15, Old Bond-street. Most of them—there are 45 in all—may be described as delighted excursions into space, with gay comments on the colours of things by the way. This character is enhanced by the fact that most of the subjects are at French holiday resorts, such as Deauville and Trouville. Mr. Maze works on a large scale, very broadly and fluently, using a good deal of water, one would say—pausing to state the darker and more solid features in terms of vigorous brush drawing. "The Flags, Deauville" is perhaps the most thrilling of these water-colours; in looking at it you share the flutter of the flags—the upright shape conducing to that effect. For convenience Mr. Maze may be described as an Impressionist, but everything in his pictures is so broadly generalized that the term must be understood broadly, too. This is the kind of exhibition at which preferences change from time to time, but "Beach at Etretat," "The Beach, St. Briac," "The River, London" (27), and "Deauville: the Bar" may be named as happy memories of a single visit.

CLARIDGE GALLERY

In the flower paintings in oil and water-colour which he shows at the Claridge Gallery, 52, Brook-street, Mr. Leonard Philpot seems to have aimed at reproducing with the maximum of accuracy the form and colour of the less picturesque flowers. Occasionally he sets them against a vague and rather inconsequential background, but it is in pictures such as "Iris" (No. 38), in which he allows the subject to speak for itself, without aid or hindrance from the setting, that he is most successful. "The Yellow Begonia," thanks to a less meticulous treatment and a warmer colour, is, perhaps, the best example of his most finished work.

At the same gallery there is an exhibition of oil paintings by Mr. Sidney Stanley. In the search for a geometric formula Mr. Stanley is apt to break up things which are an artistic as well as an organic whole—as in his picture of "Breaking Waves" (No. 4)—but when he paints what he feels, with only a passing reference to the object before him, he makes patterns in form and colour which justify the symbolic secondary titles. "The Pneumatic Drill: Noise" (No. 1), though one feels that it might well have been carried out in some other medium—for instance, mosaic—is a good example.

AT OLYMPIA

Because of its more considered treatment this year the art section of the Ideal Home Exhibition at Olympia deserves a few words in passing. Particularly on account of what it leaves to be desired. So far as pictures are concerned it is well enough. Most of the leading art dealers—Messrs. Agnew, Colnaghi, Knoedler, Vicars, Barbizon House, the Raeburn and Parker Galleries, to give names—are represented by collections drawn, presumably, "from stock," so that the visitor has a fairly representative survey of old and modern pictures of good quality. The minor crafts, too, such as the Somerset Weavers, Yugoslav Peasant Industries, and Pomona Toys, have their displays. What seems to be lacking is the emphasis one would expect in an exhibition of this kind on art in relation to the industries, which, to a greater or lesser extent, employ mass production—in furniture, textiles, pottery, glass, and metal. "Period" examples do not count, here, because they, like the pictures, in this connexion, represent the trades rather than the industries associated with the home. One would expect to see, for instance, furniture by Mr. Gordon Russell and Mr. Romney Green, glass by Messrs. Powell, and pottery by Messrs. Wedgwood and Messrs. Doulton. Mr. Michael Dawn shows interiors with furniture, but the two firms that seem to have the most intelligent grasp of the kind of opportunity presented by an Ideal Home Exhibition are Messrs. Heal and Son and the Royal Copenhagen Porcelain Manufactory. Messrs. Heal show various rooms with furniture and fittings, and also modern pottery, glass, lamps, and fabrics, and the two stands of the Copenhagen firm give a representative display of all its wares. This is not the place to discuss quality: though the "Joachim" tableware, the matt porcelain decorated with scenes from Andersen's Fairy Tales, by Vilhelm Petersen, and the new *blaue de chine* figures, by A. Malinowsky, are well worth attention; the point is rather the completeness and good taste with which the exhibition idea has been embraced.

TWENTY-ONE GALLERY

The present exhibition at the Twenty-One Gallery, 13, Mill-street, of paintings and drawings by Rupert Bunny, of Australia, is the first one-man show this artist has had in London. But before the War he was a frequent exhibitor at the Royal Academy, and although none of the pictures now shown is dated, internal evidence suggests that many of them belong to his pre-War period. In conception and treatment such paintings as "The Rape of Persephone" and "La Fontaine" provide a link with the allegorical studies of the nineteenth century, and in their harsher colour and less meticulous treatment with more modern work. It is the allegorical type which predominates, but in landscapes of presumably later date there is work of a more sympathetic kind. "Chapel at St. Paul" and "Landscape, Bandol," have the now familiar beauty of French landscapes at their best, but in their simplicity, softer colour, and more discriminating use of light and shade they provide an interesting comparison with their allegorical neighbours.

The command over line which Mr. Bunny shows in his pen drawings is oddly enough not apparent in the figures in his paintings.

AMERICAN ETCHINGS

The chief attraction at the exhibition of 55 etchings by American artists at the Lefèvre Galleries, 1A, King-street, St. James's, is in being introduced to unfamiliar subject-matter—the American scene, urban and rural, and such diversions as fishing and shooting. Between the 21 artists represented there is a great variety of styles, but they all seem agreed in regarding etching chiefly as a means of representing something that interests them for its own sake. There is very little sign of technical interest in the medium, though the work in general is accomplished and remarkably pure—in the sense of relying upon what is done on the plate and not upon dodges in printing. "La Penseur de Notre Dame," by Mr. John Taylor Arms, is a good example of the realization of surface and texture with the needle. Mr. Frank W. Benson has a special reputation for his etchings of wild-fowl, such as "On the Redhead Grounds," and they are not only good from the sportsman's point of view but decorative in the patterning of birds against the sky. Mr. Childe Hassam excels in the drawing of trees, in a very clear style, "Spring in Annapolis" being a good example of his work. "The Rising Generation," a study of skyscrapers, by Mr. Gerald Geerlings, "Mammy," by Mr. George Hart, "Moonlight," by Mr. Troy Kinney, "Quarter of Nine," by Mr. Martin Lewis, "The Velvet Cap," by Mr. Franklin Wood, and "Easterly Coming," a gale springing up, by Mr. Charles H. Woodbury, are other skilful etchings.

MISS HESTER FROOD

"Explanatory" is as good a word as any to describe the water-colour drawings by Miss Hester Frood, now on view at Messrs. Colnaghi's, 144, New Bond-street. That is to say, by putting a little emphasis on the planes of the subjects and their articulations they do something more than describe them, and at the same time they do not quite arrive at the kind of statement that we call constructive. The impression given is that Miss Frood takes a delicate delight in following the surfaces and contours of landscape, and certain features, natural and artificial, such as terraces, buttresses, bastions, and the curves of road and river, suit her particularly well. In style of drawing she comes somewhere between Sir D. Y. Cameron and Mr. F. L. Griggs, being more explicit than the one and less deliberate than the other. Her colour is good and pleasing, but her sense of values is not so highly developed as her feeling for line, with the result that what would have been a clear explanation in pencil is sometimes a little confused by the tones—the dark shadows under the arches in "Countess Weir Bridge" (24), for instance, and the relation of building to sky in "The Lime-kiln." Most of the drawings contain architectural features, and "Manorbier—Evening," "Canterbury Cathedral," "Cornfields by the Exe," and "Kidwelly Castle" can hardly fail to give pleasure to those who like to explore landscape under intelligent direction.

The Broadcasting Programmes for today and Broadcasting Notes will be found on page 10

CAMERA STUDIES OF ELEPHANTS

A BOOK OF PICTURES FROM "THE TIMES"

Mr. Marcuswell Maxwell's animal photographs are acknowledged without reserve as unsurpassed in hunting photography, and the success which was won by his book of big game pictures published by *The Times* last autumn has encouraged the preparation of another volume of fine camera studies of wild animals in their own haunts in Africa.

"Elephants and other Big Game Photographs," which is published to-day, is a collection of the pictures which attracted so much attention when they appeared recently in *The Times*. Lions were the predominant feature of the earlier volume; elephants are the chief subjects of the present work, which contains as many as 28 studies reproduced in photogravure. Among the other animals depicted are rhinos—the massive bulk of one is shown on the move—water buck, hunting dogs, herds of impalla, eland, zebra, giraffe, and a gathering of vultures at their task of scavenging.

The elephant studies are both picturesque and amusing. We see family groups at water holes drinking and washing, herds moving leisurely but watchfully over the plain or in the bush, a mother annoyed at the inquisitive photographer, huge bulls scraping at the salt dust, a cow elephant about to charge, and other exciting and intimate incidents.

Mr. Maxwell, who considers elephant photography the most fascinating of the hunting offered by the animals of Africa, explains in an introduction that this series of pictures was secured during two short *safaris* in Kenya.

This volume is uniform with its predecessor—10in. by 12in., bound in full cloth and lettered in gold, price 5s. net (postage inland and abroad, 9d.). It is obtainable by order from all booksellers, bookstalls, and newsagents, or direct from the Publisher, *The Times*, Printing House-square, E.C.4.

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A. ALGER BELL, Secretary.

ART EXHIBITIONS

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Paintings by FREDERICK PORTER.
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FINE IMPRESSIONS of the "ENGLAND and WALES" Series and other ENGRAVINGS after J. M. W. TURNER.
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1A, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1. 10-6. Sats., 10-1.

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Drawings by RICHARD SICKERT, A.R.A., and A. DUNOYER DE SEGONZAC.
Exhibition open till 17th April. 10-5. Sats., 10-1.

WALKER'S GALLERIES, 118, New Bond-st.
1.—Water-colour Drawings of England, Italy, France and the Tyrol by ROBERT WALKER.
2.—Water-colour Sketches by the DOWAGER COUNTESS of DARNLEY.
Admission and Catalogues Free.

ABBEY GALLERY. 10-6. Sat., 10-1.
ARILD ROSENKRANTZ.
"Visions of St. John," and other pictures.
Abbey House, Victoria-street, S.W.1. Closes April 12th.

CLARIDGE GALLERY, 52, Brook-st., W.1.
Flower Paintings by LEONARD PHILPOT
and Oil Paintings by SIDNEY STANLEY.
Admission and Catalogue free. Daily, 10 to 6. Sats., 10 to 1.

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(LONDON and PERSIA), Ltd.
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The largest and most unique collection in London.
Inquiries and Inspection (by appointment) invited.
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FINE ART SOCIETY EXHIBITIONS.
1. SWITZERLAND in WINTER by P. HODEL.
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ALEXANDER COZENS to H. G. HINE.
3. HANS SEBALD BEHAM.—1500-1550. Engravings
148, New Bond-street, W. Admission free.

CONNELLS GALLERIES, 47, Old Bond-street, W.1. EXHIBITION of PAINTINGS of ITALY and DRAWINGS of KENYA by DAVID HAMSHERE.
Open Friday, 11th April.

OPERA

ROYAL OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.
Lessee: Covent Garden Opera Syndicate, Ltd.
TWO COMPLETE CYCLES OF
DER RING DES NIBELUNGEN.
FIRST CYCLE April 29, May 2, 5, 9.
SECOND CYCLE May 12, 15, 20, 22.
Other Operas in the German Repertoire will be announced on April 14th. SEASON OPENS APRIL 28.

THEATRES

ADELPHI. (Props., J. and R. Cattl.) Tem. Bar 2522.
NIGHTLY, at 8.15. Mats., Thurs., Sat., at 2.30.
THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT.
New Revue by Ronald Jeans, Ivor Novello, Douglas Furber.
With
CICELY COURTNEIDGE, JACK HULBERT.
SEATS FROM 2s.
Transferring to Winter Garden Monday Next.

ALDWYCH. Tem. 6404. TO-DAY, 2.30, 8.15.
Matinees, WED. and FRI., 2.30.
TOM WALLS and REGINALD HIGHLEY present
RALPH LYNN in
"A NIGHT LIKE THIS."
A New Farce by BEN TRAVERS.
Mary Brough Doreen Bendix
and TOM WALLS.

AMBASSADORS. Evgs., 8.30. Tues., Fri., 2.30.
THE MAN IN POSSESSION.
With ISABEL JEANS and RAYMOND MASSEY.
Preceded by "THE CONFEDERATES." (Tem. 1171.)

APOLLO. 8.30. Thurs., Sat., 2.30. Ger. 6970.
ALMOST A HONEYMOON.
A Farcical Comedy by WALTER ELLIS.

COMEDY. 8.30. Tues., Fri., 2.30. Ger. 8798.
"ODD NUMBERS."
Farcical Comedy by George Arthurs & Arthur Miller.
HENRY KENDALL. HUNTLEY WRIGHT.
"LAUGHTER ALL THE WAY."—*Daily Chronicle.*

COURT. (Sloane 5137.) Pop. Prices. Evgs., 8.15.
"MISALLIANCE."
By BERNARD SHAW. Mats., Thurs., Sat., 2.30.
Esme Percy. Rosalinde Fuller. IRENE VANBRUGH.

CRITERION. (Ger. 3844.) 8.30. Mat., Sat., 2.30.
SAT. EVENING NEXT, April 12th, is the 850th PERFORMANCE IN LONDON OF
MILESTONES.
By Arnold Bennett and Edward Knoblock. (LAST WEEK.)
"MILESTONES IS MORE ENCHANTING THAN EVER. THERE IS NO FINER ACTING IN LONDON. . . . MILESTONES WILL NEVER DIE. . . . ONLY FOOLS WILL MISS THIS CHANCE."—James Douglas.

DALY'S. (Ger. 0201.) 2.30, 8.30. Mats., Wed., Sat.
BASIL FOSTER and TOM MILLER present
"A SONG OF SIXPENCE."
By IAN HAY and GUY BOLTON.

DOMINION, Tottenham Court-rd. Mus. 2176.
TO-DAY, 2.30 & 8.15. MATS., WED. & SAT., 2.30.
THE ROMANTIC MUSICAL COMEDY
SILVER WINGS.
HARRY WELCHMAN LUPINO LANE
DENNIS HOEY DONALD MATHER
DESIREE ELLINGER EMMA HAIG
ALL SEATS BOOKABLE. 2s. to 8s. 6d., PLUS TAX.

DRURY LANE. (Temple Bar 7171.)
TO-DAY, 2.30 & 8.15. MATS., WED., SAT., 2.30.
DENNIS KING in
"THE THREE MUSKETEERS."
A ROMANTIC MUSICAL PLAY.

DUCHESS. (Temple Bar 6838.) (Smoking.
EVGS., 8.40. MATS., Thurs. & Sat., 2.30.
THE 2 INTIMATE REVUE.

DUKE OF YORK'S. Props.: Willhut Ltd.
Evgs., 8.30. First Mat., Sat., 2.30. (Smoking.)
SUSPENSE.
By Patrick MacGill.
GORDON HARKER
SIDNEY MORGAN OSWALD DALE ROBERTS
ALGERNON WEST ROBERT CULVER
VINCENT HOLMAN ROBERT DOUGLAS
The Play Produced by Reginald Denham.

EVERYMAN. Evgs., 8.15. Hamp. 7224.
FOURTH FLOOR HEAVEN.
By Kathleen D. Hewitt. Mats., Thurs., Sat., 2.30.

FORTUNE. (Temple Bar 7373.)
NIGHTLY, at 8.30. MATS., Thurs. & Sat., 2.30.
TOM WALLS presents
"CAPE FORLORN."
By Frank Harvey.
MARDA VANNE. EDMUND WILLARD.
FRANK HARVEY. LOUIS BRADFIELD.

GAIETY. Tem. Bar 6091.
NIGHTLY, at 8.15. Mats., Tues. and Fri., 2.30.
"DARLING, I LOVE YOU."
A New Musical Play, with GEORGE CLARKE.

GARRICK. Last Wks. 8.30. Thurs.,

Imperial and Foreign News

CANADIAN TRADE IN LIQUOR

BILL TO RESTRICT EXPORTS

The Bill by which the Canadian Federal Government will impose a ban on official clearances for liquor exported to the United States passed its third reading in the Dominion House of Commons on March 26 by a large majority, and its second reading in the Senate last Thursday. The third reading will be on May 7, and the Bill is expected to become law about June 1.

(FROM OUR OTTAWA CORRESPONDENT)

The Canadian Liquor Exports Bill, which is intended to check the rum-running traffic across the international boundary, is certain to become law. In both the Commons and the Senate it was supported, for Parliamentary reasons, by the Conservative leaders. It takes the form of an amendment to the Export Act, by the terms of which the Government is empowered to prohibit the export of certain specified commodities, and to the list of these commodities liquor will now be added. The fact that the Prime Minister, Mr. Mackenzie King, took charge of the Bill lends colour to the suspicion that his Minister of National Revenue, Mr. W. D. Euler, who less than a year ago informed Parliament that such a measure was not practicable and not deserving of consideration, is still unconverted to its merits. However, Mr. King brought into play all his personal influence in favour of the Bill and made it a matter of confidence in his Government. In his speech on the second reading in the House of Commons he even declared that if Parliament did not support a policy which would help to remove a great peril to friendly relations with the United States, he would refuse to accept further responsibility for the direction of Canadian foreign affairs and would feel compelled to appeal to the country for a mandate for his Bill.

The Bill commanded the support of most of the Liberals and the Liberal-Progressives in the Commons, but there was a substantial contingent of dissentients. Only one of them, Major Power, of Quebec City, ventured to speak against the measure, and he denounced it as a piece of hypocritical folly which would probably accentuate rather than eliminate the evils which it was designed to remove. Mr. King could also rely upon the support of the Progressives and Labour members for his Bill, as they are almost to a man confirmed prohibitionists.

CONSERVATIVE ATTITUDE

The Conservative Party has a contingent of "drys" who have no objections to the Bill, but to the rest of the party it is unpalatable; but for reasons of party strategy there has been no attempt to offer any serious opposition. Mr. Bennett, whose hands were more or less tied by his signature some years ago to a report of a Parliamentary Committee recommending the imposition of a ban upon liquor clearances, contented himself with an exhaustive criticism of the Government's course of action in delaying four years before taking a step which had been recommended both by a Parliamentary Committee and a Royal Commission. He emphasized the injustice of encouraging the investment of capital in the distillery industry and of then sweeping away summarily one of its chief sources of profit. He intimated, however, that, although he would vote for the Bill, his followers were free to follow their own convictions; but none of them opposed it, and the Bill got its second reading unanimously.

In the Senate the Liberals have come to command a small majority. Senators, since they hold their seats by life tenure, are impervious to pressure from prohibitionists, and are therefore free to exercise their own judgment about the Bill. The bulk of the Conservative Senators are hostile to the Bill, but they are not any more antagonistic than are a group of French-Canadian Liberal "wets," two of whom are directors of distilleries. Had they joined forces with the Conservative Senators they would easily have been able to defeat the Bill in the Upper Chamber. On the other hand, Mr. Bennett and his colleagues were fearful that if the Senate defeated the Bill Mr. King would feel that he had been presented with an excellent issue for an appeal to the country.

EFFECT ON RUM-RUNNING

The measure has had a varied reception in the country. It has got the Government great praise from prohibitionist leaders, and newspapers such as the *Toronto Star* and *Manitoba Free Press* have applauded Ministers for their courage in putting an end to what they describe as a disgraceful international traffic, reflecting upon the honour of Canada. But the Conservative Press has been attacking the Bill on the ground that it is of a piece with the Government's general policy of truckling to the United States. It has reminded Mr. King of Mr. Euler's elaborate explanations about the impracticability of the measure.

The directors of the distillery companies naturally loathe the Bill. However, they are not in complete despair and calculate that they will still be able to preserve a substantial export trade with the United States. They are laying plans to divert their international business to the French islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, Bermuda, and other insular bases of operations where the writ of the Canadian Federal Government does not run. Mr. Bennett drew attention to the significant fact that last year Canadian liquor exports to St. Pierre and Miquelon were valued at more than $4,000,000, which implied a local consumption of $1,000 worth of liquor per inhabitant. Obviously many of the alcoholic cargoes consigned to these islands find their ultimate destination in the United States. Rum-running along the Atlantic Coast will undoubtedly be stimulated, and for this reason the Government's Bill is not unpopular in Nova Scotia.

For these reasons there are many people who are very sceptical about the value of the Bill as a help to Mr. Hoover's administration in enforcing the prohibition laws of the United States. They apprehend that the international liquor traffic, over which the Government has hitherto had some control, will now be driven underground, and that Canada, having engaged her national honour to "drying up the frontier," will be put to great expense and trouble.

Our BEIRUT Correspondent says that the newly formed Lebanese Ministry has obtained a vote of confidence from the Chamber. The Premier declared that he intended to adopt the programme of his predecessor with such modifications as might be necessary, and to forgo the right to issue decree laws.

STALIN'S NEW METHOD

SUBMISSION OF COMMUNIST OPPONENTS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, APRIL 8

The conflict which had developed between the Moscow committee of the Communist Party and the supporters of Stalin's recent modification of collectivization methods has now been formally settled by the complete submission of the committee, and by a public confession of their guilt, and a promise that they will behave better in the future.

The committee confess that, although they had instructions completely to collectivize the Moscow territory by 1932, they created disorder by driving the peasants into collective units and attempting to complete the whole programme this spring. This was wrong, and Stalin, as well as the Central Committee of the Communist Party, was right. The committee will henceforth endeavour to adhere to the programme, as amended by Stalin in an article published in the Soviet Press last Thursday.

The Soviet authorities have formally introduced a system of compulsory labour for the timber industry in the whole of the northern territory (including the greater part of the former provinces of Archangel and Vologda); the labourers in question will prepare timber for export and convoy it from the forests.

Compulsion had already played a great part in the timber industry, but it lacked official sanction except in the case of convict labour. Now, *Izvestia* explains, it is necessary to authorize forced labour and to mobilize all the political, economic, and cultural resources on the timber front; otherwise it would be impossible to carry out the programme of production, owing to the widespread desertion of timberworkers. During the last 10 days there have been about 30,000 deserters in this region, and no district has been able to carry out its plans.

Other Soviet newspapers describe the situation as catastrophic, but declare that the Government is determined to carry out its export programme at all costs.

GERMAN-SOVIET TRADE

DISCUSSIONS IN BERLIN

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, APRIL 8

The diplomatic discussions opened by last month's interview between Herr Curtius, the German Foreign Minister, and M. Krestinsky, the Soviet Ambassador here, are continuing. It is believed they will soon lead to official negotiations at which many complaints on both sides will be examined. A similar attempt was made 15 months ago at the request of German business men. Several sections of the commercial treaty were then defined anew, but the difficulties of German traders have since increased rather than diminished.

In preparation for the anticipated conference the German case is being stated with unusual vigour in inspired newspaper articles. The gist of these is that Germany is making a last attempt to bring her relations with Russia back to the lines laid down at Rapallo. Russia is warned that Germany is not bound to the "Bismarckian tradition" of eternal friendship. It is recalled that German policy was manifested by the Rapallo Treaty after the Genoa Conference and by the Berlin Treaty after Locarno; and it is implied that Russia has created unfavourable conditions for a similar sequel to the negotiations at The Hague.

The Soviet Press continues to charge German firms, mentioned by name, with inefficiency and untrustworthiness. The trade delegation here attacks the increasingly protectionist policy of Germany in its newspaper, and says that all Soviet efforts to increase trade are paralysed by German economic and Customs measures. The match monopoly granted to the Swedish trust is said to have damaged even if it was not aimed exclusively at Soviet export interests. The new Agrarian duties and those on benzine and benzol will have a similar effect. In these circumstances business cannot grow.

A sharp reply is made by the Russian Committee formed in 1928 by the leading organizations of German finance and industry. The committee deplores the continual attacks of official Soviet organs on German industrial leaders and firms of world-wide reputation. It refutes the charges of inefficiency and untrustworthiness, and urges the Government to obtain assurances in the approaching negotiations not only for the existence of Germans in, and for German export trade to, Russia, but with regard to internal trade and transport in Russia, which is so conducted as to hamper German activities. Finally, it categorically denies the statement of the Soviet Press that it is "the centre of the political and economic campaign against Russia."

SOVIET ANTI-EASTER CAMPAIGN

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, APRIL 7

The Soviet authorities in Moscow have issued orders through various economic organizations for a more intense anti-Easter campaign. All cooperatives, bakeries, and shops have been strictly forbidden to prepare or sell any Easter fare. The cooperatives must also place the maximum number of employees at the disposal of the Anti-God Society for a special anti-Easter service among those visiting tea-rooms and eating-houses. A similar intensification of the campaign against the Jewish Passover, including the total prohibition of unleavened Passover bread, is also ordered.

U.S. CLAIM TO ANTARCTIC LANDS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, APRIL 8

The first members of the Byrd Expedition to return to this country after 14 months in the Antarctic are two photographers who are due in New York to-night, bringing with them 110,000ft. of film taken during the expedition.

In view of the discussion of the claims of Great Britain and the United States to territories discovered by Admiral Byrd, interest has been aroused by the decision of the Federal authorities to admit the film duty-free on the ground that it is not being imported from a foreign country. The Customs Commissioner referred to the definition of a foreign country by Chief Justice Marshall and Justice Story as one "exclusively within the sovereignty of a foreign nation and without the sovereignty of the United States." The Commissioner held that the territories in which the film was taken were not foreign countries within the terms of this definition.

THE DISCOVERY IN MELBOURNE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MELBOURNE, APRIL 8

Sir Douglas Mawson's Antarctic expedition arrived at Port Melbourne in the Discovery this evening, and was enthusiastically welcomed by 2,000 people. The official reception will be given to-morrow.

REPUBLICANISM IN SPAIN

MEETING BROKEN UP

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MADRID, APRIL 8

Several Republican meetings were held during the week-end in the provinces.

At Alcazar, in La Mancha, Don Alejandro Lerroux, the chief Republican leader, made a speech, in the course of which he appealed for a spirit of cordiality among the several branches of the Republican movement. Señor Lerroux made a point of being moderate, and tried to reassure the great mass of non-political Spaniards that a Revolution need not mean disorder nor distress for manufacture and trade. He called for a Republican alliance, good faith, and loyalty. Republican meetings were also held at Bilbao, Lerida, and Cordova.

In Madrid last night the former Republican Deputy, Marcelino Domingo, was entertained at a dinner at which great enthusiasm prevailed. The object of the dinner was to congratulate him on the recent publication of his book, "Whither goes Spain?" but very heated speeches were made by several orators, and the King was so sharply criticized that the police finally broke up the party amid a considerable hubbub, and arrested eight persons, among them Don Eduardo Ortega Gasset, a former Republican Deputy and companion in exile of Professor Unamuno.

With the exception of Señor Ortega Gasset all the arrested men were set free to-day.

TRAFFIC IN WOMEN AND CHILDREN

CLOSING STAGES OF LEAGUE DISCUSSIONS

(FROM OUR LEAGUE CORRESPONDENT)

GENEVA, APRIL 8

The League Committee on Traffic in Women and Children will bring its present session to an end to-morrow with the adoption of its report to the Council.

In the concluding discussion on the respective merits of abolition and regulation in the fight against venereal disease the delegate of the Jewish Association for the Protection of Girls and Women (Mr. S. Cohen) supported a previous speaker by stating that he could not recommend British legislation with regard to solicitation as a model for other countries. On the other hand, he would urge the women of France to put pressure on the mayors of communes to secure the gradual abolition of licensed houses.

The Committee closed its discussion of the reports on the maintenance of public order and health received from Governments of countries where licensed houses had been abolished with a resolution noting that "in the opinion of these Governments the fear that such abolition would result in an increase of venereal disease has been proved unfounded, also that the danger of international traffic has been diminished by the closing of the houses."

GENERAL PANGALOS TO BE IMPRISONED

SENTENCE BY SENATORIAL COURT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ATHENS, APRIL 8

A special Court composed of senators this evening gave judgment in the case against General Pangalos, the former Dictator, and M. Vogopoulos, who was Under-Secretary of the Interior during his administration. They were accused of having given a concession for the Casino at Eleusis by favour and to the detriment of the interests of the State to a contractor who failed to deposit the requisite monetary guarantee, so as to have caused a loss of over £10,000 to the Treasury.

M. Vogopoulos was found *Guilty* of breach of trust and of having violated the law regarding the responsibility of Ministers. He was sentenced to 2½ years' imprisonment and five years' loss of civil rights. General Pangalos was *Acquitted* on the charge of breach of trust, but was found *Guilty* as having been the moral instigator of the transaction. He was sentenced to two years' imprisonment and five years' loss of civil rights.

The sentences will have to be confirmed by a plenary session of the Senate within eight days.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT

BILL TO ORGANIZE MARKETING

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CANBERRA, APRIL 8

Mr. Moloney, Minister of Markets, introduced the Wheat Marketing Bill into the House of Representatives to-day. He said that the Bill was the first attempt by an Australian Government, except during the War, to organize an industry on the basis of the whole industry. The objects of the Bill are to create a compulsory pool, increase export, provide a uniform marketing scheme, reduce transport and other costs without lowering wages or increasing hours, and improve bulk-handling and grading. Growers are guaranteed a net price of 4s. a bushel delivered at the country siding.

Mr. Moloney said that organized control would pave the way for the alliance of the Australian wheat industry with similar interests on the other side of the world. It was clear that unless Australian growers organized they were likely to be squeezed out by world combinations in a way which might be inimical to their industry. No longer must the farmer be the plaything of those who did not produce a bushel of wheat and whose interests were opposite to his.

THE KANCHENJUNGA EXPEDITION

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

DARJEELING, APRIL 8

Mr. Hannah and Herr Wieland, in charge of the second party of porters, left here this morning for Chakung. The remainder of the expedition equipment will be taken to Yoksam by mules at the end of the week, when the mules are expected to arrive at Darjeeling.

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THE PRESS IN TURKEY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CONSTANTINOPLE, APRIL 7

To the general surprise, the newspaper *Yarin* reappeared this morning, and it is understood that if a new editor be appointed in place of Arif Oruj Bey, who was arrested two days ago on the charge of having written articles calculated to disturb public opinion, it will be allowed to continue publication. In spite of the editor's arrest, *Yarin* this morning again ventured to criticize the Government unfavourably.

GREAT BRITAIN AND EGYPT

The Anglo-Egyptian negotiations were continued yesterday, when a plenary meeting was held at the Foreign Office during the forenoon. The next plenary meeting will be held to-morrow. Mr. Arthur Henderson dined last night with Nahas Pasha, the Prime Minister of Egypt.

GERMANY'S TREATY OBLIGATIONS

NO MISUNDERSTANDING WITH FRANCE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, APRIL 8

M. Tardieu's speech in the French Senate before the ratification of the Young Plan gave rise during the week-end to one of those passing and unnecessary "misunderstandings" from which the German Nationalist Press seems to derive satisfaction. A few days' reflection and the arrival of full details and interpretations have dispelled misgivings which were never felt by the German Government, but which achieved exaggerated importance abroad owing to the efforts of the Nationalist newspapers, especially those of the Hugenberg group.

M. Tardieu was reported, evidently in good faith, to have foreshadowed the presentation to the German Government of a Note on the completion of disarmament obligations. But by the time the speech reached the stage of publication in the *Journal Officiel* it contained no reference to a "Note," but only to the friendly admonition mentioned by your Paris Correspondent. The Wilhelmstrasse never expected a Note, and it is not expected that even a friendly admonition will actually be thought necessary. The opportunity of conveying one was not, it is understood, taken by M. Briand when he saw Herr von Hoesch, the German Ambassador, in Paris yesterday.

It is pointed out that the procedure for the dismantling of the few remaining fortifications and similar operations has been precisely laid down in writing. Some fortifications at Kehl and one or two casemates at Mainz were to be destroyed within three months after being handed over by the French, or at any rate by June 30. The work could not be started before release by the French, but it is proceeding normally, and it is contended that it will certainly be completed by June 30. M. Tardieu's remark about the leisurely work of seven or eight workmen is understood to have referred to Kehl, and to have rested on a misunderstanding that has since been cleared up. As for the disposal of certain munition depôts and aerodrome buildings, some have to be destroyed in three months, but the Germans have been given three years in which to transform the others for civil purposes, or destroy them if that proves impossible. The military experts left behind by the Inter-Allied Military Commission of Control to observe the completion of outstanding disarmament obligations have, it is understood, been withdrawn from Berlin.

With regard to the interpretation of the so-called "sanctions documents" exchanged at The Hague, the German Government appears to be quite satisfied that the official French view coincides with its own in so far as the abolition of sanctions in the sense of the Versailles Treaty is concerned. It also sees no reason, after the French debate and on the strength of the information at its disposal, to doubt that the evacuation of the Rhineland will be completed by the end of June, as agreed.

The Belgian Senate yesterday passed the Bill for the ratification of the Young Plan and The Hague Agreements by 109 votes to 1, with one abstention. The Bill now goes to the Chamber.

GAME PRESERVATION IN TANGANYIKA

ABUSE OF LICENCES TO SHOOT

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

A flagrant example of abuse of licences to shoot preserved game has lately been brought to light by the conviction of four out of a party of five Europeans for breach of the Game Preservation laws in Masailand, Tanganyika.

Licences to shoot rhinoceroses are issued, on which each hunter may shoot two male beasts and must register his trophies. The magistrate in charge of the case pointed out that these licences are issued for the benefit of genuine sportsmen, and that for a party to get together and shoot, not individually, as many rhinoceroses as their collective licences allow, for the purpose of sharing the commercial profit on the trophies, was in contravention of the spirit and intention of the Ordinance.

The Game Ranger of the Northern Province was obliged to make long and arduous journeys to collect evidence of the shootings. By his evidence the first of the accused men was fined 1,000s. for killing three rhinoceroses in excess of his licence; the second was fined 400s. for abetment; the third 600s. for killing one rhinoceros in excess of his allowance; the fourth 200s. for abetment and false statement. The other defendant was acquitted. Seven rhinoceroses were killed in the Sonjo area in July, of which at least two were females, one accompanied by a calf and one in young. Four members of the party were entitled to shoot two rhinoceroses, but only three took part in the shooting, the fourth improperly registering two horns as his property. The statements of the accused men, three of whom were members of one family, were often intentionally false.

CANADA AND RUSSIAN COAL

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

OTTAWA, APRIL 8

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Smith (Conservative) asked the Government about their attitude towards imports of Russian anthracite coal mined by cheap labour, and referred to by Sir Newton Moore in the British House of Commons yesterday. Mr. Mackenzie King, the Dominion Prime Minister, replied that the Government was endeavouring to ascertain the facts, and when Mr. Woodsworth (Labour) asked if the Government contemplated sending a Trade Commissioner to Russia to ascertain the facts, Mr. Mackenzie King said the matter was under consideration.

EGYPT AND THE LATE LORD CARNARVON

CAIRO, April 8.—According to the newspapers, the King of Egypt has signed a decree law opening a credit of £E.34,971 for the family of the late Lord Carnarvon, the famous Egyptologist. This sum is said to represent the cost of the excavations carried out by him which led to the "precious discovery" of Pharaoh Tutankhamen's tomb.—*Reuter.*

LOCUST DANGER IN EGYPT

CAIRO, April 8.—The Minister of Agriculture made a statement in the Senate to-night regarding the locust menace, large swarms of locusts threatening Egypt from Palestine and from the Sudan. The Minister declared that hitherto not much damage had been done. The Government had the situation well in hand and were engaged in studying all possible measures to minimize the danger. The authorities were being helped by the Army in the work of destruction and 123 committees had been formed in the provinces to aid the Government.—*Exchange.*

Part of the harem apartments in the Eski Seral, in CONSTANTINOPLE, have been thrown open to the public, who have already been admitted to the rest of the Palace.

U.S. NAVAL AIR ARM

INQUIRY INTO ALLEGED BACKWARDNESS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WASHINGTON, APRIL 8

Investigation by a Senate Naval Sub-Committee of the conditions in the aviation branch of the Service brought Lieutenant "Al" Williams—after Colonel Lindbergh the most popular airman in the United States—to the witness-stand this morning, and an answer was sought to the question why American bombing and pursuit aeroplanes are allegedly from 50 to 90 miles an hour slower than those of Great Britain, France, and Italy.

The American Navy abandoned its attempt to develop racing aeroplanes for international races in 1926, and since that time Lieutenant Williams has had to depend on funds advanced by wealthy civilian enthusiasts to finance his experiments, though the loyal support of Admiral Moffett, Chief of Aeronautics—now with the American Delegation in London—has made available to him certain technical assistance from the Navy Department. Periodically, however, he would be ordered to sea duty by Admiral Leigh, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, and the fact that Admiral Moffett each time had personally to intervene to prevent this interruption of Lieutenant Williams's work is now being advanced in the Press as a proof of a feud between the "battleship school" of admirals and the believers in air development. Six weeks ago, in Admiral Moffett's absence, Lieutenant Williams was again ordered to sea, and promptly sent in his resignation. He told part of his story this morning and will be heard again to-morrow.

For last year's Schneider Cup Race Lieutenant Williams had produced the Mercury II., driven by two Packard engines capable of developing 1,200 to 1,400 h.p. It would not lift out of the water, because, as he explained, it came from the naval aircraft factory at Philadelphia 880lb. overweight, and the race was accordingly flown without an American competitor. Lieutenant Williams is to continue his experiments as a civilian, but in the meanwhile the Senate Sub-Committee will seek to discover through him and others why the funds available to the Navy Department for the development of high-speed aeroplanes have not been utilized for this purpose, and whether naval aviation suffers, as the flying-men think it does, from a prejudice in high quarters.

INDIAN CHILD MARRIAGE ACT VIOLATED

PUBLIC CEREMONY IN BOMBAY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, APRIL 8.

Bombay Moslems demonstrated against the Child Marriage Act last night, when a procession of several thousand people went through the Moslem localities escorting a ten-year-old bridegroom in a motor-car. The bride was aged eight. Mr. Shaukat Ali and other Moslem leaders witnessed the marriage ceremony, and spoke against the recent legislation.

This is the first public marriage in violation of the provisions of the Child Marriage Act.

*** The Child Marriage Act—known also as the Sarda Act, after the member who introduced it—was passed late last year. It provides, among other things, that the age at marriage shall not be less than 14 and the age of consent not less than 16.

RIGHT OF ASYLUM IN UNITED STATES

NEW YORK ITALIANS EXCITED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, APRIL 8

The Italian community in New York is seething with excitement over a shooting affair at Cooper's Union Auditorium on Sunday afternoon when a man was shot by a detective who was pursuing Signor Armando Borghi after his speech to some 1,200 anti-Fascists.

Charges and countercharges of the most complicated kind are being made, and the Italian Consulate has become involved.

Mr. Whalen, the Commissioner of Police, has already censured Inspector Piaggio, who first tried to arrest Signor Borghi, for the melodramatic manner in which he made the attempt, marching on to the platform before the whole audience instead of waiting quietly till the speaker had left it. The Italian Chamber of Labour in New York City has telegraphed to Mr. La Guardia, a Republican Representative from New York, urging action by Congress to have responsibility for the riot brought home to Inspector Piaggio. The American Civil Liberties Union has telegraphed a similar demand to the Secretary of Labour and another message to President Hoover urging him "to re-establish the right of asylum in the United States for Signor Borghi as a political refugee," and calling for the amendment of the immigration laws under which *bona fide* political refugees from foreign lands may be allowed to reside in the United States.

The man shot by the detective has now been identified as a disabled veteran of the late War who was in the habit of attending anti-Fascist meetings. There is still no trace of Signor Borghi.

CANADIAN IMMIGRATION

COOPERATION WITH PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

OTTAWA, APRIL 8

In the House of Commons yesterday Mr. Stewart, Minister of the Interior, who is temporarily in charge of immigration, gave some information, during the debate on unemployment, on the Government's immigration policy.

The Deputy Minister of Immigration, Mr. Stewart said, had conferred with all the provincial administrations save that of Nova Scotia, and had found them willing to accept the responsibilities proposed by the Dominion Government with regard to immigration. They would intimate the number and classes of people they could absorb each year, and the Dominion Government would undertake their recruitment and provide for their deportation, when necessary. Plans had been made for a conference with the provincial administrations in June to complete arrangements for the operation of the new policy, and he suggested that this conference should also discuss the problem of seasonal unemployment, which had an important bearing upon immigration.

The Dominion Government would place no obstacle in the way of the entry of people from Great Britain or preferred northern countries who were physically and mentally fit, able to pay their own passage, and had sufficient money to maintain themselves for a reasonable time after their arrival.

This afternoon the Labour amendment which produced last week's debate on unemployment was defeated by 99 votes to 81. All the Progressives save one and the three Labour members voted with the Conservative opposition.

Telegrams in Brief

Our PARIS Correspondent reports that Madame Hanau was released on bail last evening.

The next meeting of the Empire Mining Congress, which has been sitting in JOHANNESBURG, will be in Australia.

The Government of NEW SOUTH WALES is considering the making of a levy on all salaries and wages for the benefit of the unemployed.

The AUSTRALIAN Customs Department has forbidden the introduction into Australia of Herr Ernst Glaeser's war book, "Class 1902."

A rifle-shooting match between a Cambridge University team and a Berne University team was held at BERNE on Monday. Berne won with 1,751 points, Cambridge scoring 1,652.

A new scale of fees for passport visas has been fixed by the SOVIET Commissariat of Finance. Workmen and officials earning under 250 roubles a month will pay 100 roubles, and other workmen and officials 250 roubles.

King Alfonso opened yesterday the Fourth International Congress of Urology which is being held in the MADRID Senate House. The Prime Minister, General Berenguer, made a short speech welcoming the foreign delegates.

Sir Dudley De Chair, Governor of NEW SOUTH WALES since 1923, left Sydney yesterday, accompanied by Lady De Chair, on the expiration of his term of office. He will travel to England by way of Brisbane and the Far East.—*Reuter.*

General Unt, Commander of the Tallinn (REVAL) garrison, who was shot by an unknown assailant on Friday, died in hospital on Sunday. The Estonian Minister of the Interior has ordered the dissolution of the Communist organization which had hitherto existed under the name of the Labour Party.

Mr. Alan Butler, flying the aeroplane intended for the NORTHERN RHODESIA Air Survey, arrived at Broken Hill, the headquarters of the survey, on Monday. Mr. Butler is flying to Bulawayo to-day *en route* for Cape Town, after which the machine will be returned to Northern Rhodesia to begin the survey.

The Duchess of Apulia gave birth to a daughter on Monday in the Palace of Capo di Monte at NAPLES. It is expected that the Princess will receive the name Margherita. The Duchess, who is third daughter of the Duke of Guise, married the Duke of Apulia, who is elder son of the Duke of Aosta, first cousin of the King of Italy.

It is announced from GENEVA that the Government of the Union of South Africa has forwarded to the Secretariat of the League the instrument of its ratification of the Optional Clause of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice concerning the compulsory jurisdiction of the Court. Twenty-six countries are now bound by the Optional Clause.

Two demonstrations, the first attended by 20,000 people, were held in the streets of VIENNA on Sunday. The Christian Socialist tradesmen demonstrated against the taxes levied by the municipality, which is controlled by the Socialists. A thousand Socialist taxi-cab and lorry drivers protested against the petrol and other taxes the Government of the Republic proposes to levy.

When the police were summoned to a flat at LIERRE, near Antwerp, to deal with an unruly tenant, the man barricaded himself in his room and drove them back by firing revolver shots from the window. Eventually the police entered the house from the rear, bored holes in the door of the flat, and projected tear gas through them. The tenant, who is believed to be insane, surrendered.

Mr. Scullin, the AUSTRALIAN Prime Minister, announced yesterday that Mr. Brennan, Federal Attorney-General, would lead the Australian delegation to the League of Nations Assembly in September, and would afterwards attend the Imperial Economic and Imperial Conferences. Mr. Scullin himself, accompanied by Mr. Moloney, Minister of Markets and Migration, will leave towards the end of August to attend the Conferences.

Our PARIS correspondent states that the coffin containing the body of Garin de Cierrey, Bishop of Evreux, who died in 1201, has been transferred to the crypt of Evreux Cathedral from the ruins of the chapel of Notre-Dame de Noé, at Bonneville, in the Eure Department. The tomb was found when the restoration of the Abbey at Bonneville was begun a year ago. The Bishop's coffin contained, besides his bones, a crosier and a gold ring in good preservation.

Other Foreign News on following page

HARRODS

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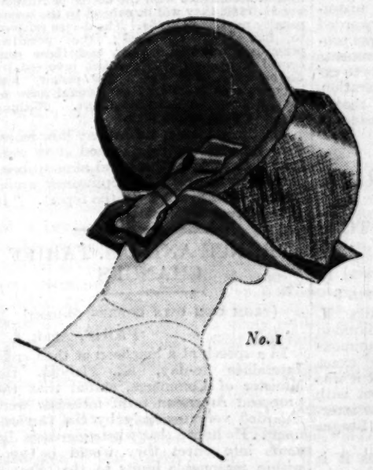

No. 1

2. BANGKOK STRAW, trimmed self and contrasting Petersham. In Parchment, Sulphur, Warm Beige, Sea Leaf, Tempest, Marine, Matador, Leaf-mold, and Black. Sizes 6¾ and 7¾.

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SECURITY

THE MEANING OF ARTICLE 16

AGREEMENT IN PRINCIPLE

FRANCO-ITALIAN ISSUE

M. Briand left Paris by the early train yesterday morning and was back in London by the middle of the afternoon. One of his first engagements on his return was to visit the House of Commons in order to inform the British Prime Minister of the results of his week-end visit to France. It will be remembered that he left London on Saturday after a long discussion with Mr. MacDonald, Mr. Henderson, and Sir Robert Vansittart, taking with him a possible basis of a Franco-British statement of the responsibilities which have been assumed in signing the Covenant of the League of Nations, the Locarno Treaty, and the Kellogg Pact.

The meeting of the British and French delegations lasted for more than an hour and a half, and at the close the following official statement was issued :—

The British and French delegations met this afternoon in the Prime Minister's room at the House of Commons at 5.30 and sat until after 7. M. Briand reported on his conversations in Paris, and the Prime Minister reported discussions which had been taking place in London meanwhile. The present situation in the conversations between the two delegations was explored. It was agreed that a further meeting should be held at 5 p.m. to-morrow (Wednesday) to continue the search for the means of securing a Five-Power agreement.

The recent Anglo-French conversations, designed to find some means of giving France the additional security she desires without involving Great Britain in fresh obligations, have turned largely on the meaning of the second paragraph of Article 16 of the Covenant of the League of Nations. This paragraph says that, in case any Member of the League should resort to war in disregard of its promises under earlier articles, it shall be the duty of the Council to "recommend" to the various Governments what "effective military, naval, or air force the Members of the League shall severally contribute to the armed forces to be used to protect the covenants of the League."

TONNAGE AND PARITY

In principle, apparently, there is now very little difference in the interpretation which the British and the French delegations place upon Article 16 and the responsibilities which it entails, though the precise form of words has still to be found; but the general view last night seemed to be that the events of the week-end had done little to facilitate the "search for the means of securing a Five-Power agreement." It was generally recognized that agreement on the interpretation of Article 16 is merely one step on the way and that two other much more difficult matters have to be adjusted—the reduction of the French tonnage figures and the Italian claim for parity with France.

It appears that, for the moment, the search for a formula has been put on one side and that a final effort is to be made to obtain some understanding on the other two points. It is understood that at yesterday's meeting between the British and French delegations there was some discussion on the French figures, and it is significant that Mr. Alexander and M. Dumesnil are meeting again to-day to continue the task—which they began many days ago—of examining the French demands. As a result of the investigation which has already been made there has been some reduction in the French figures, but it is not suggested that the reduction has been sufficiently large to enable a Five-Power treaty to be signed on the basis of the Rapidan figures.

There still remains the Italian demand for parity, and so far there has been no sign whatever of any change in Signor Grandi's attitude. Arrangements have been made for a meeting between the Prime Minister and Signor Grandi at noon to-day, although yesterday Signor Grandi was reported to be suffering from a heavy cold. Presumably at this meeting the invitation to Italy to talk formulas and figures will be renewed, though Signor Grandi has already expressed the view that the interpretation of the Covenant of the League is a matter for Geneva and not for the London Conference, and in regard to figures he has never modified the statement that he is willing to bring the Italian tonnage demands down to any extent, provided that the right to parity with France is maintained.

THREE-POWER TREATY ALTERNATIVE

In these circumstances it was felt last night that the prospects of a Five-Power agreement had not greatly improved, in spite of the assurance that Great Britain and France are now pretty well agreed in principle as to the interpretation of Article 16. The impression is growing that before many days are over, if decisive action has not been taken, there will have to be a formal adjournment of the Five-Power Conference, leaving America, Great Britain, and Japan free to negotiate a Three-Power treaty, which France and Italy may enter at a later date if they desire to do so.

There was a meeting which lasted for an hour and a half yesterday morning between the Prime Minister and Mr. Alexander of the British delegation; Mr. Stimson and Senator Reed of the American delegation; and Mr. Wakatsuki and Admiral Takarabe of the Japanese delegation, accompanied by their experts. The reply of the Japanese Government to the proposals submitted from London was under close examination. The reservations suggested by the Japanese Government were considered, together with the machinery for putting any agreement into operation. On most of the points an agreement has already been arrived at, and there is to be a further meeting this afternoon, at which it is hoped the one outstanding point will be disposed of. This relates to the suggestion that earlier replacement of submarines should be permitted in order to find work for the Japanese dockyards and that a certain amount of transfer of tonnage from the destroyer into the submarine class should be permitted.

SUBMARINES

The First Committee met at St. James's Palace in the afternoon under the chairmanship of Mr. A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, and had under consideration a number of matters affecting the use of the submarine in warfare. Mr. Alexander suggested that a definite decision should be taken on the question of the abolition of the submarine, and, after the views of the delegations had been expressed, the First Committee decided to report to the Conference that it was impossible to arrive at an agreement on the subject. Nothing was said to suggest that any delegation had changed its views since the subject was ventilated at the last plenary session on February 11. The Committee accordingly turned its attention to the unit size of the submarine.

The general proposal under consideration was a maximum limit of 2,000 tons. M. Massigli accepted this limit for France as a general rule, but asked that she should be allowed to have a limited number of larger submarines up to 3,000 tons. He mentioned that one, the Surcouf, with a tonnage of nearly 3,000, had already been launched, but France would agree that any future "super-submarine" should be limited to 2,800 tons during the period that any treaty adopted at the Conference was in operation. France desired to retain the Surcouf and to have the right to build two more.

TONNAGE LIMIT

Italy raised no objection to the building by any Power of a limited number of "super-submarines" on condition that all submarines should be included in a single category and that consequently the building of large vessels would mean a reduction in the number of smaller vessels built. Japan, while accepting the general 2,000-ton limit, agreed to the suggestion of a few "super-submarines," and Mr. Alexander suggested that the Italian delegation might agree to a compromise by which each Power should be entitled to build three vessels of more than 2,000 tons. As no objection was raised to this, provided that all the vessels were included in one category, it was agreed to recommend to the plenary conference that the ordinary limit of the individual submarine should be 2,000 tons, but that a limited number, not exceeding three in the case of any Power, might have a tonnage not exceeding 2,800. M. Massigli mentioned that the exact tonnage of the Surcouf was 2,880 tons, and it was agreed that this should be allowed to remain on the understanding that the tonnage of all the "super-submarines" would come out of the total tonnage allotted to the submarine category.

With regard to the calibre of guns in submarines the experts had recommended a maximum of 5in., but it was agreed that 6in. guns should be allowed in the "super-submarines" and 5in. guns in the vessels up to 2,000 tons. There was a good deal of discussion also on the position of aeroplane carriers, the size of their guns, and the categories in which they should be included. It was finally agreed to refer the whole question to a special committee of experts, who were asked to report within 48 hours and to submit both definitions and recommendations.

IN WARFARE

The First Committee also considered the report of the Committee of Jurists on the legal aspects of submarine warfare. They recommended that the Governments participating in the Conference should make a declaration of their views on the position of merchant vessels in wartime. At the same time they placed on record their view that the expression "merchant vessel" as employed in the declaration was not to be understood as including a merchant vessel which was at the moment taking part in hostilities in such a manner as to cause her to lose her rights and amenities as a merchant vessel. The declaration was in the following terms :—

The undersigned, duly authorized to that effect on behalf of their respective Governments, hereby make the following declaration :—

The following are accepted as established rules of international law :—

(1) In their action with regard to merchant ships, submarines must conform to the rules of international law to which surface war vessels are subject.

(2) In particular, except in cases of persistent refusal to stop on being duly summoned or of active resistance to visit or search, a warship, whether surface vessel or submarine, may not sink or render incapable of navigation a merchant vessel without having first placed the passengers, crew, and ship's papers in a place of safety. For this purpose ships' boats are not regarded as a place of safety unless the safety of passengers and crew is assured in the existing sea and weather conditions by proximity of land or the presence of another vessel which is in a position to take them to port.

The report of the Jurists' Committee containing the declaration was unanimously adopted and will now be forwarded to the Heads of Delegations. It was proposed that the signatory Governments should invite all other Governments to express their adherence to this declaration, and the First Committee agreed that a ratification clause should be inserted in the declaration.

FRANCE AND SECURITY

THE ITALIAN CLAIM TO PARITY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, APRIL 8

It was announced to-day that M. Briand had taken with him to London instructions which had the unanimous approval of the Cabinet. Their exact purport was not made known, but it was well understood that an agreement with regard to the proposed formula for interpreting anew Article 16 of the League Covenant was virtually achieved.

The arrangement, in so far as it is understood, has been received with satisfaction here. From the French point of view an agreement on Article 16 has the double advantage of making certain Great Britain's continued participation in European security as organized under the Covenant, and also of affording fresh proof of the British Government's intention to continue cooperating with France in the organization and maintenance of peace. The view is freely expressed that the achievement, even at this late hour, of a Three-Power agreement between Great Britain, America, and Japan—which would have been welcomed in July, 1927, as a contribution to the problem of general disarmament—is of good augury for the future work of the Disarmament Commission at Geneva.

The adhesion of France to a Five-Power agreement on the terms now within reach is considered to be highly improbable. The interpretation of Article 16 is no new factor in the problem of security, and without some additional guarantee France is pledged not to reduce her absolute requirements. But even supposing this satisfaction had been accorded it would still be an extremely delicate matter for France to join in a movement with Italy remaining outside. French and Italian interests have too many points of contact for France to preserve detachment towards Italian policy in Europe, or even to affect indifference.

There are happily strong indications of a desire to avoid anything in the nature of "fixing the responsibility" for the failure of the Conference to achieve all it set out to do. An atmosphere free from recrimination will be needed not only for the future world disarmament negotiations, but also for the settlement of Franco-Italian differences.

RECALLED SOVIET CITIZENS

ORDERS TO LEAVE ENGLAND

THREAT OF SEVERE PENALTIES

An interesting problem may arise out of the case of a number of citizens of the Soviet Union who have been ordered by their Government to return to Russia and have refused to obey. Most, if not all, of them appear to have been employed until recently by Arcos, Limited, and other Soviet trading organizations in this country.

According to information from a well-informed Russian source, the men were non-Communists of the class generally known in Russia as *Spetzi* [specialists], professional men employed on account of their technical qualifications in advisory or administrative commercial posts. Since the resumption of diplomatic relations with Russia last autumn a number of junior employees have been sent from Russia to Arcos, Limited, and the other trading organizations to learn from the specialists how to conduct business. The newcomers, it appears, are all members of the Communist Party, and their dispatch to this country is a logical sequel to the campaign against all "middle-class" elements, whether peasants, professional men, professors, or traders, which is being intensified in Russia. They studied under their non-Communist predecessors for a few months and were then appointed to fill their places. The *Spetzi*, having served their turn, were dismissed and ordered to return to Russia.

CONSUL'S WARNING

Each of those who did not obey the order received a letter from M. Lytcheff, the Soviet Consul-General in London, inviting him to return to the U.S.S.R. within a week, and threatening him in case of his refusal with the application of the Articles of the Consular Code, of the Law governing citizenship of the Soviet Union, and of the severe Decree of November 21, 1929, copies of which were enclosed. By the Consular Code a Soviet Corisul may raise the question of the loss of citizenship of persons refusing to return to the U.S.S.R. By the Law of Citizenship such persons lose their citizenship as do those who leave the U.S.S.R without permission. By the Decree, which was promulgated shortly after M. Biezedovsky, the Counsellor of the Soviet Embassy in Paris, had escaped over a wall from the attentions of the Ogpu, any official employed abroad by an undertaking or institution of the Government who refuses to return is ranked among the enemies of the workers and outlawed. Outlawry exposes him to the confiscation of his property in Russia, and, if captured, to execution by shooting within 24 hours of his identification.

The character of recent Russian legislation makes it probable that such cases will recur in this and other countries, giving rise to diplomatic difficulties. The status of Russians who refuse to return to the U.S.S.R. will presumably come within the purview of the League of Nations, which has already issued passports to the exiles and fugitives of the Russian Revolution who have not become naturalized subjects of other States.

OFFICIAL ATTITUDE

Among non-Communist Russians the view is held that the disobedience of these specialists, most of whom are unmarried men who leave no hostages in Bolshevist hands, may move the Soviet Government to demand their extradition. So far, however, there are no signs of this. The Soviet Vice-Consul in London, Mr. I. Spilwanek, confined himself yesterday to the following statement to the Press Association :—

I reject entirely the sensational character attributed to this matter by certain newspapers. When an official has finished his duty abroad in any country he can be ordered home by his Government. . . . It is the right of the Consul of the U.S.S.R. to order officials sent by his Government to this country to perform certain business functions to proceed home when the Government considers that their presence here is no longer needed. . . . Those who refuse to comply with the Consul's orders know perfectly well that in accordance with the decree of November 21, 1929, they will be subject to the severe penalty provided therein. The decree referred to has been published; the penalties prescribed are well known, and those concerned well know the penalties involved by disobedience. But before any penalty was imposed each individual case would have to come before the Supreme Court. Nothing would be done before then.

Mr. Spilwanek could not say how many men were concerned. Asked if it were true that some of them had already been sentenced to death, Mr. Spilwanek would neither confirm nor deny the report. "It is not necessary," he said.

FRANCE AND U.S. TARIFF CHANGES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, APRIL 8

In a speech at a luncheon at the Cercle Interalliée to-day, M. Flandin, the Minister of Commerce, stated that the proposed American tariff increases were regarded very seriously by the Government. He hoped that where increases did come into effect they would be kept within reasonable limits so that France could still take her fair share of the American market. But if the effect of the increased duties was to close the market against their goods they would be forced to institute reprisals.

LORD BIRKENHEAD

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BIARRITZ, APRIL 8

The condition of Lord Birkenhead, who has broken a small blood-vessel, continues to improve.

GIALDINI'S TRIAL

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, APRIL 8

It is announced that the trial of Gialdini is to take place in Italy. It is presumed that the hearing will be in Milan.

R.A.F. PILOT KILLED

The Air Ministry announces that as the result of an accident at Duxford, Cambridge, yesterday to a Siskin machine of No. 19 Fighter Squadron, Duxford, Flying Officer Roger Pridgin Teale, the pilot and sole occupant of the aircraft, was killed.

COMPANY MEETINGS

Reports of the following meetings appear in our City pages :—

Ballington Hosiery.
John Barker and Co.
Handley Page, Limited.
Minerals Separation.
Quilt Manufacturers.

MR. GANDHI'S OUTBURST

ANOTHER BID FOR ARREST

SON SENTENCED

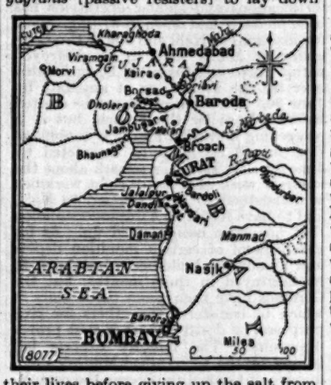
(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, APRIL 8

Mahatma Gandhi made his latest and most determined effort to get himself arrested at the village of Aat early this morning.

A large crowd had gathered in the vicinity of a dilapidated bridge which spans the creek on the road from Dandi to Jalalpur. Six hundred Congress volunteers had marched over from Bardoli, the whole company spending the hour before dawn in singing Nationalist songs. Soon after 6 o'clock a motor-car came racing along the track which skirts the mud flats. The crowd cheered as Mr. Gandhi stepped out and joined the villagers, who, stripped to the waist, were collecting salt in a chain of shallow pools along the bed of the creek.

Before entering the water, Mr. Gandhi made a short speech, in which he declared that the "First battle at Aat was a war of love," and exhorted all good *Satyagrahis* [passive resisters] to lay down



their lives before giving up the salt from their hands. Characteristically enough, he did not explain how this advice could be carried into effect without offending his creed of non-violence.

The speech was infinitely the most violent since Mr. Gandhi left Ahmedabad. Mr. Gandhi said :—

Resist the confiscation of salt from your grips with all your might till blood is spilt. All women and children should also resist interference. Let us see whether the police dare touch our women. If they do, and if the sons and daughters of India are not so emasculated as to take such an insult lying down, the whole country will be ablaze.

This is the first non-violent battle for India's freedom. The name of Aat will be written in letters of gold in Indian history. Let every woman of India hold on to her lump of illicit salt as she would to a fond child who is being wrenched from her by evil-doers.

A fair interpretation of this amazing outburst is that Mr. Gandhi, disappointed at not being arrested under the penal clauses of the Salt Act, is determined to take a more serious step and run his head into the noose of section 124 of the Penal Code dealing with sedition. The maximum penalty under the Salt Act is six months' imprisonment, whereas section 124 of the Code provides for anything up to transportation for life.

Not a single policeman was on the horizon at Aat this morning, and the crowd dispersed once again disappointed at not seeing the much-advertised and much-postponed martyrdom of the Mahatma.

RESISTERS ARRESTED IN BOMBAY

PRISON FOR MILLIONAIRE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, APRIL 8

K. F. Nariman, President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, was to-day charged under the Salt Act and sentenced to one month's simple imprisonment. He refused to plead, and when asked his occupation said he was a salt manufacturer. The magistrate, however, in his notes, described Nariman as "Advocate, now salt manufacturer."

Jamnalal Bajaj, a well-known millionaire from the Central Provinces, and two others were to-day charged before a magistrate of the first class at Bandra, which is a suburb of Bombay, with inciting a crowd of 2,000 persons to break the Salt Law. The prosecution was taken under Section 117 of the Indian Penal Code, and resulted in a sentence of two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of 300 rupees [£22 10s.], or six weeks' further imprisonment in the event of the fines not being paid.

Mr. Gandhi's son, Ram Das Gandhi, and four others were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment at Surat to-day for breach of the Salt Law at the adjoining village of Bhimrad, where Mr. Gandhi is going to-morrow to break the Salt Law. Other convictions and sentences passed include :—

Deshpande, at Belgaum, fined 50 rupees [£3 15s.], or in default a month's simple imprisonment. He refused to pay the fine and went to prison.

Sentence of two years' rigorous imprisonment was passed on three leaders at Nadiad under Section 117 of the Indian Penal Code.

Four leaders at Ahmedabad, including Dr. Hariprasad, president of the District Congress Committee, were sentenced to a fine of 100 rupees [£7 10s.], or in default a month's imprisonment, for breaking the Salt Law. They preferred to go to prison. They were also sentenced to three months' simple imprisonment on a second charge of being members of an unlawful assembly.

The editor of a Moslem vernacular newspaper, sentenced to one month's simple imprisonment.

The arrest of Nariman appears to have damped the enthusiasm of to-day's procession to infringe the Salt Act, nor was the volunteers' attempt to persuade shopkeepers to suspend business wholly successful, although two big cloth markets and the bullion market complied with the request.

There was a further, but somewhat half-hearted, attempt at passive resistance by the Great Indian Peninsula Railwaymen's Union this morning. About 30 volunteers sat on the line, but were dispersed by the police after a scuffle, in which 10 strikers were arrested for rioting and disorderly behaviour. One striker was run over by a local train.

AGRA VOLUNTEER LEADER SENTENCED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 8

Shri Krishna Datta Paliwal, the leader of a batch of Congress volunteers who marched from Agra to Shahdara, three miles from the city, and began to make salt, has been sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment by the Deputy Magistrate.

A few volunteers are still making salt, and there is a partial *hartal* [cessation of work] in Agra City, a number of Hindu shops being closed.

HOUSING BILL

CRITICISM IN THE COMMONS

SLUM DWELLERS AND LOW RENTS

WESTMINSTER, TUESDAY

The House of Commons to-day showed that it is really interested in the new Housing Bill by subjecting it to friendly criticism from many different angles. SIR KINGSLEY WOOD could not resist chaffing Mr. Greenwood for adopting many of the principles which he had once derided and rejecting many principles which he had once advocated. For example, there was no trace of the promised legislation to prevent profiteering in building materials, so that a rise in building costs might easily occur sufficient to stultify the Bill. Again, differential rents within the same municipal housing scheme were foreshadowed; and it might be that an ex-slum dweller might pay a lower rent, though earning better wages, than his neighbour who had not had the luck to come from a slum. No attempt was made to amend the Rent Restriction Act, which had frequently impeded owners from clearing slum property. Finally, the provisions for compensation for disturbance were unjust, because the amount of compensation, and even the grant of any compensation at all, was at the discretion of local authorities.

MR. WHEATLEY was grimly cynical about the whole Bill, and exclaimed that "when the Tories have nothing to fear, the workers have nothing to cheer." Unless housing legislation were inspired by the class spirit, it would never cure the slums which class spirit had created. He wanted to know how the Bill would guarantee new building and low rents, which was the only method of slum clearance. Presumably houses would be built under the Act of 1924 and let under the Bill. But how would the new rents be variable? Would the grandson of an ex-slum dweller be endowed 40 years hence with a lower-rented house? He was against this special priority if it meant penalizing those who had had the courage to keep out of slums, although no wealthier than the slum dweller.

REBATE FOR CHILDREN

MR. E. D. SIMON was much more clear and impressive. In a striking analysis of housing progress, he pointed out that an expenditure of £1,000,000,000 since the War had resulted in the house of the artisan being subsidized out of the rates on the slums. The Bill could only cure this anomaly if it produced houses at a gross rent of 7s. a week for slum dwellers and if it persuaded local authorities to put in those houses the tenants who most needed low rents. So far they had chosen good payers rather than large families.

He claimed that a subsidy was essential. A subsidy might cause a rise in prices; but it would not be serious, because the capacity of the industry was so much above the present rate of building. In any case, he promised Liberal support for an anti-profiteering measure. If the subsidy took the form of a rent rebate in respect of children, differentiation of rents would be justifiable and adjustable to the needs of tenants; and he asked for assurances that local authorities would be allowed to spend their subsidy in this way. Finally, he pointed out that nobody had quarrelled with the cost of the Bill, and suggested that the programme of 20,000 slum clearance houses a year should be increased to at least 100,000.

MISS LAWRENCE, in a comprehensive reply, declared that the two spearheads of the new attack on the slums were the *per capita* grants and differential rents. The Government were definitely against reconditioning, because it was unpopular with local authorities. There was no limit on total expenditure, which depended entirely on the use made of the Bill. She hoped for a great success because the new subsidy was far more attractive than any previously granted, and would not lead to an increase in the costs of building. The cause of variations in such costs was not subsidies but fluctuations in the demand for houses; and the Bill created an alternative rather than a new demand, in substitution for the demand for middle-class houses now practically exhausted. The character of the new subsidy was deliberately chosen to cheapen rents for large families, on the same principle as income-tax rebates; and the assistance would cease when the children grew up or if the family grew rich. The Bill enabled local authorities to treat tenants according to their needs, which was a good Socialist principle.

The Bill was thereupon given a second reading without a division.

WIRELESS TELEPHONY

The Government were made uneasy in the Lords by a question in which LORD CLARENDON asked the Post Office to give the Imperial Communications Company facilities for wireless telephony research. It turned out, however, that Lord Clarendon did not mean to revive the controversy about the development of this service, but only to make sure that the Post Office did not intend to obstruct the company's efforts to fit itself to meet the competition of the American International Telephone and Telegraphs Corporation, of whose activities and success he gave a startling account. LORD RUSSELL gave him full satisfaction by promising the cooperation not only of the Post Office, but also the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. His only reservation was that cooperation should not extend to joining in commercial advertisement.

WIRELESS TELEPHONE TO AUSTRALIA

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SYDNEY, APRIL 8

The tests conducted last night of the London-Melbourne wireless telephone gave easily the best results to date. The announcement of the opening of the service is expected in a few days. The first official call will be one between Mr. Scullin and Mr. MacDonald. It is understood that the first commercial call will be sought by a Melbourne newspaper with a London newspaper.

An official of the British Post Office stated yesterday that he was unable to confirm the report of the proposed talk between Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Scullin. He added that wireless telephone tests between Great Britain and Australia were still proceeding, that the opening of a service was under consideration, and that the date of the opening would be announced as soon as the decision was reached.

NEW COLONIAL FILMS COMMITTEE

A Colonial Films Committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. H. Snell, M.P., has been set up by the Colonial Office to promote the better distribution of British films in the Colonies, and to consider how to ensure a supply of British films of a nature calculated to be of educational value to the native races. Full details are given on page 14.

EXPLOSION IN DESTROYER

FIVE LIVES LOST

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

HONG-KONG, APRIL 8

A serious accident, due to the explosion of a depth charge during exercises, occurred this morning on board H.M. destroyer Sepoy, and resulted in the death of five members of the ship's company.

The Sepoy left harbour this morning in company with other ships for carrying out exercises, and at about 10 o'clock, while she was manœuvring with depth charges, one accidentally exploded at her stern. An officer and three men were killed outright, the bodies of two of them being blown overboard. They were recovered later, and the ship was found to have been only slightly damaged. The Sepoy immediately returned to port, and the three injured men were taken to hospital, where one died this afternoon.

The names of the dead and injured are as follows :—

KILLED

L. G. Reed, R.N. Torpedo Gunner (Portsmouth), married.

Walter Belderson, P.O., J.29333 (Gillingham), married.

Thomas Edward Smith, A.B., JX.125791 (Dover).

James Noel Redmond Cooper, A.B., J.109926 (Plaistow), married.

DIED IN HOSPITAL

William James Angus Draper, A.B., J.111460 (Kew).

DANGEROUSLY INJURED

Robert William Heywood, A.B., J.110561 (Greenwich).

SLIGHTLY INJURED

Reginald John Pitt, P.O., J.1567 (Gillingham), married.

THE NATURE OF THE EXPLOSION

Our Naval Correspondent writes :—

H.M.S. Sepoy is a unit of the Eighth Destroyer Flotilla, which was sent to China at the time of the dispatch of the Shanghai Defence Force early in 1927, and was afterwards incorporated in the permanent forces on the Station. She was recommissioned at Hong-kong on October 1, 1929, but all the officers from the previous commission remained on except the First Lieutenant. The commanding officer, Lieutenant-Commander H. E. Reid, is lent from the Royal Canadian Navy under the interchange system. He took over the ship in February, 1929, and was previously First Lieutenant of the Wrestler, tender to the Vernon at Portsmouth. His destroyer service dates back to the late War, when he was sub-lieutenant of the Attack and lieutenant of the Viscount. The Sepoy arrived at Hong-kong on March 16 after a period of duty at Nanking.

Mr. L. G. Reed, Gunner (T), was born on June 19, 1899, and was promoted to warrant rank as Gunner (T) on April 1, 1926. On completing his course, he joined the Iron Duke, flagship of the Third Battle Squadron, in August, 1916, and was appointed Gunner of the Sepoy on March 29, 1928.

Depth charges form part of the normal anti-submarine equipment of all destroyers. They consist of steel receptacles about the size of ordinary oil drums, containing 300lb. of T.N.T., and are carried in chutes at the stern of the ship. Before being used they must be fitted with primers and detonators, which are not kept permanently in place. By means of a special device depth charges may be set to explode at varying depths under water, the idea being to drop them over a deeply submerged submarine. They were so used with great effect during the War, and the accounts of German submarine commanders testify to their unnerving effect upon the *personnel*, even when exploding outside the actual radius at which the submarines themselves might be destroyed or damaged.

Periodical practice takes place in all ships provided with depth charges, and this was in progress when the accident occurred on board the Sepoy. The small amount of damage done to the ship, however, and the fact that she was able to steam afterwards, indicate that the depth charge itself did not explode, but merely the dry guncotton primer. Three hundred pounds of T.N.T. exploding in the after part of a destroyer would create havoc and probably blow off the stern.

NOISE-MAKERS AND THE BY-LAWS

WESTMINSTER CITY COUNCIL PROPOSAL

If a recommendation of the General Purposes Committee is adopted to-morrow at a meeting of the Westminster City Council, by-laws against nuisance caused by the use of wireless loud-speakers and gramophones, against street cries and noises, and against rinking and roller skating on footways will in future be enforced by the Watch Committee.

The by-laws were made by the council "for the good rule and government of the city," but when complaints have been received in respect of these matters it has been the practice to inform the complainants of the provisions of the by-laws, but to state that it is for the persons aggrieved to take action, as the City Council could not do so on their behalf. The General Purposes Committee is now of opinion that this course is inadequate and that the council, having made the by-laws, should take responsibility for their enforcement. The proposal made is that enforcement should be referred to the Watch Committee and that an amendment in a by-law necessary for the purpose should be made.

AN IMPORTANT RATING APPEAL

The first appeal to reach the High Court under the Rating and Valuation (Apportionment) Act, 1928, was dismissed yesterday. It was stated that 40,000 assessments depended on the result of the case. The appellant, Lord Hastings, is the owner of certain agricultural lands at Melton Constable, which were let to agricultural tenants on yearly tenancies. Lord Hastings reserved the rights of sporting as defined by section 6 (1) of the Rating Act, 1874. He contended that sporting rights did not constitute a separate hereditament, and that as they were severed from the land and were not let they should not be separately valued. It was held that the rights were separate hereditaments and could not be included with the agricultural land in the draft special list referred to in the Act.

The case is reported on page 5.

BROADCAST OF THE CUP FINAL

The B.B.C. announced yesterday that they have agreed to accept the generous invitation of the Football Association to broadcast a running commentary on the Cup Final at Wembley Stadium on Saturday, April 26. The broadcast will be carried out by Mr. George F. Allison, and will be sent out by all B.B.C. stations, including the short-wave experimental station, G5SW, at Chelmsford.

THE CITY SHRIEVALTY

At a meeting of the Court of Aldermen of the City of London at Guildhall yesterday, the Lord Mayor, in accordance with the provisions of an Act of Common Council of 1878, nominated three persons as candidates for the office of Sheriffs at the annual election on Midsummer Day. They were :—Sir Henry Dixon Kimber, Mr. D. George Collins, and Mr. Alfred T. Davies. The Lord Mayor stated that aldermanic candidates required no nomination, and that, in addition to the persons he had nominated, others might be proposed and seconded when the Liverymen assembled. The aldermanic candidate is Mr. Alderman Maurice Jenks. The other candidate is Mr. W. Lacon Threlford. Two Sheriffs are to be elected. Their term of office begins at Michaelmas.

POLITICAL NOTES

PLIGHT OF FARMING IN SCOTLAND

DEPUTATION TO PARTY LEADERS

A deputation representing all sections of the Scottish agricultural industry has come to London to lay before the leaders of the political parties particulars of the serious plight in which the industry finds itself. The Prime Minister invited suggestions from the deputation as to how the existing difficulties could be removed, and stated that he hoped to issue a White Paper before the end of the Session which would give an outline of the Government's plans for dealing with agriculture. He added that he could hold out no hope whatever of a tariff or subsidy. The deputation also saw the Conservative Agricultural Committee, including Mr. Baldwin, and the committee state that they were much impressed by the case put forward and the need for effective Government action. A special meeting of the Liberal Parliamentary Party was held to consider the request of the deputation, and it was decided that Mr. Lloyd George, all the Scottish Liberal members, and the Liberal Agricultural Committee should receive the deputation this morning. Any proposals which are put forward will be submitted to a full party meeting to-morrow evening. It is understood that a committee is to bring the Liberal agricultural policy up to date. The Parliamentary Labour Party is meeting specially this afternoon to receive the Scottish deputation.

Mrs. Snowden gave another free trade luncheon at Downing-street yesterday, when the company included, in addition to Mr. and Mrs. Snowden, Mr. Lloyd George, Sir Herbert Samuel, Sir George Paish, Commander Kenworthy, Lord Arnold, Lord Parmoor, Major Nathan, Sir Archibald Sinclair, Mr. Walter Runciman, Mr. Leif Jones, Sir Hugh Bell, and Mr. Vivian Phillipps. It was decided to hold a conference next month to consider the present position of free trade in this country. This conference is to be the start of a campaign which will be conducted throughout the country by leaders of industry and the trade union and cooperative movements, who will state the case for free trade as it affects their interests under present conditions. This will be followed later in the year by a general campaign throughout the country. Major Nathan, M.P., and Commander Kenworthy, M.P., were appointed conveners of the committee which will make the necessary arrangements.

A by-election in the London area is to take place soon after Easter. Dr. Spero, who won West Fulham for the Labour Party at the General Election, has expressed his desire to apply for the Chiltern Hundreds owing to ill-health, and the necessary arrangements for the contest are now being put in hand. Dr. Spero won the seat in a three-cornered fight, having a majority of 2,211 over Sir Cyril Cobb, the retiring Conservative member.

It is understood that Lord Sankey will be in charge of the Coal Mines Bill when it is taken to the House of Lords after the Easter recess.

NEWLY FOUND MS. OF THE RUBAIYAT

EARLIEST ILLUMINATED COPY KNOWN

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 8

At a meeting of the Asiatic Society, Professor Mahfaz-ul Huq, of the Presidency College, announced the discovery in Calcutta of an illuminated manuscript of the Rubáiyát of Omar Khayyám, of so early a date as to prove conclusively that it was the East and not the West which prepared the first illuminated copy of the poem.

The manuscript comprises 206 quatrains and was made in 1505, only 46 years after the copy in the Bodleian. It was transcribed by Sultan Ali of Murshidabad, and is finely illuminated with miniatures which are splendid specimens of Persian art.

ENTERTAINMENTS INDEX

(For details see page 14)

THEATRES

Adelphi	THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT	8.15
Aldwych	A NIGHT LIKE THIS	2.30 & 8.15
Ambassadors	THE CONFEDERATES AND THE MAN IN POSSESSION	8.30
Apollo	ALMOST A HONEYMOON	8.30
Comedy	ODD NUMBERS	8.30
Court	MISALLIANCE	8.15
Criterion	MILESTONES	8.30
Daly's	A SONG OF SIXPENCE	2.30 & 8.30
Dominion	SILVER WINGS	2.30 & 8.15
Drury Lane	THE THREE MUSKETEERS	2.30 & 8.15
Duchess	THE 2 INTIMATE REVUE	8.40
Duke of York's	SUSPENSE	8.30
Everyman	FOURTH FLOOR HEAVEN	8.15
Fortune	CAPE FORLORN	8.30
Gaiety	DARLING, I LOVE YOU	8.15
Garrick	THE LADY OF THE CAMELLIAS	8.30
Globe	B. J. ONE	8
Haymarket	THE FIRST MRS. FRASER	2.30 & 8.30
Hippodrome	THE CO-OPTIMISTS OF 1930	2.30 & 8.30
His Majesty's	BITTER SWEET	2.30 & 8.30
Little	FRANKENSTEIN	2.30 & 8.30
London Pavilion	COCHRAN'S 1930 REVUE	8.15
Lyric	MURDER ON THE SECOND FLOOR	2.30 & 8.30
Lyric, Hammersmith	OUT OF THE BLUE	2.30 & 8.40
New	NINE TILL SIX	8.30
Piccadilly	HERE COMES THE BRIDE	2.30 & 8.15
Prince Edward	RIO RITA	2.30 & 8.15
Prince of Wales	JOURNEY'S END	8.30
Princes	A WARM CORNER	8.30
Queen's	THE APPLE CART	2.30 & 8.15
Royalty	APPEARANCES	8.30
St. James's	MICHAEL AND MARY	2.30 & 8.30
St. Martin's	HONOURS EASY	8.30
Savoy	THE DAMASK ROSE	8.15
Shaftesbury	THE MIDDLE WATCH	8.30
The Old Vic	THE DARK LADY OF THE SONNETS	7.30
Wyndham's	ON THE SPOT	2.30 & 8.30

VARIETIES

Collseum		2.15, 5.15, & 8.15
Holborn Empire		6.30 & 9
Maskelyne's Theatre		3 & 8
Palladium		6.30 & 9
Victoria Palace		6.15 & 8.50

CONCERTS

Grotrian Hall	MISS MARGARET ALBU	8.15
Queen's Hall	LONDON CHORAL SOCIETY	8

EXHIBITIONS

Crystal Palace	10 to 10
Tussaud's	10 to 10
Zoological Gardens	9 a.m. to sunset

PICTURE THEATRES

Albambra	THE FLAME OF LOVE	12 to 11
Astoria	HAPPY DAYS	12.45 to 11
Capitol	CAMEO KIRBY	12 to 12
Carlton	THE LOVE PARADE	2.45, 6, & 8.45
Empire	DYNAMITE	12 to 12
Kensington	GOLD DIGGERS OF BROADWAY	2 to 11
Marble Arch Pavilion	DISRAELI	2 to 11
New Gallery	NEW YORK NIGHTS	1.30 to 11
Palace	THE QUEEN'S NECKLACE	2.30 & 8.30
Plaza	MEDALS	11.45 to 11
Polytechnic	STAMPEDE	2.30, 5.30, & 8.30
Regal	SON OF THE GODS	1 to 11.30
Stoll Picture Theatre	SEVEN FACES	12.30 to 11.45
Tivoli

THE TIMES

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9, 1930

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Weather Forecast

ENGLAND, S.E.—Wind south-westerly, moderate ; cloudy, perhaps occasional rain ; bright intervals; moderate temperature. (p. 18)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

M. Briand returned from Paris yesterday, and the British and French delegations to the Naval Conference had a meeting in the Prime Minister's room at the House of Commons. A further meeting is to be held to-day to "continue the search for the means of securing a Five-Power agreement." There is now apparently very little difference between the British and French interpretations of Article 16 of the Covenant of the League; but the questions of the reduction of French tonnage figures and the Italian claim to parity remain. (p. 16)

There is no sign of a possible settlement of the wool textile dispute. Some men left work yesterday, and the majority are expected to come out to-morrow. (p. 18)

A crisis is approaching in the weaving section of the Lancashire cotton trade over the question of eight slowed-down looms being worked by one man, instead of the customary four looms. (p. 18)

The Railways (Valuation for Rating) Bill, which sets up new machinery for the valuation for rating purposes of hereditaments occupied by railway companies, was considered by a Standing Committee of the House of Commons yesterday, and ordered to be reported without amendment to the House. (p. 11)

The Committee of the House of Commons which is considering the Charing Cross Bridge scheme has decided that if it passes the Bill arrangements must be made between the L.C.C. and the Westminster City Council for the enlarging of St. Martin's-lane before the bridge is opened. (p. 11)

The view that Japan is going to pass through the same troubles as the American spinning section of the Lancashire cotton trade was expressed by Mr. William Howarth, president of the Bolton Master-Spinners' Association, when he was elected to that position at the annual meeting in Manchester yesterday. (p. 27)

The position of motorists called to give evidence before accident inquiries of the Ministry of Transport was discussed yesterday by the Standing Committee of the House of Commons which is considering the Road Traffic Bill. (p. 11)

Discussing reunion yesterday at the Oxford Conference of Evangelical Churchmen, the Archdeacon of Coventry said the real task was to bring back the Puritans and Methodists. It was towards closer relations with the English Free Churches that Anglicans should look and strive first of all. (p. 9)

An appeal for funds on behalf of the Hospital for Tropical Diseases, Endsleigh-gardens, was made by the Duke of York in presiding over a dinner of the Seamen's Hospital Society at the Mansion House last night. (p. 18)

The Post Office has under consideration a scheme for opening a public telegraph office in London if sufficient public support is obtained. (p. 13)

The number of registered unemployed on March 31 was 1,677,500, an increase of 38,701 in the week. (p. 18)

The honorary freedom of Manchester was yesterday conferred on Mr. C. P. Scott. (p. 13)

Descriptions of the persecutions in Russia are contained in letters from victims published in this week's issue of the *Life of Faith*. (p. 18)

The results of the general ordination examination held in March are announced by the Central Advisory Council of Training for the Ministry. (p. 21)

POLITICS

In the House of Lords yesterday Lord Clarendon urged the Government to give facilities to Imperial and International Communications, Limited, for research and experimental work in connexion with wireless telephony. Lord Russell replied on behalf of the Government. (p. 8)

In the House of Commons the new Housing Bill was read a second time without a division. (pp. 8 and 9)

Though the Cooperative Party, which holds its annual conference at Easter, has increased its membership it has not yet succeeded in winning the support of half the cooperators in the country. (p. 13)

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

Mr. Gandhi, speaking at a village near Dandi yesterday, exhorted his followers to resist the confiscation of the salt they were manufacturing "with all your might till blood is spilt." Mr. Gandhi's son was sentenced at Surat yesterday to six months' imprisonment, and other leading followers have been fined or sentenced to imprisonment. (p. 16)

An explosion on board his Majesty's destroyer Sepoy while taking part in exercises off Hongkong cost the lives of an officer and four men and injured two others. (p. 16)

What is believed to be the earliest illuminated manuscript, dating from 1505, of the Rubáiyát of Omar Khayyám has been discovered in India. (p. 16)

LAW

Summary of Law Cases will be found on page 5.

SPORT

The Leicester Race Meeting was concluded yesterday. (p. 6)

Play was continued in the Davis Cup and Wightman Cup Trial Lawn Tennis matches at Wimbledon yesterday. (p. 6)

The Oxford Boat Race crew did a good trial from Hammersmith to Putney Bridge yesterday. (p. 6)

The First Heat in the Professional Billiards Championship between Davis and Falkiner was continued at Thurston's yesterday. (p. 7)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In "City Notes" comment is made on:—A Dublin Loan; Two Home Corporation Issues; Mr. Norman's Eleventh Term; Floating Debt Reduction; the Growth of Investment Trusts; Stock Exchange Finances; Favourable Brewery Report; and Decreased Shipments to Australia. (p. 22)

In Lombard-street money remained in plentiful supply. Discount rates were slightly easier. A further £1,000,000 in Australian sovereigns was received by the Bank of England. Germany bought up the bulk of the £375,000 of bar gold in the bullion market at 84s. 10½d. per ounce. The New York, Swiss, Belgian, and Dutch exchanges all moved against sterling. The Paris rate, on the other hand, was higher. (p. 23)

The Stock Exchange yesterday was very quiet. British Funds were firmer in some cases, particularly that of the Funding loan, but new corporation issues were dull. In the Industrial market rises occurred in Courtaulds, British Celanese, and Harland and Wolff Preference. Oil shares reacted after an early advance. (p. 22)

SECURITY AND TONNAGE

M. BRIAND returned to London yesterday, and his negotiations with MR. MACDONALD were immediately resumed. A Three-Power Agreement between Great Britain, the United States, and Japan is already more or less assured, and the fact of last night's conversations suggests that hope has not yet been abandoned of a settlement that will embrace France and Italy as well. Even if they should not commit themselves to the same definite undertakings as the three other Powers, it seems now to be expected that they will find themselves at least in a position to make some declaration of the construction they contemplate during the next five years. There are still difficulties in the way. The problem presented by the Italian claim to parity remains to be solved. But the other main obstacle—the French demand for additional guarantees of security—seems at all events less rigid than it was. The declaration which has been drafted to define Great Britain's obligations under Article XVI. of the League Covenant has apparently been found satisfactory in Paris. To what extent it fulfils the other essential condition—that it should not add to the responsibilities already assumed by Great Britain—it is clearly quite impossible to judge until the text itself is open to examination. Nor is there any indication at present of the action which France would be prepared to take supposing that Great Britain should share her satisfaction with the formula.

Public opinion in this country is instinctively averse from accepting any obligation which might commit it, more deeply than it is already committed, to active intervention in conflicts between other Powers arising in the indefinite future out of circumstances which it can neither foresee nor control. How strong that aversion is, and how widespread, was shown by the abortive little debate which took place in the House of Commons on Monday evening. That debate was initiated perhaps without much forethought or sense of responsibility ; some not very helpful remarks dropped by MR. LLOYD GEORGE in the course of his short speech showed pretty clearly the kind of discussion which might have been expected if the debate had been allowed to proceed. It could obviously have done no good at this stage of the negotiations. But the debate, apart from its value as indicating the general feeling of the country with regard to "entangling commitments," did as a matter of fact serve one very useful purpose. It led MR. MACDONALD to reiterate his offer to take the leaders of the other two parties into his confidence, an offer which was at once accepted as satisfactory. In foreign policy—and it is equally true of Imperial policy—continuity is essential; and continuity can only be assured if a certain amount of cooperation can be secured between the different political parties and the issues involved kept out of party controversy. On the point which was sketchily discussed on Monday there is no real division either in the House or in the country. All sections are equally opposed to any fresh commitments. The only differences of opinion which will arise will be over the questions whether the formula devised by MR. HENDERSON and M. BRIAND can be interpreted as constituting such a fresh commitment, and whether, if it does not do so, there is any purpose to be served by embodying it in an official declaration of the British Government. To the plain man, it must be confessed, there seems to be no real escape from the dilemma posed the other day by SENATOR BORAH. "There can be no such thing as a "harmless pact. There can be no pact that "does not entangle." If the formula really commits Great Britain to no responsibilities beyond those to which she is already committed, then it can hardly satisfy the French demand for additional security ; and, if it does not satisfy that demand, and facilitate a reduction in the French naval programme, then why go to the trouble of drafting it and promulgating it with so much ceremony and solemnity ?

Of course it may prove to be merely a question of interpretation. What the formula actually professes to make clear is the extent of responsibility which the British Government recognizes as falling upon this country under the second section of Article XVI. of the Covenant of the League of Nations. That Article is concerned with the—surely very unlikely—contingency that would arise "should "any member of the League resort to war in "defiance of its covenants under Articles XII., "XIII., or XV.," and declares that the member guilty of such conduct "shall *ipso facto* be "deemed to have committed an act of war "against all other members of the League." The second section stipulates that "it shall "be the duty of the Council in such case "to recommend to the several Governments "concerned what effective military, naval, or "air force the members of the League shall "severally contribute to the armed forces to "be used to protect the covenant of the "League." France wishes to be assured of the attitude that a British Government will take towards a "recommendation" of the Council that it should contribute so many ships or so many regiments to form part of an international force to enforce peace. The natural answer is that no British Government could say what its attitude would be in so remote and ill-defined a contingency ; it would want to know what the recommendation was and the circumstances in which it was made, before committing itself. Not that any British Government would wish to shirk its duty to the other members of the League or its responsibility for the maintenance of the peace of the world ; the point is that it could not define in advance what that duty would be or the extent of its responsibility. But two considerations have to be taken into account which might modify that answer. By the constitution of the League the recommendation of the Council must be unanimous, and Great Britain is a permanent member of the Council. Before the Council could recommend any course of action to the British Government, the recommendation would have to be approved by the British representative on the Council—that is, in effect, by the British Government itself. Is it conceivable that any Government should, as a member of the Council, concur in a recommendation at Geneva and then reject it when received in London ? The freedom of action which this country insists upon retaining is, it may be argued, amply safeguarded by its permanent seat in the Council. Is it committing ourselves to any fresh responsibility to promise to accept a recommendation which cannot be made without our own concurrence ? And, to forestall another objection, it may be argued that no British Government would concur in a recommendation involving the use of armed force without making sure of the approval of the Dominions. The plain man will, however, not be completely reassured by these arguments, logically convincing as they may appear. He will still ask : If the formula as drafted really does leave us with the same freedom of action as before, then what is the use of embodying it in an official declaration ? And how is such a declaration going to help the naval negotiations by giving France an additional sense of security ?

Sickness Benefit

The statement made on Saturday by SIR WALTER KINNEAR, Controller of the Insurance Department of the Ministry of Health, about the recent increase in claims for sickness and disablement benefit, deserves the attention of the public. SIR WALTER, quoting SIR ALFRED WATSON, gave some figures which showed that, in spite of the efforts made to improve the health of the community, cases of sickness had increased by 60 to 100 per cent. in the space of six years. Between 1921 and 1927 the claims of men for sickness benefit rose by 41 per cent., those of unmarried women by 60 per cent., and those of married women by 106 per cent. The increase in claims for disablement benefit in the same time were respectively 85, 100, and 159. In 1921 14 out of every 100 men claimed sickness benefit ; in 1927 the proportion had grown to 23. Among unmarried women the respective proportions were 12 and 21 and among married women 19 and 38. In 1927 430 of every 1,000 insured married women and 249 of every 1,000 unmarried women drew sickness or disablement benefit. SIR WALTER KINNEAR expressed the view that the increase in claims for benefit had been out of all proportion to the increase in the burden of unemployment.

SIR WALTER stated further that, when cases were referred to the regional medical officer, 55 to 65 per cent. of such cases "declared off "the funds"—in other words, admitted their recovery. That experience would seem to suggest that panel doctors habitually take a graver view of cases of sickness or disability than is taken by regional medical officers, and that in a large number of instances the panel doctor errs on the side of safety. Nobody wishes to see panel doctors abandon any reasonable precaution, but it is clear that, if half their patients change their minds on being referred to other doctors, the time has come when the grounds of certification ought to be re-examined. But it must be remembered that it is the instinct of a doctor to make his treatment as complete and as effective as possible. If circumstances allow, he will prefer in most cases to send the sick person to bed so that rest may be added to his therapy. In other words he will choose that course which places the patient on the sick fund. To amend this choice without inflicting hardship and without offending against the professional spirit cannot be an easy task. But, since it has been shown that too great an indulgence has been exercised, amendment without hardship or offence is certainly possible. It is urgently required. For, if the sick funds are depleted, the benefits must sooner or later be curtailed.

Farming the Sea

Although enthusiasm for fishing and for the natural history of fish has distinguished many very famous men, probably no pursuit has been a more frequent occasion for mockery. Happily the study of the life habits of fish presents features of such absorbing interest that true "brethren of the angle" pursue their pastime and continue their investigations with little heed to the idle jesting of their fellows. The schoolboy in pursuit of "tiddlers" has in him something that is shared by those whose good fortune it is to hunt the great game fish of the South Pacific, and no angler worthy the name ever disputes the claim of either to belong to the eternal fellowship. But in this country none of old IZAAK'S followers has a more assured place in the Temple of Fame than FRANK BUCKLAND, the great-hearted enthusiast whose zeal in the cause of pisciculture cost him his very life. Half a century has not dimmed his memory, and as time elapses the practical value of his pioneer work becomes increasingly evident in the triumphs won by those who came after him and, inspired by his example, have given to the world the rich fruits of research. How encouraging are the results of such work to-day will be seen by the summary published in another column of the series of Buckland lectures recently delivered by PROFESSOR GARSTANG. Economic fish culture, as DR. GARSTANG pointed out, meant much more to BUCKLAND than fish hatching; he envisaged all knowledge bearing on the practice, maintenance, and advancement of the fisheries, and by endowing these lectures he provided a means for making technical knowledge available to the fishing industry and to the public at large.

BUCKLAND'S conception is well summed up in the striking phrase by which he designated the North Sea—the Great Fish Farm. Just as the land area of the globe has been brought into subjection by man's effort and made to yield greater provision for the sustenance of mankind, so BUCKLAND visualised the day when the sea would be under control and its harvest capable of development. If in the light of greater knowledge the limits set by Nature are more apparent to the present generation than they were in BUCKLAND'S day, it is still true that closer acquaintance with the governing factors has enabled scientific observers to place valuable practical information at the disposal of the fishing industry ; they have for instance predicted with remarkable accuracy the nature of the season's herring fishing long before it opened. The great problem of the North Sea is to ensure an increase in the size of fish taken without reducing the intensity of fishing. So far as plaice are concerned DR. GARSTANG declares that the answer is already available, and that the transference of millions of small overcrowded fish from the coastal banks to the great feeding grounds of the Dogger Bank results in their rate of growth being multiplied three, four, or even six times. Such discoveries indicate ample scope for useful effort even if it seems probable that natural conditions—on which depends the provision of diatoms, which in turn lead to the development of minute animal life on which fish depend for existence—will always exert a greater influence than any artificial efforts. At the same time it is not unlikely that the activities of the trawling fleets, by the capture of the large haddock which prey upon the herring spawn, have actually increased the shoals of herrings. However that may be, it is clear that there is still an immense field for scientific research and that, although there is a large fund of information already available concerning the life that exists in the sea, it is slight in comparison with what there is still to learn. Fortunately marine science offers the world twofold benefits; it has practical information to impart to those actually engaged in the fishing industry by which they can make their calling more fruitful, and it holds out to the student of natural history and the piscatorial enthusiast the key to a new and beautiful world.

A Curiosity of Literature

News has come from Calcutta of the discovery of an illuminated manuscript of the Rubáiyát of OMAR KHAYYÁM ; and the news is not unaccompanied by signs of jubilation. The discovery proves conclusively, we are told, that it was the East, and not the West, that prepared the first illuminated copy of the poem ; and among all his "Curiosities of Literature" ISAAC D'ISRAELI has no tale so queer to tell as that which accounts for that little touch of jubilation. A fantastic tale it must be that can explain why the East should be so proud, and how the West ever had the chance of claiming priority. The subject of the discovery is a poem, eight or nine centuries old, written in Persia, where it has never been much admired, some say because of its shortcomings in poetic form, some say because of its religious and moral content, and some say because of both. Sixty years ago or thereabouts it was unknown in the West except to a few students and scholars ; and to this day the learned are not agreed about the text and the authorship. One expert says that OMAR, the mathematician and astronomer who took as his poetic name the title of KHAYYÁM the tent-maker, wrote no more than twelve quatrains ; another thinks he may have written twelve hundred. Some call him Platonist, mystic, ascetic ; others call him voluptuary, fatalist, agnostic. Some place him on one side of the great Mohamedan schism, some on the other, and some on neither. Uncertainty hangs about almost every detail of his life and his poetic work. Even the petals that covered, as he prophesied, his tomb are not named for certain. Most writers call them rose leaves, but at least one very eminent scholar says that they were peach blossom. Yet "The Rubáiyát "of Omar Khayyám" is one of the most popular poems in the English language; and the East is genuinely relieved at being able to show that more than 400 years ago there was someone there—a certain SULTAN ALI of MURSHIDABAD—who thought enough of the Rubáiyát to make an illuminated manuscript of 206 of them.

The pivot of the fantastic tale is EDWARD FITZGERALD, to whom his friend, EDWARD BYLES COWELL, sent a copy of that manuscript in the Bodleian which is nearly half a century older than the newly discovered manuscript, but has no miniatures and only a very little decoration at beginning and end. How FITZGERALD made a translation, how he published it anonymously, how it fell flat, how most of the first edition was lost when the publisher was moving house, how the work was rescued from oblivion by ROSSETTI and SWINBURNE, and how FITZGERALD, in edition after edition, went on altering his poem—this is none the less strange a tale for being familiar. The extant works of this Persian are a treatise on algebra, some solutions of difficulties in Euclid (both written in Arabic), and the Rubáiyát. The extant works of CHARLES LUTWIDGE DODGSON, we are irresistibly reminded, include a "Syllabus of Plane Algebraical Geometry," an "Elementary Treatise on Determinants," and certain works on one Alice. LEWIS CARROLL had no need of an interpreter ; but it is fair to OMAR KHAYYÁM to remember that, though FITZGERALD did not translate the Rubáiyát literally, there is nothing in FITZGERALD'S poem that is not somewhere in the quatrains of OMAR. And all the translations from HAFIZ and other Persian poets only help the modern English reader to realize the greatness of this mathematician and philosopher, who not far now from a thousand years ago and in a distant and very foreign country, sang of joys and sorrows that can touch us closely because they are universal. His is not the highest of poetry ; and few readers are able conscientiously to persuade themselves that OMAR'S hedonism is all metaphorical. He is not a good guide to conduct. But he is of the flock of LUCRETIUS rather than of ANACREON. When men are tired, perplexed, sad at the shortness of their own and their loved ones' lives, baffled by the mysteries of being, they may find a queer sort of recuperative amusement in seeing themselves through OMAR'S eyes with FITZGERALD'S incomparable verse to expound the vision.

SOUTHWOLD COMMON

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Southwold Common is again in great danger. Last year it was the housing scheme, happily avoided. Now the town council have decided to offer 2¼ acres of the common to the East Suffolk County Council as a site for a central senior school. Other sites in Southwold are available, although opinions differ as to the necessity for the senior school being there at all. It is to serve a large outlying district, and in the view of many could be more centrally placed.

The immediate concern is the threat to the common. No building of any kind must be allowed thereon. I appeal to the public, and particularly to those who know Southwold, to save the common.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
G. GRINLING HARRIS.

Summer House, Southwold, and 22, Billiter-street, E.C.3, April 8.

THE ARMY IN THE WAR

CHARGES OF INSOBRIETY REFUTED

A FRENCH OFFICER'S COMMENT

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I would like to corroborate Brigadier-General Baker-Carr's letter in *The Times* to-day and to add the following incident.

I took a distinguished young French officer to see *Journey's End*, and afterwards in the Strand turned to him and asked what he thought of it. He replied:—"If British officers had really behaved like those we have just seen in the play we should certainly have lost the War." With that remark I entirely agree, and need only add that the French officer understands and speaks English perfectly.

I am yours faithfully,
IVOR MAXSE, General.

Little Bognor, Fittleworth, Sussex, April 7.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I am very glad to note that in the columns of *The Times* has been raised the question as to the propriety of British officers during the late War.

I served in Flanders with infantry battalions almost continuously from 1914 until the Armistice. The division with which I served consisted of Regular, Special Reserve, Territorial, and New Army units, and it was composed also of Englishmen from countries in each of the four hemispheres, of both Lowlanders and Highlanders, and of Welshmen, typical, therefore, I think, of the British Army as a whole. The division was concerned in the main engagements on the Western front, and occupied nearly every sector from Nieuport to the Somme. As its historian, I should be familiar with incidents both great and small, and with its general and detailed character.

I remember only one officer being drunk in the line, and he was Court-martialed. I did not observe, during either attack or defence, any officer, either senior or junior, originating from whatever class, who at any time had absorbed so much alcohol that his condition could be said to be one of intoxication. When out of the line in rest we certainly enjoyed convivial parties ; but, even so, officers, like other men of good sense, even though juniors may be inclined through lack of experience to be indiscreet, realized that drink destroys the brain, and the brains of their lives were required for the safety of those entrusted to their command. That they had a very real sense of this responsibility no one can deny ; and in consequence, even out of the line, I do not recollect more than once or twice having ever observed an intoxicated officer.

This is also true of the great number of the rank and file. It is degrading to our national character to suggest, as has been implied in some War literature, that those who fought the War were drunken, craven, or debauched, though, no doubt, a story can be written around the odd character, here and there, who typified such vices. Not only is it degrading to suggest that such failings were typical of the mass, but, since such suggestions besmirch the War memorials and shrines erected to their memory, it is well for posterity, for the children, younger brothers and sisters, nephews and nieces of those whom these latter hold in honour, that the truth be stated by the authority of experience.

It may be added that perhaps never in the history of mankind have human beings, experiencing untold terrors and privations, so risen above their physical surroundings as did men on the battlefields of Flanders. Never previously has their spiritual excellence been so marked as in the unselfish comradeship, expressed both openly and inwardly, by man for his fellow-man. Such spiritual excellence does not and cannot proceed from emotions inspired by physical experiences degrading and loathsome to the human mind.

I have the honour to be your obedient servant,
GRAHAM SETON HUTCHISON.

The Old Garden, Hillingdon, Middlesex, April 7.

THE NEW "DAILY HERALD"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—It is barely three weeks since *The Times* extended its encouragement, and some admirable advice, to the *Daily Herald* on its transformation into a newspaper of the accepted popular type. One such piece of advice, I recollect, was that the new journal should dam the stream of class-hatred which had hindered the progress of its predecessor, and should remember that "our English folk are not natural haters either as a nation or by classes."

That reminder is abundantly justified this morning. The *Daily Herald* records the trebling of its circulation in a night, proves that the increase has been maintained, and comments upon this notable achievement "in a sense of humility springing from a knowledge of the bigness of its purpose." "A newspaper first and foremost," it adds, "the *Daily Herald* will never forget that it is the organ of the greatest force for good in the world of industry and politics." The distinction between a Newspaper and an Organ, between "good" in general and "good in industry and politics," may or may not be deliberate. In any case it can hardly be an accident that the principal feature of the issue which makes this noble claim—heading four successive columns next to the leading article—should be an illustrated study of "Hollywood's New Sex Appeal," of which the general tenor is sufficiently indicated by such extracts as the following:—

Sex appeal used to be a matter of curves or "come-hither" eyes, but in this era of the talkies it is a question of vocal organs.

The audible screen has changed the feminine appeal from a *chic* waist-line or a pair of shapely hips to a woman's throat.

The vampiest-looking woman in Hollywood has not a chance to-day unless her voice can say what her photograph suggests.

It might be difficult perhaps to determine under which of the two functions of the *Daily Herald* such literature should properly be classed—whether, in short, it is the accepted business of a Newspaper or of an Organ. But about its success, in the light of the published figures of circulation, there can be no room for doubt at all. It is not perhaps in strict accordance with the advice of *The Times*, but it is at least a tribute to the affectionate nature of our race, that sex appeal should win so many readers where class-hatred had conspicuously failed.

I am, &c.,
A STUDENT OF JOURNALISM.

April 8.

THE NAVAL CONFERENCE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—On December 23 of last year I asked the Prime Minister in the House of Commons the following question: "May I ask whether it would be possible for the British representation at that (the Five-Power Naval) Conference to entertain proposals involving the use, or possible use, of the British Fleet in other people's wars ?" To which he replied: "Certainly not. The question of naval policy as apart from naval strength will not be considered at the Five-Power Conference."

It would now appear that little else except naval policy, which may well entail increased obligations on our part under the Covenant of the League of Nations, is under discussion at that Conference. How does the Prime Minister reconcile that past statement with this present fact ? I have attempted unsuccessfully to get this explanation from the Prime Minister by question in the House of Commons and so am reluctantly obliged to seek the hospitality of your columns in order to bring the matter to more public notice.

Yours faithfully,
RONALD ROSS.

House of Commons, April 7.

LAWYERS AND HUMAN NATURE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—There would seem to be a closer connexion than is generally recognized between Norton v. Melbourne and Bardell v. Pickwick. In Mr. Broadley's "Chats on Autographs" there is a facsimile letter from Mrs. Norton to a Mr. Adams, asking him to meet "Mr. Charles Dickens, the author of Pickwick," and dated "Thursday, February 2." This must have been in 1837, when February 2 fell on a Thursday ; and at that time Dickens would have been writing the "part" containing Bardell v. Pickwick, which was published on March 1, 1837.

It is therefore not improbable that the trial in "Pickwick" was written with at least the approval of Mrs. Norton, and that Dickens actually saw the letter from Melbourne referred to by "A Reader" to-day. Perhaps someone can identify Mr. Adams.

Yours faithfully,
April 7. ANOTHER READER.

THOMAS HARDY

II.—LIFE IN OLD DORSET

SOME FRAGMENTS OF A VANISHED SCENE

This article concludes the series of extracts from "The Later Years of Thomas Hardy," by Florence Emily Hardy, which Messrs. Macmillan are about to publish. Most of the memories of old Dorset here given are in Hardy's own words, being drawn from his notes, letters, and addresses.

1892, "*August* 14.—Mother described to-day the three Hardys as they used to appear passing over the brow of the hill to Stinsford Church on a Sunday morning, three or four years before my birth. They were always hurrying, being rather late, their fiddles and violoncello in green-baize bags under their left arms. They wore top hats, stick-up shirt-collars, dark blue coats with great collars and gilt buttons, deep cuffs and black silk 'stocks' or neckerchiefs. Had curly hair, and carried their heads to one side as they walked. My grandfather wore drab cloth breeches and buckled shoes, but his sons wore trousers and Wellington boots."

"*September* 4.—There is a curious Dorset expression—'tankard-legged.' This style of leg seems to have its biggest end downwards, and I have certainly seen legs of that sort. My mother says that my Irish ancestress had them, the accomplished lady who is reputed to have read the Bible through seven times ; though how my mother should know what the legs of her husband's great-great-grandmother were like I cannot tell."

"Among the many stories of spell-working that I have been told, the following is one of how it was done by two girls about 1830. They killed a pigeon, stuck its heart full of pins, made a tripod of three knitting needles, and suspended the heart on them over a lamp, murmuring an incantation while it roasted, and using the name of the young man in whom one or both were interested. The said young man felt racking pains about the region of the heart, and suspecting something went to the constables. The girls were sent to prison."

A HOUSE ON FIRE

"*September* 17.—Stinsford House burnt. Discovered it to be on fire when driving home from Dorchester. . . . I could soon see that the old mansion was doomed, though there was not a breath of wind. Coppery flames were visible in the sun through the trees of the park, and a few figures in shirt-sleeves on the roof. Furniture on the lawn ; several servants perspiring and crying. Men battering out windows to get out the things—a bruising of tender memories for me. I worked in carrying books and other articles to the vicarage. When it grew dark the flames entered the drawing and dining rooms, lighting up the chambers of so much romance. The delicate tones of the wall-painting seemed pleased at the illumination at first, till the inside of the rooms became one roaring oven ; and then the ceiling fell, and then the roof, sending a fountain of sparks from the old oak into the sky. . . .

"I am sorry for the house. It was where Lady Susan Strangways, afterwards Lady Susan O'Brien, lived so many years with her actor-husband, after the famous elopement in 1764, so excellently described in Walpole's Letters, Mary Frampton's Journal, &c.

"As stated, she knew my grandfather well, and he carefully heeded her tearful instructions to build the vault for her husband and later herself, 'just large enough for us two.' Walpole's satire on her romantic choice—that 'a footman were preferable'—would have missed fire somewhat if tested by time.

"My father when a boy-chorister in the gallery of the church used to see her, an old and lonely widow, walking in the garden in a red cloak."

[This story is the foundation of Hardy's poem "The Noble Lady's Tale."]

1893. *Nov.* 8.—"England seventy years ago. —I have heard of a girl, now a very old woman, who in her youth was seen following a goose about the common all the afternoon to get a quill from the bird, with which the parish clerk could write for her a letter to her lover. Such a first-hand method of getting a quill pen for important letters was not infrequent at that date." It may be added that Hardy himself had written such love letters, and read the answers to them.

1897, "*February* 21.—My mother's grandfather, Swetman—a descendant of the Christopher Swetman of 1631 mentioned in the History of the County as a small landed proprietor in the parish—used to have an old black bedstead, with the twelve apostles on it in carved figures, each about one foot six inches high. Some of them got loose, and the children played with them as dolls. What became of that bedstead ?"

A GHOST LAID

Oct. 10.—"Lizzy D—— [the monthly nurse who had attended at Hardy's birth] told my mother that she walked eighteen (?) miles the day after her own baby was born. . . . She was an excellent nurse, much in demand ; of infinite kind-heartedness, humour, and quaintness, and as she lived in a cottage quite near our house at Bockhampton, she as it were kept an eye upon the Hardy family always, and being her neighbour gave my mother the preference in clashing cases. She used to tell a story of a woman who came to her to consult her about the ghost of another woman she declared she had seen, and who 'troubled her' —the deceased wife of the man who was courting her.

"'How long hev' the woman been dead ?' I said.

"'Many years !'

"'Oh, that were no ghost. Now if she'd only been dead a month or two, and you were making her husband your fancy-man, there might have been something in your story. But Lord, much can she care about him after years and years in better company !'"

1902, *March.*—To Rider Haggard :—

"As to your first question, my opinion on the past of the agricultural labourers in this country : I think, indeed know, that down to 1850 or 1855 their condition was in general one of great hardship. . . . As a child I knew a sheep-keeping boy who to my horror shortly afterwards died of want—the contents of his stomach at the autopsy being raw turnip only. His father's wages were six shillings a week, with about two pounds at harvest, a cottage rent free, and an allowance of thorn faggots from the hedges as fuel. . . .

"But changes at which we must all rejoice have brought other changes which are not so attractive. The labourers have become more and more migratory—the younger families in especial, who enjoy nothing so much as fresh scenery and new acquaintance. The consequences are curious and unexpected. For one thing, village tradition—a vast mass of unwritten folk-lore, local chronicle, local topography, and nomenclature—is absolutely sinking, has nearly sunk, into eternal oblivion. I cannot recall a single instance of a labourer who still lives on the farm where he was born, and I can only recall a few who have been five years on their present farms. Thus you see, there being no continuity of environment in their lives, there is no continuity of information, the names, stories, and relics of one place being speedily forgotten under the incoming facts of the next. For example, if you ask one of the workfolk (they always used to be called

workfolk' becabont—'labourers' is an imported word) the names of surrounding hills, streams; the character and circumstances of people buried in particular graves; at what spots parish personages lie interred; questions on local fairies, ghosts, herbs, etc., they can give no answer: yet I can recollect the time when the places of burial even of the poor and tombless were all remembered, and the history of the parish and squire's family for 150 years back known. Such and such ballads appertained to such and such a locality, ghost tales were attached to particular sites, and nooks wherein wild herbs grew for the cure of divers maladies were pointed out readily. . . .

1912.—On the 22nd April Hardy was correcting proofs for a new edition of his works, the Wessex Edition, concerning which he wrote to a friend:

". . . . I am now on to p. 140 of *The Woodlanders* (in *copy* I mean, not in proofs, of course). That is vol. vi. Some of the later ones will be shorter. I read ten hours yesterday—finishing the *proofs* of the *Native* (wh. I have thus got rid of). I got to like the character of Clym before I had done with him. I think he is the nicest of all my heroes, and *not a bit* like me. On taking up *The Woodlanders* and reading it after many years I think I like it, *as a story*, the best of all. Perhaps that is owing to the locality and scenery of the action, a part I am very fond of. It seems a more quaint and fresh story than the *Native*, and the characters are very distinctly drawn. . . . Seven o'clock P.M. It has come on to rain a little: a blackbird is singing outside."

TRUTH AND FICTION

1919, *October*.—A curious question arose in Hardy's mind at this date on whether a romancer was morally justified in going to extreme lengths of assurance—after the manner of Defoe—in respect of a tale he knew to be absolutely false. Thirty-seven years earlier, when much pressed to produce something of the nature of a fireside yarn, he had invented a picturesque account of a stealthy nocturnal visit to England by Napoleon in 1804, during the war, to spy out a good spot for invasion. Being struck with the extreme improbability of such a story, he added a circumstantial framework describing it as an old local tradition to blind the reader to the hoax. When it was published he was much surprised at people remarking to him: "I see you have made use of that well-known tradition of Napoleon's landing." He then supposed that, strange as it seemed, such a story must have been in existence without his knowledge, and that perhaps the event had happened. So the matter rested till the time at which we have arrived, when a friend who was interested made inquiries, and was assured by historians and annalists whom he consulted that such a visit would have been fatuous, and well-nigh impossible. Moreover, that there had never existed any such improbable tradition.

Dec. 2.—From a speech made by Hardy at the opening of the Bockhampton Reading-room and Club. . . .

"The village of Bockhampton has had various owners. In the time of the Conqueror it belonged to a Norman countess; later to a French Priory; and in the time of Queen Elizabeth to the Dean and Chapter of Exeter, who at the beginning of the last century sold it to Mr. Morton Pitt, a cousin of Pitt the Premier.

"To come to my own recollections. From times immemorial the village contained several old Elizabethan houses, with mullioned windows and doors, of Ham Hill stone. They stood by the withy bed. I remember seeing some of them in process of being pulled down, but some were pulled down before I was born. To this attaches a story. Mr. Pitt, by whose orders it was done, came to look on, and asked one of the men several questions as to why he was doing it in such and such a way. Mr. Pitt was notorious for his shabby clothes, and the labourer, who did not know him, said at last, 'Look here, old chap, don't you ask so many questions, and just go on. Anybody would think the house was yours!' Mr. Pitt obeyed orders, and meekly went on, murmuring, 'Well, 'tis mine, after all!'

"Then there were the Poor-houses, I remember—just at the corner turning down to the dairy. These were the homes of the parish paupers before workhouses were built. In one of them lived an old man who was found one day rolling on the floor, with a lot of pence and half-pence scattered round him. They asked him what was the matter, and he said he had heard of people rolling in money, and he thought that for once in his life he would do it, to see what it was like.

A JACOB'S JOIN

"Then there used to be dancing parties at Christmas, and some weeks after. This kind of party was called a Jacob's Join, in which every guest contributed a certain sum to pay the expenses of the entertainment—it was mostly half-a-crown in this village. They were very lively parties I believe. The curious thing is that the man who used to give the house-room for the dances lived in a cottage which stood exactly where this Club-house stands now—so that when you dance here you will be simply carrying on the tradition of the spot."

1926, *Oct.* 27.—Later in the evening, during a terrific gale, I said that I did not wonder that some people disliked going along the dark road outside our house at night.

"T. replied that for twelve years he walked backwards and forwards from Bockhampton to Dorchester often in the dark, and he was only frightened twice. Once was when he was going up Stinsford Hill, no habitation of any sort being in sight, and he came upon two men sitting on chairs, one on either side of the road. By the moonlight he saw that they were strangers to him; terrified, he took to his heels; he never heard who they were or anything to explain the incident.

"The other time was when, as a small boy walking home from school, reading *Pilgrim's Progress*, he was so alarmed by the description of Apollyon that he hastily closed his book and went on his way trembling, thinking that Apollyon was going to spring out of a tree whose dark branches overhung the road. He remembered his terror, he said, that evening, seventy-five years afterwards."

Also he remembered . . . being in the garden at Bockhampton with his father on a bitterly cold winter day. They noticed a fieldfare, half-frozen, and the father took up a stone idly and threw it at the bird, possibly not meaning to hit it. The fieldfare fell dead, and the child Thomas picked it up and it was as light as a feather, all skin and bone, practically starved. He said he had never forgotten how the body of the fieldfare felt in his hand: the memory had always haunted him.

(Concluded.)

BASEMENTS NEAR ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL

The Corporation of London have received a letter from Canon Alexander, Treasurer of St. Paul's Cathedral, stating that the Representative Committee have resolved that the Corporation be approached with a view to ascertaining if definite steps can be taken to control the construction of basements in the vicinity of the Cathedral.

DISEASES OF THE TROPICS

HOSPITAL NEED OF £35,000

DUKE OF YORK'S APPEAL

The Duke of York presided over a dinner of the Seamen's Hospital Society held at the Mansion House last night in aid of the funds of the Hospital for Tropical Diseases, Endsleigh-gardens. For the last 30 years the work of the hospital has been administered by the society, which sought to raise a total of £35,000 towards augmenting its fund for the extension and improvement of the institution, which is the Imperial centre for the care of all persons suffering from maladies peculiar to the tropics.

The following telegram was received by the Duke of York, as president of the Seamen's Hospital Society, and was warmly cheered:—

The patients in the wards of the Hospital for Tropical Diseases, gathered from all parts of the Empire, send to your Royal Highness their loyal greetings and gratitude for your interest in their welfare.

Proposing the toast of "The Advancement of the Hospital for Tropical Diseases," the Duke of York said:—

Apart from the fact that I know this institution from having personally visited it, my own experiences, and those of other members of my family, have naturally attracted my attention to the prevention and cure of the special diseases which lie in wait for those who go overseas.

I am pleased to see that I am supported at this table by high representatives of the Church, the State, and overseas trade. That is a recognition of the work of the Hospital for Tropical Diseases for all who follow these callings in the tropical regions of the world.

Our work falls into three main sections—treatment, research, and education. The tropical work of the Seamen's Hospital Society during the 30 years of its existence has developed along such lines that, in addition to officers and men of the Mercantile Marine, persons of every race, nationality, and creed may receive the specialized treatment. Christian missionaries of every denomination, administrators of Government, planters, engineers, and traders—all reap the benefit of the Hospital for Tropical Diseases. Thanks to the voluntary gifts of the generous public, seamen and all necessitous persons are treated free; those who can afford to pay something towards the cost of their treatment contribute according to their means.

The second aspect of our activities is connected with research into the causation and prevention of tropical diseases. Highly technical experiments are carried on in the laboratory of the hospital. They have resulted in discoveries which have rendered habitable vast tracts of country, and have thus enabled mankind to explore and develop natural resources of inestimable wealth.

Thirdly, there is the instruction given in the Lecture Theatre to members of the medical profession destined to practise in the tropics. This provides the means of carrying to every corner of the tropical world the expert knowledge which safeguards the good health of all who dwell in those regions.

TRIBUTE TO SIR P. MANSON

The organization of this important work depends first and foremost upon the services of the physicians and surgeons interested in this special branch of medical science. As president of the Seamen's Hospital Society, I thank all members of our medical and surgical staff. In so doing, I wish to pay tribute to the memory of the pioneer whose genius earned for him the title of "The Father of Tropical Medicine." I refer to the late Sir Patrick Manson, whose discoveries formed the basis of all that is known to-day of malaria and of the other scourges of the tropics.

The object of this banquet is to augment the "Tropical Hospital Fund," so that progress may continue and increase in every aspect of our work. The leave season from the tropics begins this month. More beds are being added, so that those seeking treatment may not have to be put on a waiting list as they have been during the past few years. I hope that some of the new beds may be endowed for the seamen who maintain the ocean trade routes to the East, and for those who cannot make provision for themselves in their time of sickness.

The new laboratory has to be equipped with costly apparatus, and each year a large sum will be expended on its activities. But although it has to be a large sum, the price is a small one in comparison with the benefits which the researches that have to be carried on will bring to those who are working overseas. The Lecture Theatre will be known as "The Manson Clinical Lecture Theatre," a name that rightly reminds the students—if indeed they need to be reminded—of the source of inspiration from which their knowledge springs.

The necessary alterations and extensions to the hospital, if we are to carry out completely the objects we have in view, require us to raise a total sum of £35,000. The Hospital for Tropical Diseases has had great assistance in the past, for this is not the first dinner at which its friends and supporters have come forward. I hope that this special effort will be entirely satisfactory to the hospital and to those who come to its doors from all parts of the world. (Cheers.)

LORD PASSFIELD'S SPEECH

LORD PASSFIELD, Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs and for the Colonies, supporting the toast, said he could not speak too highly of the value of the work of the School of Tropical Medicine maintained by the Seamen's Hospital Society to the whole colonial administration, and to all the interests which it had to represent. The hospital was doing a most valuable work both in instruction and research. During the last 10 years the clinical studies made by the staff of the hospital had led to more than 150 separate scientific papers contributed to the medical journals of the world.

When 50 years ago he was a very junior member of the staff of the Colonial Office it was his lot to interview all the young men appointed to the Gold Coast and other places in West Africa. He remembered to this day the dreadful thought as he interviewed those young men, all full of hope, that a very large majority of them would come back in a year or two prematurely invalided through various tropical diseases and that many would prematurely die. Now when he was back at the Colonial Office, he found from statistics that in the 30 years of this century the percentage of those invalided through tropical diseases from Africa and the percentage of deaths of officers on service had fallen in both cases to one-tenth of the percentage that was experienced in 1900. (Cheers.)

It seemed to him that in Africa they were running a race between civilization and what he would call comprehensively the insect. As regarded large parts of Africa he was not sure which was going to win. There was no time to be lost. It was mainly upon the study of tropical medicine and research into the causation of tropical disease that the world depended for the chance of making civilization win in the race against the insect. (Cheers.)

CAPTAIN SIR ARTHUR CLARKE, the chairman of the board of the society, replying, spoke of the work which had been done on its behalf by members of the Royal Family, and said that Princess Mary proposed to pay a visit to the Hospital for Tropical Diseases. The society maintained 10 hospitals, which cost £100,000 a year to keep going, and they got the money because the British public loved the sailor man. (Cheers.)

DEVELOPMENT OF TROPICAL MEDICINE

DR. G. CARMICHAEL LOW, senior physician to the Hospital for Tropical Diseases and president of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, who also replied, said he did not think it was quite realized by a large section of the public and even by the profession that the last 40 years had witnessed some of the most remarkable discoveries in tropical medicine that the world had ever seen. They had had the elucidation of the life history of malaria, filariasis, trypanosomiasis, yellow fever, and kala azar, the demonstration of the part insects played in the spread of these diseases, and, what was perhaps of even greater importance, developments in their treatment.

More research work required to be done on blackwater fever and sprue, and now that they had their splendid pathological department and bio-chemical laboratory he had every hope that what was to come would equal, if not surpass, what had gone before.

£10,000 SUBSCRIBED

SIR LESLIE WILSON, who proposed the toast of "The Guests," announced that £10,000 had been handed to the Duke of York towards the appeal which was being made to augment the Tropical Hospital Fund. The total, he said, included £1,000 from King George's Fund for Sailors. The list would be kept open for those who had not already subscribed and for those who were resident in the tropics.

SIR EDWARD CROWE, Comptroller of the Department of Overseas Trade, responding to the toast, said that in the International Colonial and Maritime Exhibition to be opened in Antwerp in a few weeks' time to celebrate the centenary of Belgian Independence, there would be a British national pavilion, which he hoped would prove an outstanding success. He trusted that the special section devoted to tropical health would be visited and studied carefully by the millions who would attend the exhibition. The work of the Hospital for Tropical Diseases was as much an asset to the trader in the tropics as the plant which he included in his statement of account. (Cheers.)

The Lord Mayor of London, the Lady Mayoress, and the Sheriffs and their ladies attended. Among those who accepted invitations were:—

The Chinese Minister, the Siamese Minister, Nawab Sir Umar Hayat Khan, Lady Crowe, Lady Clarke, Lady Wilson, Lord Meston, Sir Edward and Lady Denham, Sir Andrew Balfour (Director of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine) and Lady Balfour, Vice-Admiral G. R. and Mrs. Mansell, Rear-Admiral Basil Brooke, Mr. Percy Hargreaves, Lady Hamilton Benn, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, M.P., Mrs. G. Carmichael Low, Major-General Sir John and Lady Bradford, Sir Walter and Lady Fletcher, Dr. P. and Mrs. Manson-Bahr, Lady Manson, Sir Harry and Lady Goschen, Prebendary and Mrs. Metcalfe, Sir Laurence and Lady Guillemard.

The Consul-General for Bolivia, Sir Harry and Lady Brittain, Sir Thomas and Lady Carey-Evans, Canon and Mrs. Carnegie, the Rev. Dr. Carter, the Rev. Wilson Cash, Vice-Admiral Wade Caulfeild, Dr. E. Cooke, Major and Mrs. G. Somerville Craggs, Dr. and Mrs. Crowden, the Acting Consul-General for France, Professor M. and Mrs. Greenwood, Dr. A. L. and Mrs. Gregg, Wing Commander and Mrs. Louis Greig, Major Grahame Hamilton, Brigadier-General F. D. Hammond, Dr. A. C. and Mrs. Hampson.

Admiral Sir George Hope, Admiral and Mrs. Ronald Hopwood, Dr. A. E. Horn, Rear-Admiral Sir Edward and Lady Inglefield, Lieutenant-Colonel W. R. Izat, Colonel S. P. James, Major R. H. Keeping, Sir Walter and Lady Kent, Sir Daniel Keyner, Sir Woodburn and Lady Kirby, Colonel H. and Mrs. Kirkpatrick, Dr. G. D. Laing, Commander C. J. R. Livingstone-Learmouth, Colonel David and Mrs. Lyell, Colonel Sir John and Lady Lynn-Thomas, Colonel W. P. MacArthur, Captain and Mrs. A. S. Mackay, Major W. Marcuse, Dr. and Mrs. F. N. R. Menzies, the Rev. A. J. Mortimore.

Sir Charles and Lady Nall-Cain, Sir Christopher Needham, Mr. A. Nettlefold, Captain K. M. Plumptre, Sir William Prout, Sir Herbert and Lady Read, Commander and Mrs. Shankland, Sir John and Lady Shuckburgh, the Consul-General for Spain and Mme. Gaspar, the Consul-General for the United States, Sir Hougurt and Lady Waring, Admiral Sir Richard and Lady Webb, Dr. J. Walker Wilson, Dr. B. McNab Wilson, Lady Wimble, Mr. L. B. Wimble, Dr. J. L. Woods, and Sir Wilfrid Woods.

PERSECUTIONS IN RUSSIA

SOME GERMAN LETTERS

This week's issue of the *Life of Faith* contains extracts from a number of letters from German colonists in Russia to members of their community who obtained passports and left the country last autumn. The journal states that the letters have been received in translation "from a reliable correspondent in Germany—an English lady with whom we are personally acquainted." It further states:—

About 5,000 were allowed to leave, and about 25,000 made the attempt, the large majority being sent back again from Moscow, whither they had to go in order to obtain passports. These colonists are the descendants of a number who went from Germany to South Russia about the middle of the eighteenth century, to take up farming in the steppes, and they have up till now led a peaceful and prosperous life. Their accounts of life in their district to-day certainly make tragic reading. We are assured by our correspondent that the documents and original letters can be produced. The dates in all cases are quite recent.

The extracts include the following:—

FROM THE CRIMEA.—"We are almost in despair. Things are too awful; people are being turned out into the street one after the other, without a piece of bread or any extra covering; thousands are in prison. Those who in the autumn would never have thought of leaving the country, now yearn to do so—anywhere, if it is only one yard across the border! All, not only we Germans, but Armenians, Russians, Jews, and Tartars, everyone who works on the land.

"If anyone had related three months ago the things that are happening to-day, I should have said we had all gone mad. Almost every one has been outlawed ['made voiceless' is the literal translation of the German phrase here], and that means being turned out into the street, whether poor or rich, the woman near her confinement, or with half a dozen small children, without food, without money, often almost without clothing.

FROM THE CAUCASUS.—"Several heavily laden trains have gone through filled with prisoners, surrounded by a strong guard. And if anyone asks, Where are they going? the answer is, To the prisons as 'kulaken' and outlaws, and then far off to the icefields of the north. All forms of religious belief are to be absolutely stamped out. Brother H. has already been in prison for three months, on a six years' sentence; Deacons H. S. and L. the same. All the brothers from here have fled, we do not know whither. God grant that my letter come into your hands unopened!"

FROM THE UKRAINE.—"The happenings here are absolutely barbarous; every one who will not join the collective farms is regarded as an enemy and maltreated in the most cruel manner. During the night people are attacked, ropes are fastened round their necks, and then they are compelled to run behind carts until they are prepared to promise whatever is demanded of them.

FROM THE CRIMEA.—"If this goes on much longer we are all lost. People are in despair; many are going mad, and many seek death. The happenings are so utterly against every human right and feeling. Oh save us!"

HOURS OF SALARIED EMPLOYEES

GOVERNMENT AND I.L.O.

(FROM OUR LABOUR CORRESPONDENT)

It has already been announced in *The Times* that the British Government has informed the International Labour Office that in its opinion it is not practicable at present to adopt either a Draft Convention or a Recommendation for regulating internationally the hours of work of salaried employees. The text of the reply is printed in a report on the subject issued by the I.L.O.

After saying that it is most anxious to join in taking all possible steps to safeguard the hours and conditions of work of all classes of employees, the British reply continues:—

"The Government wishes, however, to avoid any action which will not produce effective international results. It is of opinion that the conditions of those employed in the wide range of miscellaneous occupations of very different kinds covered by the questionnaire are not susceptible of being dealt with in a single instrument, whether a Draft Convention or a Draft Recommendation. It feels that, if a workable Convention or Recommendation is to be achieved, a closer and more detailed examination must be made of the circumstances in which each class of work is carried on and that more adequate consideration must be given to those circumstances before proposals for the international regulation of hours can be formulated. The necessary amount of information is not in the possession of his Majesty's Government and, therefore, they are not in a position to make detailed proposals, as required by the Questionnaire, on the method of regulating hours of work."

The Government therefore has not furnished detailed replies to the *questionnaire*. In its opinion it is not practicable at the present time to proceed further than to attempt to secure the adoption of a recommendation providing for an inquiry by the various States Members in their respective territories into the conditions of employment in the distributive trades.

WESTMINSTER COUNCIL AND MAYFAIR TRAFFIC

The General Purposes Committee of the Westminster City Council have had under consideration the lay-out of the district bounded by Park-lane, Regent-street, Oxford-street, and Piccadilly. In a report to be submitted to the council to-morrow, they express the opinion that the traffic of this area should be studied and the future traffic estimated as accurately as possible, and that a plan should be prepared showing the most practicable and economical means of providing for the increasing traffic and for avoiding congestion in the main arteries of traffic that exist to-day. They recommend the appointment of Mr. W. R. Davidge, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I., at a fee of 250 guineas, to prepare a report and plan of desirable improvements.

On the occasion of their golden wedding, Mr. and Mrs. James Kay, of Heathfield, Blackburn, former Mayor and Mayoress of Blackburn, have given £2,300 to several Congregational churches and philanthropic institutions.

L.C.C. EDUCATION ESTIMATES

THE NEW THREE YEARS' PROGRAMME

SMALLER CLASSES

Education Estimates for the year 1930-31 were submitted at yesterday's meeting of the London County Council by the Finance and Education Committees. The gross sum asked for was £13,251,853, of which £6,526,028 falls on the London ratepayer. Of the total, £10,127,384 was for Elementary and £3,101,595 for Higher Education.

SIR JOHN GILBERT, in submitting the Estimates, said that they covered the first year of the new three years' programme to which the Council agreed a few weeks ago. The programme was carefully prepared and dealt with the whole field of London education from the nursery school to the university. It was, he maintained, sound educationally, economically, and administratively. The figures on the paper included only those items of expenditure which were directly under the Education Committee. On capital account the Council was asked to vote £850,000, while for maintenance the total amount of the Votes was £11,530,025. Estimates from other committees affecting the work of the Education Committee amounted to £1,721,828, making a grand total for maintenance of £13,251,853. No provision was included for raising the school-leaving age or for the University of London, but at the next meeting of the Education Committee a provisional sum for 1930-31 of £105,000 would be submitted on maintenance account and be brought to the Council next week. The Poor Law Schools also were not included, having been dealt with by the Finance Committee last week.

Dealing with salient points of the estimates, Sir John said that during the year it was hoped to complete the scheme for the reduction in the size of the classes in the elementary schools known as the 40-48 scheme started in 1912 and then described as the greatest educational reform since 1870. During the year it was also proposed to begin a new objective in the elementary schools with regard to the size of classes. There would be 40 on the roll of senior departments, 44 in the junior departments, and 48 in the infant departments. That was far in advance of the present standard laid down by the Board of Education, just as the 40-48 scheme was in advance of the standard laid down by the Board at the time.

THE HADOW REPORT

During the year under review there would be considerable development of the scheme for the Central Selective Schools. There would also be very large development in schemes of reorganization under the recommendation of the Hadow report. The Council had already in being on the Downham Estate, in connexion with its series of eight new schools, the Hadow scheme of reorganization. The year's estimates would also provide for considerable broadening of the highway—they could no longer call it a ladder—from the elementary school to the university. For scholarships there was an additional sum of £13,800 in the year under consideration, to be followed by an increase of £38,000 in the next, £71,000 in the third year, and ultimately reaching £115,000. In the estimates an attempt had been made to lay stress on the practical side of education throughout. On the elementary side there was to be provision for larger practical workrooms, more handicraft instruction, and more apparatus for practical work. On the higher side there was provision for more trade, technical and art scholarships, and extensions and improvements in technical institutes and polytechnics. Since last October substantial alterations and improvements had been made to four of the largest polytechnics in London. All that showed what a large development in technical education was taking place.

Last year in the aided technical institutes in London there was an increase of 2,300 students and 100,000 student hours; in maintained institutions there was an increase of 1,700 students and 80,000 student hours; while in evening institutes there was an increase of 3,400 students and 296,000 student hours. Those figures showed substantial development most satisfactory in every way, and showed that the Council had, in its post-primary work, made a solid endeavour to put a bias on education which would secure students a real preparation for work in after life. There had, in fact, been a considerable strengthening of the connexion between the work of the Education Committee and commerce and industry in London. There was a rising standard in quality, and an ever-rising standard in the variety, of post-primary work given by the Council in its various higher forms of educational institutions.

ESTIMATES APPROVED

MR. MARSHALL JACKMAN criticized the estimates, and said that in certain respects London fell behind the rest of the country. London fell behind in secondary schools.

SIR JOHN GILBERT, in reply, said it was not the Council's policy to force all bright children into secondary schools, but to give them an opportunity of taking up the technical side of education. In quality and variety of opportunity London easily led the way.

During Sir John Gilbert's speech a man in the public gallery rose and accused the Council of being in some way responsible for the ruin of the eyesight of his child. He was removed, shouting, by attendants. After Sir John Gilbert had finished his speech, Mr. MANNING, the Labour leader, suggested that inquiries should be made. At the same time he deprecated the method of interruption.

SIR JOHN GILBERT said that he did not hear what the interrupter had said. The public gallery was not the place for protest. If any citizen of London had any grievance or any criticism to make about education and failed to get the ear of the Committee, if he or she would address a letter to him (Sir John) personally it should be attended to.

Seven amendments on detail were moved from the Labour benches. Additional cleaning; more libraries for older pupils; improved sanitary arrangements; better provision for drying clothes; increased money to assist cases of hardship among pupils; and better equipment for medical inspection were all urged as necessary. Six were defeated, and the seventh, relating to equipment for medical inspection, was withdrawn on Sir John Gilbert promising a report.

The Estimates were approved.

BROADSTONE GOLF COURSE

PROPOSED SALE OF LAND AND CLUBHOUSE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BOURNEMOUTH, APRIL 8

The Broadstone (Dorset) golf course and clubhouse, which are the headquarters of the Dorset Golf Club, are, it is understood, in the market. The course and clubhouse are the property of Lord Wimborne, and his agent, Mr. T. J. Meaby, stated to-night that the property had been offered to the members of the club, and that the offer had been turned down. Preliminary negotiations had been entered into with a prospective purchaser, but no sale had yet taken place.

Mr. J. Ballantine, the acting secretary of the golf club, stated that officially he knew nothing about the suggested sale of the course.

MYSTERY OF A MAN'S DEATH

INQUIRIES IN A KENT TOWN

Information gleaned by detectives after widespread inquiries concerning the death of a Hampstead man, following an illness, was considered at a conference of police officers at New Scotland Yard yesterday. The investigation followed on a communication sent to the police suggesting that the man's death might not have been due to natural causes.

Chief Inspector Helby was placed in charge of the preliminary inquiries and was assisted by Detective-sergeant Beard. The two officers yesterday visited a town in Kent, where the man formerly lived.

The police believe that in view of the nature of the case it would be premature to make any detailed statement at present, but it is understood that the events of the next few days will decide whether or not an application shall be made to the Home Office for the body of the man to be exhumed.

YOUNG MAN'S LOST MEMORY

At yesterday's meeting of the Belfast Board of Guardians it was reported that a young man who had been brought to the institution in 1928 suffering from loss of memory had received an appointment, on one month's probation, as an analytical chemist with a firm in Lancaster. The man has possession of all his faculties, but he cannot remember who he is or any incidents that occurred before a certain period.

MORE UNEMPLOYED

INCREASE OF 38,000 ON REGISTERS

The Secretary of the Ministry of Labour states that it is estimated that on March 24 there were approximately 9,888,400 insured persons, aged 16 to 64, in employment in Great Britain. This number was 53,000 less than a month before, and 312,300 less than a year before.

On March 31 the number of persons on the registers of employment exchanges in Great Britain was 1,144,800 wholly unemployed, 436,600 temporarily stopped, and 96,100 normally in casual employment, making a total of 1,677,500. This was 38,701 more than a week before. The increase in the number wholly unemployed on March 31 was due to the operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1930. The following are details:—

Date	Persons normally in regular employment: Wholly unemployed	Persons normally in regular employment: Temporarily stopped	Persons normally in casual employment	Total
Mar. 31, 1930:				
Men ..	846,800	285,100	93,700	1,205,600
Boys ..	31,200	8,100	200	39,500
Women ..	234,200	153,900	2,200	390,300
Girls ..	32,600	9,500	—	42,100
Total ..	1,144,800	436,600	96,100	1,677,500
Mar. 24, 1930:				
Men ..	847,343	243,036	93,295	1,183,674
Boys ..	31,122	6,951	160	38,233
Women ..	225,022	148,300	2,122	375,444
Girls ..	32,281	9,142	25	41,448
Total ..	1,135,768	407,429	95,602	1,638,799

April 1, 1929: No figures available owing to Easter Bank Holiday.

During March, 1930, the average number of persons on the registers of employment exchanges in Great Britain was 1,113,260 wholly unemployed, 403,429 temporarily stopped, and 93,122 normally in casual employment, making a total of 1,609,811, of whom 1,086,124 were men aged 21 and over, 83,607 men aged 18 to 20, 38,825 boys aged 14 to 17, 302,715 women aged 21 and over, 56,444 women aged 18 to 20, and 42,096 girls aged 14 to 17. The following is a comparison with the figures for a month and a year before:—

—	March, 1930	February, 1930	March, 1929
Wholly unemployed ..	1,113,260	1,085,911	928,551
Temporarily stopped ..	403,429	349,738	233,018
Casuals	93,122	87,295	81,301
	1,609,811	1,522,944	1,242,870

Our Labour Correspondent writes:—

The Ministry of Labour's explanation that the week's increase in the figure of the wholly unemployed is due to the operation of the new Unemployment Insurance Act means that to the extent of 9,000 the week's increase of 38,700 is only a registration figure. But this leaves an actual increase of the number unemployed of 29,700. The "temporarily stopped" are definitely out of work even though they have the hope of re-employment comparatively soon.

This week there is no comparison with last year's figures at the corresponding date because that was Easter Monday. On the preceding Monday last year the number of the registered unemployed was 1,132,856 and on the Monday after Easter 1,178,067, and with one or two fluctuations the figure declined until the beginning of June. The distinguishing feature of this year's figures is that in the spring, when normally employment should improve, it has got steadily worse. Allowing 60,000 as the total effect on registrations of the new Insurance Act there has been an actual increase of the number of the unemployed from 1,478,771 on January 6 to 1,617,500.

EIGHT-LOOM WEAVING FOR COTTON

ATTITUDE OF SPINNERS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MANCHESTER, APRIL 8

Matters are moving steadily towards a crisis in the weaving section of the Lancashire cotton trade over the question of eight slowed-down looms being worked by one man, instead of the customary four looms. At a joint meeting of the central committees of the Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers' Association and the Amalgamated Weavers' Association held in Manchester this afternoon, the amalgamation made an application that the eight loom experiment, which has been in operation in Burnley for several months, should now formally come to an end. After a discussion lasting two hours and a half, the Manufacturers' Association replied regretting the character of the application and the attitude of the Weavers' Amalgamation at the joint meeting, and stating that they could not recommend the Burnley Employers' Association to discontinue the experiment.

This failure to reach an agreement did not come as a surprise after the recent ballot vote of the Burnley Weavers' Association, which was overwhelmingly against entering into any agreement with the manufacturers on the eight-loom question, and this attitude was confirmed unanimously at a recent meeting of the general council of the Weavers' Association.

The next step, in accordance with the procedure laid down in the joint rules governing disputes, is that another joint meeting should be held, this time between the Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers' Association and the Northern Counties Textile Trades Federation, to consider the matter. If no agreement is reached at this second joint meeting, either party will be at liberty to take whatever course it thinks fit.

WOOL TEXTILE DISPUTE

T.U.C. REPRESENTATIVES AT BRADFORD

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BRADFORD, APRIL 8

There was no indication to-day of any change of attitude on the part of either the wool textile employers or the operatives' leaders regarding the wages dispute in the northern counties. Mr. John Beard, Mr. Arthur Pugh, and Mr. A. S. Firth (the assistant secretary), representing the Trades Union Congress, visited Bradford to-day and conferred with the operatives' leaders; and it appears that they will stay in Bradford to-morrow.

According to a statement by the secretary, Mr. Arthur Shaw, the operatives' executive decided to-day that unionists are to leave work on the last day on which the old rates operate. In cases where a firm notifies reductions to any section of its operatives, all trade unionists employed by that firm would be called out. The executive could not be held responsible for stoppages at mills where firms had not given notice to reduce wages unless those firms made definite agreements to accept the terms suggested by the executive in the offer made to the Employers' Council on Monday.

Mr. Shaw added that some employers' notices expired last night, and between 200 and 300 workers left work to-day. A few more finish to-morrow, but the majority on Thursday.

WARRANT FOR Y.W.C.A. OFFICIAL

MRS. BERAT ORTON, of Elm Park, Stanmore, Middlesex, secretary of the Camps Department of the Y.W.C.A., should have appeared at Marlborough-street Police-court yesterday to answer summonses charging her with unlawfully converting to her own use £350, part of a sum of £1,000 entrusted to her to pay to Messrs. Humphries, Limited, for the building of a hut at Prestatyn for the association; falsifying the books and accounts of the department; and embezzling £21 10s. When called the defendant did not appear. Mr. Anthony Hawke, for the prosecution, said he had no alternative but to apply for a warrant. There was, he added, evidence to support the charges. Detective-inspector Bower stated that he served the summonses on Mrs. Orton personally on March 18. Mr. DEMOURY thereupon issued a warrant, the information being sworn by Mrs. Phyllis Mary Halton.

THE WEATHER

CLOUDY TO BRIGHT

Meteorological Office, April 8

GENERAL INFERENCE FROM OBSERVATIONS AT 6 P.M.—A ridge of relatively high pressure stretches from the Bay of Biscay across France to Northern Europe, while a large depression near Iceland is filling up but influences conditions over a large part of the British Isles. South-westerly or westerly winds will be general, and occasional rain or showers will occur in several districts.

Forecasts for To-day

LONDON, ENGLAND, S.E., E.—Wind south-westerly, moderate; cloudy; perhaps occasional rain; bright intervals; moderate temperature.

ENGLAND, S.W., N.W., N.E., MIDLANDS, WALES, SCOTLAND, S.E., S.W., W., N.W., ISLE OF MAN.—Wind south-westerly or westerly, moderate or fresh locally; cloudy; occasional rain or showers; bright intervals; moderate temperature.

FURTHER OUTLOOK.—None issued.

SEA PASSAGES

ENGLISH CHANNEL (East) (crossings from Southampton, Newhaven, and Weymouth) and IRISH SEA.—Wind south-west or west, moderate or fresh; cloudy; local rain or showers; bright intervals; sea moderate.

FLYING PROSPECTS

AIR ROUTES (London-Paris-Brussels-Cologne-Amsterdam).—South-westerly winds 10 to 15 m.p.h. at surface, 15 to 20 m.p.h. at 2,000ft.; lighter on the Continent. Slight rain in S.E. England early, improving; fog at first on the Continent, becoming fair. Visibility below 500 yards in many places on the Continent at first, improving to two to five miles generally.

Sun rises, 5.21 a.m.; sets, 6.44 p.m.
Moon sets, 4.20 a.m.; rises, 1.48 p.m.
Full Moon, April 13.
Lighting-up time, 7.14 p.m.
High water at London Bridge, 10.44 a.m. and 11.15 p.m.

LONDON OBSERVATIONS

KENSINGTON PALACE, APRIL 8, 6 P.M.—Bar., 1,021.5mb. (30.17in.), falling slowly; temp., 51.0deg.; humidity, 71 per cent.; wind, W., light; weather, cloudy.

Monday, 6 p.m., to Tuesday, 9 a.m.—Min. temp., 38deg.; rainfall, nil.

Tuesday, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.—Max. temp., 54deg.; rainfall, nil.

Sunshine at Kew, 0.2 hour.

SUNLIGHT

The sunlight (ultra-violet rays) figures for the 24 hours ended 5 p.m. yesterday, supplied by the National Institute for Medical Research, were:—

Hampstead, 1; Kingsway, 1; Clacton, 2; Lowestoft, 2; St. Andrews, 1; Southport, 3; Torquay, 6½; Ventnor, 4½.

SOUTH WALES URBAN COUNCIL ELECTIONS

NEW MAGISTRATES FOR GLAMORGAN

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CARDIFF, APRIL 8

Urban District Council elections in South Wales yielded no material changes. Socialists secured gains in the Penarth, Ogmore and Garw, Mountain Ash, Rhymney, Gelligaer, Ammanford (two), and Barry areas. There were Conservative gains at Barry and Chepstow, and Independent gains at Burry Port (two), Caerphilly and Cwmamman (Carmarthenshire). The few Communists in the field made a poor show.

The names of 23 new magistrates for the County of Glamorgan were announced to-day. They include 15 Conservatives and Liberals and 10 Labour. Four are women.

At the local council elections at Tilbury Docks and the neighbouring town of Grays all the Labour candidates were rejected.

The four vacant seats at Tilbury were won by Independent candidates, while at Grays, where Labour has been returned without a fight for four years, all the four seats were gained by the Conservatives.

In the urban district council election at Welwyn Garden City on Saturday there was a straight fight between six Independent candidates and seven Labour candidates. Five Independent candidates and two Labour candidates were successful.

HEALTH RESORTS

The following reports of weather at health resorts yesterday were received last night. The rainfall is for 24 hours up to last evening:—

Stations	Sunshine	Rainfall	Temp. Min.	Temp. Max.	Weather (Day)
	Hrs.	Mm.	Deg.	Deg.	
Aberystwyth ..	—	2	37	50	Dull, some rain.
Bandf ..	2·1	1	41	49	Cloudy, some rain.
Berw'k-on-T. ..	—	—	39	52	Dull, some rain.
Blexhill ..	6·0	—	38	50	Fair.
Blackpool ..	—	2	42	50	Dull, some rain.
Bognor Regis ..	9·6	—	42	51	Bright periods.
Bournem'th ..	4·5	—	44	56	Bright periods.
Bridlington ..	0·4	1	41	47	Dull, drizzle.
Brighton ..	4·1	—	39	51	Bright periods.
Buxton ..	0·8	1	39	50	Dull, some rain.
Cheltenham ..

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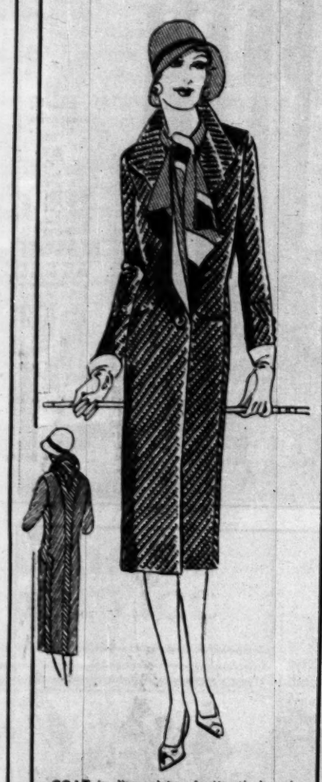

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Court Circular

WINDSOR CASTLE, APRIL 8

Sir Andrew Ryan had an audience of the King this morning and kissed hands upon his appointment as His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Jeddah.

Lieut.-Colonel A. C. Turnor (Commanding Royal Horse Guards) had the honour of dining with Their Majesties this evening.

145, PICCADILLY, APRIL 8

The Duke of York, attended by Rear-Admiral Basil Brooke, presided at the Banquet given by the Seamen's Hospital Society in aid of the Hospital for Tropical Diseases, which was held at the Mansion House this evening.

The King of the Belgians celebrated his 55th birthday yesterday, when he reviewed the troops of the Brussels Garrison.

The Duchess of Buckingham and Chandos was unavoidably prevented from attending the memorial service for the Rev. Sir Charles Graham-Montgomery at St. Augustine's, Queen's-gate, on Monday.

The Marchioness of Anglesey left 170, Queen's-gate on Sunday to join the Marquess of Anglesey at Wilton House, Salisbury.

The Marchioness Curzon of Kedleston returned from Paris yesterday to 1, Carlton House-terrace, where she and Mr. Hubert Duggan are holding a reception this evening for Conservatives of Acton, for which Mr. Duggan is the prospective Conservative candidate.

The Earl and Countess of Stradbroke left Henham Hall for the Continent, *via* Harwich, on Monday. As the Countess of Stradbroke is not yet convalescent after her recent serious illness, she will be unable to come to London until June.

The Countess of Bandon will leave 23, Princes-gardens on Friday for Laxton Park House, Stamford, where she will remain for two weeks.

Sybil Viscountess Rhondda returned to 122, Ashley-gardens to-day from Australia.

Lord and Lady Cecil Douglas will leave 8, Hertford-street shortly before Easter for Sunningdale, where they have taken a house. They expect to be away for about six months.

Lady Edward Grosvenor has left 118, Eaton-square for Combe Wood House, Kingston, Surrey. She expects to be away for several months.

Lady Kathleen Pilkington will leave this week for Desart Court, Kilkenny, where she will remain until the beginning of May.

Owing to the death of the Queen of Sweden, Baroness Palmstierna's at homes will be postponed until further notice.

Lord de Clifford will sail to-day in the Olympic for New York.

Grace Lady Newborough, after spending the winter on the Riviera, will leave next week for Paris to visit Lady Bateman in the Rue de l'Université.

Lady Lovat will return to 48, Bryanston-square to-morrow from Greece, and will leave London with Lord Lovat the same day for Scotland.

The health of Sir Frederick Milner has again broken down, and his doctors insist upon total rest for some weeks. In consequence Sir Frederick has left Taplow Lodge for a rest and change, and no letters will be forwarded.

The Hon. Mrs. Arthur Somerset will return to 8, Stratford-place to-morrow from Tangier.

Major-General the Hon. Sir Cecil Bingham will arrive in England on April 15 from Buenos Aires.

The Hon. Robert and Mrs. Watson have taken 54, Hans-place from April 11 for four months. (Telephone, Kensington 6098.)

Lady Peek returned to 182, Ebury-street yesterday from Kenya.

Sir Stanley and Lady Reed, who have been on a visit to India, arrived at Marseilles last week. They will remain in the South of France until May.

Sir Archibald and Lady Edmonstone will return to 12, Hyde Park-square on May 5 from Cape Town.

Sir Henry and Lady Fairfax-Lucy arrived in London yesterday from the Continent.

General Sir Archibald Murray has arrived at the Grand Pump Room Hotel, Bath.

Colonel Sir Umar Hayat Khan has returned from India and has resumed his duties as a Member of the Secretary of State's Council.

Miss Denham-Cookes has returned from South Africa, and has joined the Hon. Mrs. Denham-Cookes at the Cadogan Hotel for the season.

Mrs. T. H. Barnard's dance for her daughter, Miss Gwendolen Barnard, will take place on Friday, May 16, instead of May 15, as previously announced.

Brevet Colonel Sir John Marnoch and Colonel Frank Fleming have been appointed Deputy Lieutenants for the County of the City of Aberdeen.

The British-American Dance Club will hold their annual "Theatrical Ball" on Friday, May 2, at the Suffolk Galleries, when Sir Nigel and Lady Playfair will be the host and hostess.

The Royal Calcutta Turf Club has sent a donation of 3,000 rupees for the funds of the Ross Institute.

DINNER

HOUSE OF COMMONS

Mr. Neville Chamberlain, M.P., was entertained at a "Welcome" dinner on his return from East Africa by a number of his friends at the House of Commons on Monday evening. Sir Henry Page Croft, M.P., presided, and the guests included :—

Lord Beaverbrook, Lord Wargrave, Lord Bayford, Mr. Winston Churchill, M.P., Lord Percy, Sir George Courthope, M.P., Sir John Power, M.P., Colonel T. Premantle, M.P., Major G. Kinderstey, M.P., Sir S. Vaughan Morgan, M.P., Sir Burton Chadwick, M.P., Sir Kingsley Wood, M.P., Captain A. D. M. Hudson, M.P., Mr. L. Amery, M.P., Mr. W. Womersley, M.P., Mr. Louis Smith, M.P., Mr. J. R. Remer, M.P., and Mr. P. J. H. Hannon, M.P.

THE QUEEN OF SWEDEN

A memorial service for the Queen of Sweden will be held at the Swedish Church, Harcourt-street, Marylebone, on Saturday, April 12, at noon.

Notices of Forthcoming Marriages and other Society Announcements on this page are inserted at the following rates: Three guineas for six lines or less, and twelve shillings and sixpence for each additional line. A line consists of about six words. Announcements, which are subject to editorial revision, should be addressed to the Manager, Private Announcement Department, "The Times," London, E.C.4. Block letters should be used for names and addresses.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

MAJOR C. W. BAYNE-JARDINE AND MISS I. A. FORMAN

An engagement is announced between Major C. W. Bayne-Jardine, D.S.O., M.C., Royal Artillery, third son of the late Rev. D. Bayne Jardine and Mrs. Bayne Jardine, Crix, Binfield, Berks, and Isabel A. Forman, 27, Rutland-court, S.W.7, second daughter of the late Charles Forman, Civil Engineer, Glasgow.

CAPTAIN S. F. CARRINGTON AND MISS M. MOSS

A marriage will shortly take place between Captain S. F. Carrington, South Park, Haslemere, and Merviel Moss, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. Moss, late 11, Little Stanhope-street, W., now living at Staplefield Court, Staplefield, Sussex.

CAPTAIN R. D.-H. BUCKNALL AND MISS A. BUCKNALL

The engagement is announced between Richard Drummond-Hay Bucknall, I.A. (retired), second son of the late Mr. W. St. V. Bucknall and of Mrs. Bucknall, Waltham House, Stroud, Petersfield, and Audrey, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Bucknall, 57, Kensington-mansions, S.W.5.

MR. J. L. THORNTON AND MISS M. F. BUNCH

The engagement is announced between John Leslie Thornton, L.D.S., R.C.S.Eng., second son of Dr. and Mrs. Thornton, of Eastnor Cottage, Reigate, and Muriel Florence, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Bunch, of St. Clair, Finchley.

MR. A. H. PORTER AND MISS MCGREGOR

The engagement is announced between Aylmer Herbert Porter, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert C. Porter, of Wancom, Compton, Surrey, and Clarice Wallace McGregor, only child of the late Mr. Edward Wallace McGregor and Mrs. Julian Parr, of Sunny Lands, Mandelieu, Cannes, France.

MR. P. R. FRISWELL AND MISS MASON

The engagement is announced between Percy Rumley Friswell, of Mohokotie, Assam, younger son of the late R. J. Friswell, F.I.C., F.C.S., of Bexley, and Mrs. Friswell, of Chislehurst, and Marjorie, only daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. T. Howitt Mason, of Aspatria, Cumberland.

MR. B. J. F. MALCOLMSON AND MISS V. LEIGH IBBS

The engagement is announced between John Forbes, son of the late Ivor Forbes Malcolmson and Mrs. I. F. Malcolmson, of The Vineyards, Welwyn, and Virginia, second daughter of Mr. R. Leigh Ibbs, of Rio de Janeiro.

MR. J. BLACKBURN AND MISS J. KEELING

The engagement is announced between Julian, younger son of Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Blackburn, of 210, Clive-court, W.9, and Fairway Cottage, Henley-on-Thames, and Joan, daughter of the late F. H. Keeling and Mrs. Keeling, of 5, Cresswell-place, S.W.10, and Cobblers Hill, Great Missenden.

MR. F. J. LIST AND MISS I. B. WEBSTER

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place at Christ Church, Lancaster-gate, on April 15 next, at 11 a.m., between Frank Joseph, second son of Mrs. A. M. List, of Ilfracombe, Devonshire, and Isabel Beatrice, daughter of Major F. S. Webster, late The Royal Warwickshire Regiment, now residing at 30, Craven-hill-gardens, Lancaster-gate.

MR. W. FATTORINI AND MISS M. W. SPENCER

The engagement is announced between Wilfred, third son of Mr. Thomas Fattorini, Rockwood, Skipton-in-Craven, and Marian Wilson (Molly), younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Spencer, Ashfield, Skipton-in-Craven.

MR. R. H. WOOD AND MISS TIMPSON

The engagement is announced between Roger H. Wood, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Wood, of Speldhurst, Kent, and Betty, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Timpson, of Didsbury, Manchester.

The marriage arranged between Mr. Guy Jackson and Miss Ruth Sidebottom will not take place.

We are informed that the announcement which has appeared in certain papers that Lord Ebury's daughter, Miss Grosvenor, is shortly to become engaged to Mr. John Goschen is entirely unauthorized and contrary to fact.

MARRIAGE

MR. I. RITCHIE AND MISS M. MUSGRAVE WATSON

The marriage arranged between Iain, only son of Major-General Sir Archibald Ritchie, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Brunton, Markinch, Fifeshire, and Maimé, younger daughter of Mrs. Walter King, The Ivies, Kenley, took place in London on Saturday, April 5.

CHRISTENING

The christening of the infant daughter of Captain and Mrs. Francis Law took place yesterday at the Royal Military Chapel, Wellington Barracks. The Rev. C. Egerton Chadwick officiated, and the child was named Rosemary Bridget Honor Stuart. The godparents were Sir Keith Elphinstone, Lady Dorothy Hope-Morley, the Hon. Mrs. Piers Dutton, and Miss Stuart.

HOSPITAL BALL

A ball in aid of the Sussex Eye Hospital at Brighton and the Horsham Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade was held at the Drill Hall, Horsham, last night. Mrs. Algernon Elton, Lady De la Rue, and Mrs. Howell Coles were the hostesses, and Southwick's band played. The patrons were :—

The Duchess of Norfolk, Lady North, Lady Zouche, Countess Winterton, Lady Leconfield, Lady Georgina Corser, Lady Alexander, Lady Barrett-Lennard, Lady De la Rue, Lady Hurst, Lady (Newton) Moore, Lady Cusack-Smith, Lady Brock, Lady Branch, Mrs. Howell Coles, Mrs. McKergow, and Mrs. Ulric Thynne.

Among those present, some of whom took parties, were :—

Sir Cecil and Lady Hurst, Lady Denman, Lady Corrydon, Lord and Lady North, Lord and Lady St. Oswald, Lady (Newton) Moore, Lady Georgina Corser, Lady Alexander, Lady Branch, Lady Hermione Buller, the Hon. Mrs. Forrester Colvin, the Hon. Mrs. Claud Hamilton-Russell, the Rev. E. D. L. and Mrs. Harvey, Lady Brock, Mrs. Revell, Mrs. Heyworth Faulkes, Mrs. Denny, Mrs. Bernard Hornung, Mrs. Stanley Barratt, Mrs. McKergow, Mrs. Green, Mrs. Winch, Mrs. Davies, Mrs. Lewin, Mr. Scrimgeour, Mrs. Hugh Lancaster, Mrs. Oddie, Mrs. Upton, Mrs. Fraser Haddock, Miss Morgan, Mrs. Turner, Mrs. Morrish, Mrs. Theodore Instone, Miss Cayzer, Mrs. Marshall Thomson, Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. Hodsoll, Mrs. Bray, Lady Becher, Major and Mrs. Hugh Nelson, Colonel Helme, Mr. and Mrs. Cutbill, Miss Wilberforce, Mrs. Hodgson, Mrs. Grinling, Mrs. Eric Smith, Mr. Garlick, Mr. and Mrs. Shepherd, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Howell Coles, Mrs. Hartley Clarke, Miss Lambert, and Mrs. Eric Norris.

DECORATIVE GLASS

NEW COLOUR PROCESS FOR MOSAICS

A new process for the decorative treatment of sheet glass has been evolved by a young British inventor, Mr. Basil R. Bayne, which may affect considerably the use of stained glass in architecture and display. Briefly the invention, which has been patented, consists of fusing together a thin pane of plain "white" glass with a mosaic layer of coloured glass. This layer consists of coloured fragments cut according to any given design, but uniform with the plain glass in melting point and expansion. The problem is, of course, purely a chemical one, but it has, according to authorities at the Victoria and Albert Museum, never been approached in this way before. Mr. Bayne is naturally able to dispense with leads, cement, enamels, or any material either for decoration or for binding purposes apart from the glass itself. He claims with some justice that the new form of material, which he calls "Lapis Regis," enables the artist to go back to the pure designing in glass, largely destroyed through the popularity of painted decoration since the time of the Van Eycks.

The invention is not by any means intended to obliterate the utility of leaded glass, the lines of which are æsthetically valuable as well as practically necessary in the treatment of large surfaces. It is, however, for the first time possible to create a translucent mosaic from fragments as small as a square inch or even a pin's head, and the artist is given a freedom of detail hitherto attainable only by painting the glass.

Until Mr. Bayne has a wider variety of colours (he has at present less than a dozen), and is able to compose stained glass pictures on a larger scale, the work he can accomplish is bound to be to a certain extent finicky. The eventual use of the material in modern decorative work is, however, little restricted. For illuminated signs, lighted floors, commercial and domestic windows, and even in ecclesiastical surroundings its scope is limited only by the cost and the trustworthiness of the materials. Mr. Bayne, formerly a designer for one of the oldest established firms dealing in leaded glass, has been working for two years on a small experimental plant, and the present scale of the work is, of course, uncommercial.

FUNERAL AND MEMORIAL SERVICES

PROFESSOR KAY

The funeral of the Rev. Professor D. M. Kay, of St. Andrews University, took place yesterday at the Cathedral burying ground, St. Andrews.

A service was held in Holy Trinity Church, when the officiating clergy were the Very Rev. G. Galloway, Principal of St. Mary's College, and the Rev. A. S. Dunlop, Holy Trinity.

Among the members of the University staff present were the Rev. Professor George S. Duncan, St. Mary's College, the Rev. Professor J. H. Baxter, St. Mary's College, Professors Rose, Stout, Watercson, G. J. Robertson, Williams, Read, R. A. Robertson, Charteris, and Herring, and Mr. Andrew Bennett. Among the members of the University Court present were Dr. E. E. Morrison and Dr. William Low.

The members of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club were represented by Colonel P. G. M. Skene (captain), Mr. Henry Cullen (secretary), Colonel H. A. Belhume, Provost W. Norman Bosse, Captain I. C. Wilson, Mr. James Blackwell, and Mr. Harold Wilson.

There was a full attendance of members of the St. Andrews Presbytery, and there were also present the Rev. Dr. J. Harry Miller, ex-Moderator of the United Free Church of Scotland, Mrs. Wallace Williamson, Major D. H. Nicholson (representing The Royal Scots), the Rev. A. R. Yeoman, Assistant Chaplain-General (representing the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Scottish Command, the Permanent Under-Secretary of State for War, and the War Office), and Captain M. P. Lothian, The Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders (representing the G.O.C., 51st Highland Division and area, the 1st Battalion, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, and the O.T.C. of Edinburgh University).

At the graveside the committal service was conducted by the Rev. J. W. Baird, Holy Trinity, St. Andrews. The pall-bearers were the Rev. Dr. Gillies, Mr. David Miller, Mr. David Kay, Mr. R. W. Cockburn, the Very Rev. Principal Galloway, the Rev. Dr. Edie, and Mr. George I. Simpson. Miss Kay (sister) was also present.

After Last Post had been sounded a firing party of the University O.T.C. fired three volleys over the grave.

SIR W. V. DIXON

A funeral service for Sir William Vibart Dixon was held at All Saints' Church, Childshill, Finchley-road, yesterday. The Rev. W. D. H. Petter officiated. Among those present were Mr. Meredith V. Dixon, Miss M. Joyce Dixon, Miss Hope Dixon, Miss Dixon, Mrs. Langhorne, Mrs. Percy Dixon, Mrs. Mason, Miss Langhorne, Mr. W. H. Coles, Sir Charles Mules, and Mr. W. H. Brown.

The interment took place at Hampstead Cemetery.

MR. A. W. GAMAGE

A funeral service for Mr. Albert Walter Gamage was held yesterday at St. Andrew's Church, Holborn. The rector, the Rev. Edwin C. Bedford, officiated. The chief mourners were :—Mrs. A. W. Gamage, Mr. and Mrs. Eric Gamage, Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Gamage, Mr. and Mrs. Hamond, and Mrs. Cyril Gamage. Among others present were :—

Sir Hugo and Lady Hirst, Sir John and Lady Dhunjibhoy Bomanji, Sir Gomer Berry, the directors of Messrs. A. W. Gamage, Limited, Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Railing, Mr. A. H. Railing, Mr. J. Taylor Marsh, Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Grayson, Mr. Edmund Dangerfield, Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Dreyfus, Mr. Alfred Salmsbury, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Salmsbury, Mr. and Mrs. S. Fletcher, Mr. and Mrs. Murdock, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Spain.

Mr. Arthur Pyke, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Cory, the directors of Messrs. Shoolbred's, the directors of The Caxton Press, the directors of Messrs. Hitchcock, Williams and Co., the staff of Messrs. A. W. Piggott's, Mr. and Mrs. Hankins, Mr. B. Irving, Mr. James Dunn, Mr. and Mrs. Kemp, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Edmunds, Nurse Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. Trevor Rose, Mr. and Mrs. Hampton, Mr. E. Mellar Smith, Mr. T. Parker and Miss Marjorie Parker, the directors of Messrs. Slazengers, Mr. John Murdoch, Mrs. E. M. O'Reilly, Mrs. E. T. Laverack, Mr. E. W. Malvern, Mr. F. Britain Osborne, Mr. A. E. Abrahams, Mr. and Mrs. Oddon, Mr. and Mrs. Graham Simpson, Miss Sandow, Mr. and Mrs. F. Simonds, Mr. H. Simonds, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick A. Coleman, Mr. and Mrs. H. Beaumont Lampen, Mr. and Mrs. Ashley Cummins, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Stewart, Miss Appleton, Miss Locke, Mr. Alexander Dow, Mr. and Mrs. Jeffreys, Mr. and Mrs. Percy Pavitt, the staff at Grange Farm, and many members of the staff of Messrs. A. W. Gamage, Limited.

Among the many wreaths was a large broken column, composed of double white stocks and violets, representing the unfinished Gamage building, in Oxford-street.

MRS. PICKERING

A memorial service for Mrs. Mary Pickering was held yesterday morning at the Grosvenor Chapel, South Audley-street. The Bishop of Kensington officiated, assisted by Canon Francis Underhill, the Rev. W. H. Whitley, the Rev. P. C. West, and the Rev. Walter Scott.

Among those present were :—

Mrs. Frank Pickering, Mr. and Mrs. Stirling, Lord Craigmyle, the Dowager Lady Forbes, Mr. and Mrs. John Villiers, Lady Rogers, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Percy Laurie, the Archdeacon of London, Lady Studd, the Rev. P. Waddington, Mrs. Mervyn Williams, Prebendary F. W. and Mrs. Isaacs, the Misses Anderson, Miss Roberts, Mrs. Charles Churchill, Lady (Hartley) Williams, Mrs. F. J. Salt, Mrs. Maude, Mrs. Mayne, Miss Elizabeth Farquharson, Miss Anne Farquharson, Mrs. C. A. Sykes, Mr. Peter Sykes, Mrs. Walter Scott, the Rev. Cyril Brown, Captain A. Farquhar, Lady Hanworth, Mrs. Syme, Mrs. Eden Grand, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. A. Whitley, Mrs. Walter Parrott, Mrs. Higgins, Mr. Ian O. Will, the Rev. H. E. McLeod (rector of Shepperton), Admiral Tillard, the Rev. Harold Gibb, Mrs. Alec Vaughan-Lee, Mr. G. H. Vaughan-Lee, Mrs. Stainton, Miss Milligan, Dr. Milligan, Mrs. Haynes, Miss Haynes, Miss Dunbar, Miss Nelson, the Rev. Ernest Cross (representing Salisbury Theological College), Mrs. Barclay Harvey, Mrs. Findlay, Mrs. Deverell, Mr. Deverell, Mrs. Forbes Meiklejohn, Miss Slade, Mrs. Wilfred Harris, Mr. D. B. Niven, Colonel John Murray, Colonel Nicol, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Todd, Miss Townend, Mrs. Locke, Mrs. Edwards, Captain Benson, Mr. Farquharson of Inveresuid, Mrs. Coltman, the Rev. A. G. and Mrs. Harris, the Rev. W. M. Bell, Mr. Charles Salt, Mrs. Gardner, Mr. D. M. Gardner, Mr. George L. O. Davidson, and Miss Hood. Mr. C. Pickering (grandson) was prevented by illness from attending the service.

The funeral of Mrs. Pickering took place at the family burying ground at Kincardine O'Neil yesterday. The service was conducted by the Primus of the Episcopal Church in Scotland (Dr. Robberds), assisted by the Dean of the diocese (the Very Rev. W. L. Christie) and other clergy.

THE DUKE OF YORK

VISITS TO RUGBY AND NORTHAMPTON

The Duke of York, as president of the Industrial Welfare Society, visited yesterday the British Thomson-Houston Company's factory at Rugby and started a turbo-generator designed to work with steam at the highest temperature ever tried in the world—2,000deg. Fahrenheit. The machine is being supplied to the Detroit Edison Company, U.S.A., in face of a tariff wall of 40 per cent.

In the lamp room the Duke was shown an automatic machine which assembles the wires and glass parts of electric bulbs. In other rooms he saw a new fabricating process of welding with an electric arc, which has replaced foundry work for electrical machines; an instrument which measures to 1,000,000th part of an inch; the biggest turbo alternator ever built in this country, destined for the Battersea power station; electric machines which will be sent to Australia, New Zealand, and other countries; an electric turbine ship motor of 6,500 h.p., for a fruit-carrying ship, and designed to eliminate vibration; and a transformer for dealing with 132,000 volts.

The Duke afterwards visited Messrs. Manfield and Sons' boot factory at Northampton. He inspected the latest fashions in shoes, which will be shown at the Northampton Festival, which he and the Duchess of York are to open on May 26. Over 1,000 men and women employed at the factory were released 20 minutes early for luncheon to enable them to cheer the Duke as he left.

MARIE CURIE HOSPITAL

THE TREATMENT OF CANCER

On the invitation of Mrs. Walter Runciman, chairman of the Appeal Committee, a meeting in support of the Marie Curie Hospital, Fitzjohn's-avenue, Hampstead, was held yesterday at her house in Barton-street, Westminster. The hospital is for the cure of cancer in women.

Mr. RUNCIMAN, who presided, said that about 200 cases were treated every year at the hospital. They had established the fact that radium treatment could do a great deal, at any rate in the early stages of cancer. The work of the hospital was so well recognized that it was entrusted with a valuable portion of the small stock of radium available in the British Isles.

Miss MARTINDALE said that an appeal in *The Times* enabled them to begin their efforts. A second appeal brought something like £18,000, and they were able to purchase freehold premises at Fitzjohn's-avenue, and there was enough land for an extension, plans for which were in preparation. Last week they completed an out-patients' department.

Among others who accepted the invitation were :—

Lady Kindersley, Lady Chelmsford, Lady Stewart, Lady Selborne, Lady Hermione Blackwood, Mrs. Wyndham-Fox, Lady Bonham-Carter, Lady Kinley, Marjorie Lady Sunbrunstone, Sir Robert and Lady Perks, Lady Holloway, Dame Janet Campbell, Dame Louise McIlroy, Lady Robinson, Dame Adelaide Anderson, Miss Haldane, Miss D. Monro, the Rev. E. Stogdon, Dr. Octavia Lewis, and Miss Bliss.

A meeting in aid of the hospital will be held at the Mansion House on Friday, May 9, at 3 p.m., when the Lord Mayor will preside. Sir Walter Fletcher, secretary of the Medical Research Council, Mr. Beaumont Pease, and Lady Gulway will speak.

Ecclesiastical News and Wills and Bequests will be found on page 21

THE HORTICULTURAL SHOW

FINE DISPLAY OF DAFFODILS

The Royal Horticultural Society's fortnightly show, which is being held in the new hall in Greycoat-street, Westminster, opened yesterday afternoon. Daffodils were the predominating flowers, but there were many exhibits of orchids and other greenhouse plants, together with several groups of flowering shrubs and a great number of bright displays of rock garden plants. Many novelties were shown, chiefly orchids, rhododendrons, and daffodils, and 14 awards were made. The show will be open to-day from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

One of the best groups of daffodils was a collection of choice varieties shown by Mr. J. L. Richardson, who gave prominence to three fine vases of the orange-cupped "Fortune." Among other noteworthy kinds, he had the white trumpet variety "Beersheba," and "Glorious," which belongs to the section which carries two or three flowers on a stem. The largest group of daffodils came from Mr. R. F. Calvert, who had good stands of "Sunrise," "Croesus," and "Medusa," together with many new varieties raised by the Brodie of Brodie. Among the latter was "Fortune's Gift," a well-formed *incomparabilis* variety, something like a small "Fortune," but having a shallower cup, which received an award of merit as a show flower. "John Evelyn," which has a white perianth surrounding a large pinkish-apricot saucer-shaped cup, was the outstanding variety in a good collection shown by Messrs. Barr and Sons, who also had the golden yellow "Harvester," and the orange-centred double variety "Twink." In addition to many white and poet's daffodils, Mr. F. A. Secrett showed two excellent yellow trumpet varieties. One, called "Edgar Thurston," has very large flowers borne on long stout stems, and should be excellent for either garden decoration or market purposes. It received an award of merit as a variety for cutting. The same award, and also an award as a show flower, was made to the other variety, which has smaller and more shapely blooms and is called "Alfred Hartley." Another bold yellow trumpet variety named "Advance-guard," was the outstanding flower in a large group shown by R. H. Bath, Limited.

ORCHIDS

The largest group of orchids came from Messrs. Sander, who had many *Cymbidium* hybrids, together with several plants of *Coelogyne Lawrenceana* and *Laelia pumila Dayana*. Exhibits consisting chiefly of *Odontoglossum* hybrids were staged by Messrs. Charlesworth and Co. and Messrs. J. and A. McBean, while H. G. Alexander, Limited, had *Cymbidium* hybrids together with varieties of *Dendrobium* and *Odontoglossum*. Messrs. Stuart Low and Co. had, among other things, the delicate pink *Dendrobium Pierardii*, and the scarce Mexican orchid, *Arpophyllum giganteum*. Baron Schroder sent a new *Potinara* hybrid called "Meg Darell," which has well-formed blooms of an unusual shade of reddish purple. This plant received a first class certificate, and so did *Cymbidium* "Eagle," variety "Balu," shown by Mr. Lionel de Rothschild. This hybrid has broad white petals and sepals daintily flushed with rose, and a crimson-spotted lip. Awards of merit were made to the following orchids :—*Potinara* "Sonia" and *Sophrolaeliocattleya* "Peter Mercer," shown by Mr. Frank Mercer; *Odontoglossum* "Alecto," variety *superbum*, shown by Messrs. Charlesworth and Co.; *Cymbidium* "Red Cap," variety "Golden Wings," shown by Mr. Lionel de Rothschild; and *Brassolaeliocattleya* "Ethel L. Hanbury," shown by Mr. F. J. Hanbury.

OTHER GREENHOUSE PLANTS

Mr. G. H. Dalrymple again staged a charming group of freesias, and there were three good exhibits of carnations. Messrs. Sutton and Sons showed a large basket of each of eight varieties of cinerarias, including a new clear-blue one called "Princess." Carters Tested Seeds, Limited, had a circular group of *Lilium longiflorum eximium*, commonly called *L. Harrisii*, consisting of about 100 spikes. The new blue-flowered *Leucocoryne ixioides* was again shown by Clarence Elliott, Limited, and a group of greenhouse azaleas, tastefully arranged with ferns, was staged by Robert Green, Limited. Camellias were well shown by Messrs. Stuart Low and Co., and Lieutenant-Colonel L. C. R. Messel sent a Yunnanese species called *C. speciosa*, which received an award of merit. An award was also made to the blue-flowered greenhouse shrubs *Leschenaultia biloba*, sent by Mr. E. M. Preston.

Two of the prettiest groups in the show consisted of forced shrubs shown by R. and G. Cuthbert, Limited, and Messrs. Hillier and Son. Crabs and cherries were prominent in both, and among the cherries the double pink Japanese variety called "Hisakura" was much admired. Mr. Collingwood Ingram sent *Prunus subhirtella*, and also a deeper pink cherry, said to be a dark form of *P. s. pendula*, but the structure of the flowers was markedly different from those of the type. Both were charming plants and both received awards of merit subject to the verification of their names. L. R. Russell, Limited, had varieties of clematis edged with Kurume azaleas. Rhododendrons, together with shrubs such as *Magnolia stellata* and *Fremontia californica* were shown by Mr. G. Reuthe, and Messrs. R. Gill and Son also showed rhododendrons. There were three groups of roses, including a collection of polyantha varieties shown by Messrs. W. Cutbush and Son.

Of the many exhibits of alpine plants, one of the best was a collection of plants in pans shown by Clarence Elliott, Limited, who had a particularly good display of the hybrid *Primula* "Barbara Barker." Mr. G. Welch had a good display of saxifrages. Several exhibits included species of tulip, and Mrs. Dykes sent a charming bowl of seedlings of *T. Kaufmanniana* containing both scarlet and golden-yellow forms.

A number of competitive exhibits of daffodils and other bulbous plants, shown under the auspices of the National Bulb Society, occupied a table in the hall.

ANCIENT MILLSTONES

FIND AT WAKEFIELD

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

WAKEFIELD, APRIL 8

A pair of ancient millstones for grinding corn by hand have been unearthed at Wakefield by workmen excavating on farmland for the foundations of a new elementary school. The type of the grinder is that known as the "quern." When found, the stones were in position, one on top of the other. They are of millstone grit, and have not deteriorated in the slightest degree. To-day even they show the tool marks made by the primitive man who knocked them into shape, the marks being in the form of dints, as though a flint chipping instrument had been used.

In attempting to arrive at the date in history of this mill, one has to face the fact that it was found buried 4ft. deep in what before the excavations took place was undisturbed natural clay deposit, and there is the further interesting point that the spot where the discovery was made is on the top of a hill about 300ft. above sea-level. A very remote period thus seems to be indicated.

The bed stone of the mill is shaped like a solid basin, with a flat top, and the upper stone, or crusher, is similarly basin-shaped, but inverted. Through the centre of the upper stone is a hole like a funnel, about five inches wide at the mouth, tapering to one inch, through which the grain was led down to the surface of the bed stone. On one side of the upper stone also is a hole about one inch in diameter, made for the insertion of a small wooden handle, by which the crusher was levered backwards and forwards to produce a grinding effect. The bed stone, across its flat surface, is about 13 inches in diameter, and the upper stone is slightly less; each stone is approximately eight inches thick. In the centre of the surface of the lower stone is a small hole for a wooden peg, which fitted in the bottom of the funnel of the upper stone, keeping the top part in position when revolving, but allowing also sufficient space for the grain to trickle through. The thing could easily be worked by one hand, leaving the other free for feeding in the corn.

The excavations which yielded the find are at Snapethorpe, Wakefield, on land that has been farmed for centuries, but which is now being invaded by the builder in erecting a school for the neighbouring Lupset housing estate. A second find was also made, this being the top portion only—somewhat damaged—of another such hand mill. It was lying about 50 yards away from the complete millstones, at about the same depth below the surface.

LONDON FASHIONS

SILVER AND OTHER FOX FURS

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

The most fashionable fur for this season is the fox—particularly the silver fox. The best fox-skins are exported by the Hudson's Bay Company from Prince Edward Island. The wild silver foxes are much more beautiful and durable than those bred upon farms because in cold climates the foxes grow thicker coats and Nature gives them more oil and fat, so that the skins are more supple and strong when dressed. Formerly the curing and dressing were done in Leipzig, but now London has learnt the art.

Fortunately for fashion, there is a glut of silver foxes, because only narrow choker furs were worn last season and the trappers did not trouble to trap foxes, so that they multiplied exceedingly. There are three great auction sales for furs in England annually, and last January 29,909 silver foxes were bought for England. Consequently their price has fallen and it is possible to get a really good skin for £35-£40 instead of the £80 of last year.

It is fascinating to hear the history of furs from an expert furrier and to see him turn the skins inside out, like bags, to show the undamaged hide with never a slit or scar from a knife on the inner side. Every whisker of the fox should be intact; his snout should still be there, and sometimes even his claws are intact. The brush is slit from end to end to remove the tail-bone, otherwise no trace of the knife can be seen except at the snout.

The best silver foxes have a white tip to the brush, and the bodies are shaded, dark from the tail to the middle of the body and half-silver to the head, with a dark line, called "the character," running down the middle of the back.

The decorative blue Arctic foxes do not wear well but become woolly, so that theirs is really a skin to be worn for a season and discarded. But the white foxes are strong and good, and can be dyed here without damage to the fur or skin. The dye is fast and does not cause the hair to moult.

White foxes are dyed sand colour, coffee colour, natural blue, or gun-metal shades this year, perhaps because white is a little hard and difficult to wear next to the face and also because it soils quickly. Red foxes, being much cheaper and looking well with country clothes, have been imported in huge quantities—194,000 were bought up at the January auction.

For the trimming of coats summer ermine, squirrel dyed in colours, and chinchilla rat (inferior chinchilla) are being much used, and narrow scarves of broadtail.

The fur most popular now in Paris is the fishing marten, known as the fisher, or pekan. He is about three times as big as the ordinary marten and has a strong and durable pelt. In fact, his is the hardest-wearing fur known, while it is also extraordinarily sleek and handsome. The pekan has a long slim pointed brush and a rather canine head. Frenchwomen find this fur not only decorative but exceedingly strong, but no English furrier seems able to make it fashionable here.

THE SALE ROOM

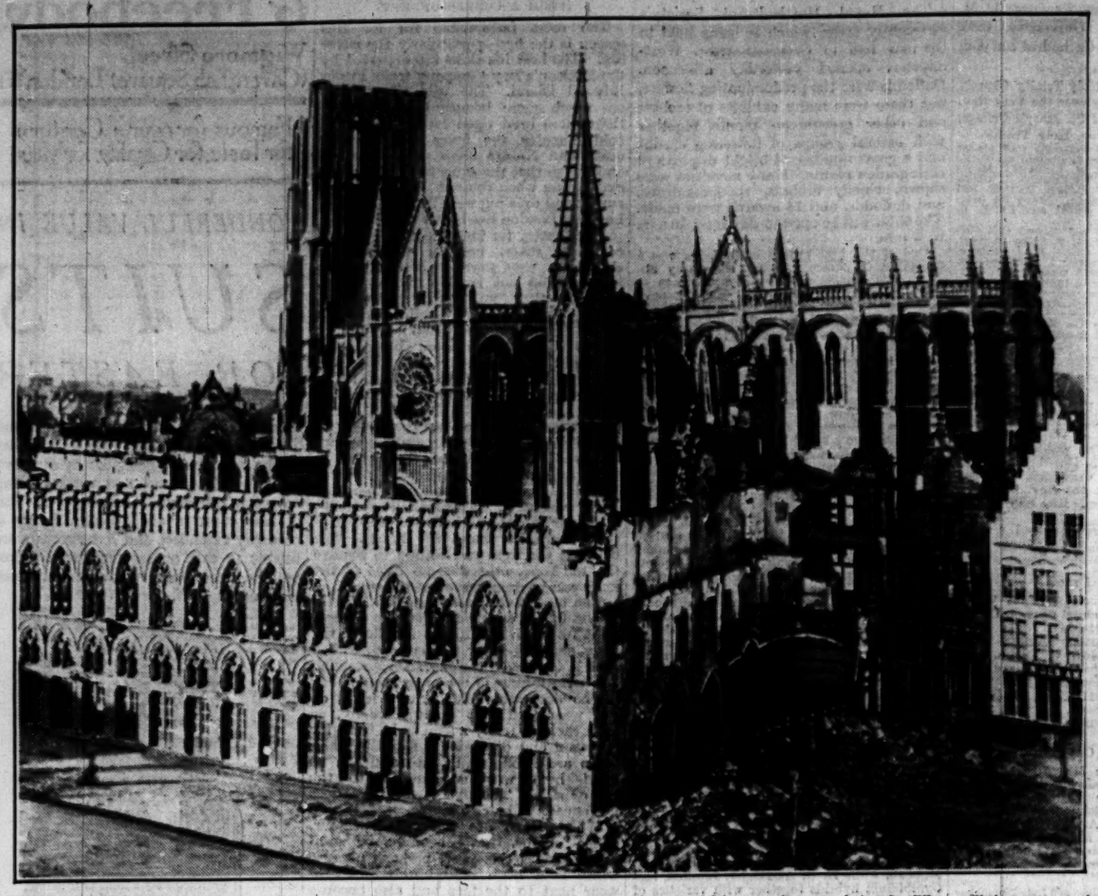
OLD ENGLISH SILVER

Christie's sold yesterday old English silver, the property of Major-General Sir Cecil Lowther, and from other sources.

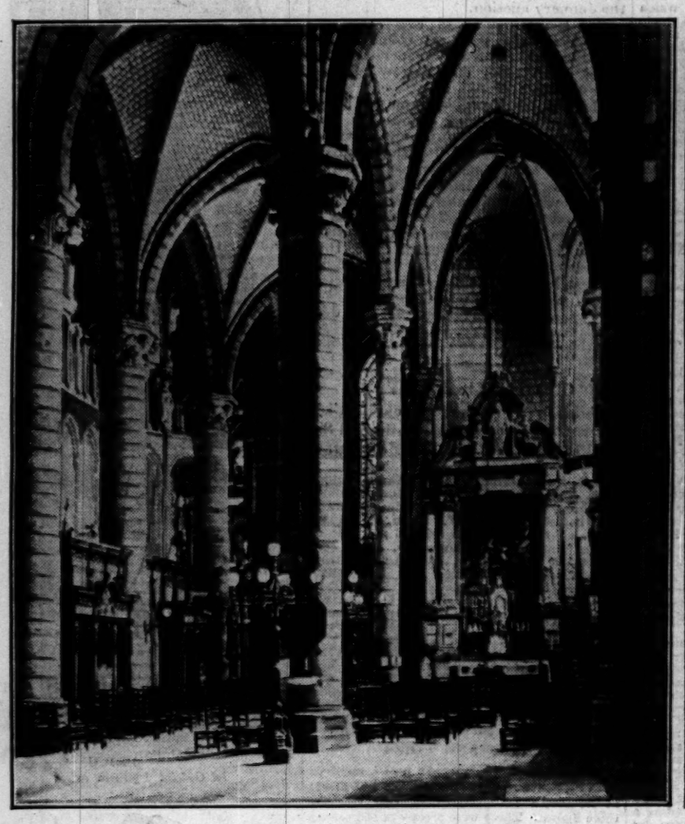
The more important articles included a Queen Anne plain dredger, by William Hinton, 1713, 2oz. 11dwt., sold at 620s.—£79 1s. (Crichton); a Queen Anne plain taperstick with baluster stem, by W. Lukin, *circa* 1710, 3½oz., at 110s.—£19 5s. (Maple); a pair of Queen Anne table candlesticks, 1705, 6oz. 18dwt., at 120s.—£41 8s. (Astell); a Scottish quaigh, with flat handles, and the initials J. W. M. S., 5½in. diameter, by James Tait, Edinburgh, *circa* 1700, 5½oz., £110 12s. 6d. (Crichton); four table candlesticks, chased with masks, shields, and scrollwork, by Peter Archambo, 1738, 98oz., at 28s.—£137 4s. (Wyse); four others by E. Pearce, 1720, 57oz. 13dwt., at 85s.—£245 (Andrews); and six rat-tailed dessert spoons, 1709, &c., 4oz. 18dwt., at 200s.—£49 (Webster). Major-General Sir Cecil Lowther's threaded shell and fiddle-pattern service, 151 articles, weighing 394½oz., sold at 8s. per oz.—£118 7s. (Crichton).

BOO

THE NEW YPRES CATHEDRAL: REOPENING ON PALM SUNDAY



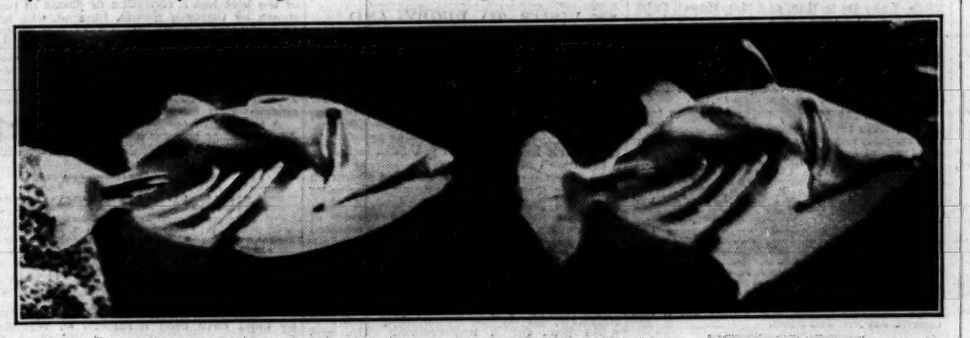
THE CATHEDRAL IN 1914 AND 1930.—The Cathedral of St. Martin at Ypres, which was destroyed in the War, will be reopened for services on Sunday, the rebuilding, begun in September, 1922, having now been completed. Our two photographs show the Cloth Hall and Cathedral after the first bombardment in 1914, and the new Cathedral with part of the ruins of the Cloth Hall in front. It will be noted that the new building is closely modelled on the plans of the old Cathedral.



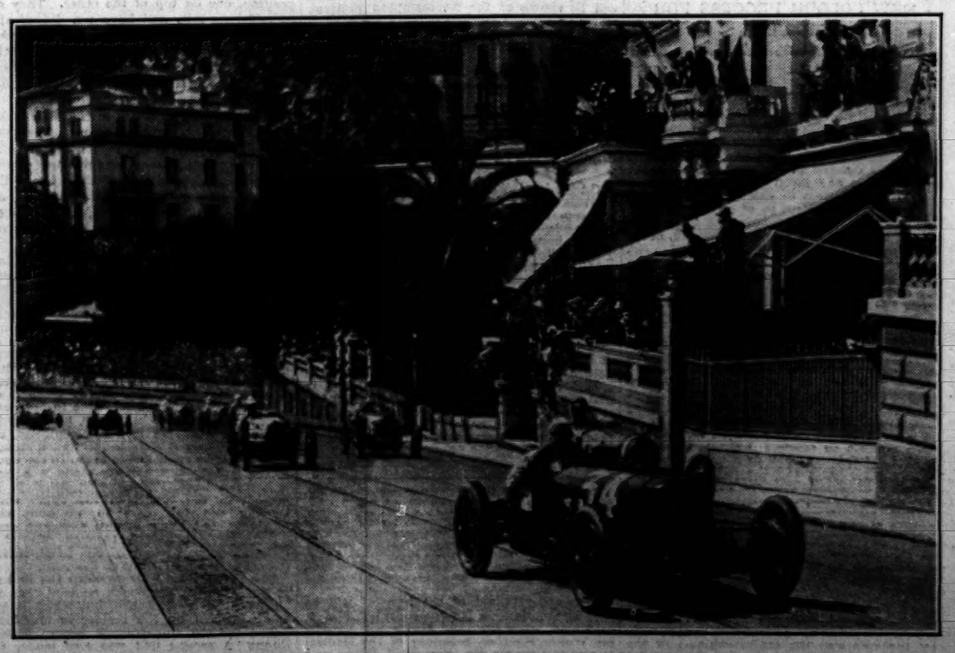
INTERIOR OF THE CATHEDRAL.—Two views of the same aspect of the interior of the old and the new Cathedral of St. Martin, showing how faithfully the original design has been followed. The re-opening, which falls on Palm Sunday, will be marked by solemn religious ceremonies, including a procession of palms.

SPRING MEDAL FOURSOMES.—Mrs. Dudley Charles in play in the *Eve* Spring Medal Foursomes at Sunningdale yesterday. Miss Joyce Wethered is seen on the left. The 36 holes scratch prize was won by Miss D. Pearson and Miss Enid Wilson.

PROFESSOR F. BERTRAND, the celebrated *maître d'escrime*, of London, who has died at the age of 60.



THE TRIGGER-FISH.—A trigger-fish from the East Indies, one of the consignment of Oriental tropical fish that arrived recently at the Zoo Aquarium, photographed with its "trigger" fin lowered and raised.



MOTOR RACING AT MONACO.—The Grand Prix de Monaco was won on Sunday by Rene Dreyfus, driving a Bugatti, in 3hr. 41min. 2 3-5sec., at an average speed of 86.317 kilometres an hour over a course of 318 kilometres. The next four places were also occupied by Bugattis. Our photograph shows the race in progress through Monaco.

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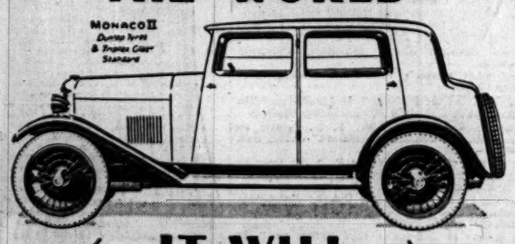

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750 SETTEES and LOUNGE EASY CHAIRS, covered morocco leather, heavy woven art tapestries, rich silk, and a large quantity covered plain art linen, all being of excellent quality and in most cases equal to new. SEVERAL SMALL LOUNGE EASY CHAIRS offered at 35s. each. Small-size LOUNGE EASY CHAIRS in REAL HIDE, 5gns. Larger-size LOUNGE EASY CHAIRS from £4 17s. 6d. to 12gns.; well-made SOFTLY SPRUNG CHESTERFIELD SETTEES, 5gns. LARGE-SIZE CHESTERFIELD AND OTHER SETTEES, many with loose down pillow seats and backs, from £7 15s. to 25gns.

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HOLLOWAY—162, Holloway Road, N.7.
WIMBLEDON—81, Broadway, S.W.19.
UPTON PARK—361, Green Street, E.13.
202, HARROW ROAD, PADDINGTON, W.2.
CHELSEA—263, Fulham Road, S.W.10.
KING'S CROSS—312, Caledonian Rd., N.1.
PALMERS GREEN—25 & 27, Green Lanes, N.13.
BOW—155, Bow Road, E.3.
BRIGHTON—157, Queen's Road.
WATFORD—15-15, High street.
CROYDON—8, London Road.
CLAPHAM—59, 61, 63, High Street, S.W.4.
CRICKLEWOOD—149, Broadway, N.W.2.
THORNTON HEATH—59, High Street.
WORTHING—15 & 17, Rowlands Road.
WOKING—11, The Broadway.
READING—47, Minster St.

FULLEST NEWS & FINEST PICTURES

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Obituary

MR. H. PERCY ADAMS

A DESIGNER OF HOSPITALS

Mr. Harry Percy Adams, F.R.I.B.A., who died on Monday in Westminster Hospital, at the age of 64, had specialized in the design of hospitals for over 40 years, and was the acknowledged leader of this side of his profession.

As a student he distinguished himself, being first prizeman at the Royal Academy, Godwin bursar and first medallist at the R.I.B.A., and the winner of medals at South Kensington and London University.

His first important success won in competition was for a hospital at Bedford, and his design already showed the lucidity in planning and practical grasp of hospital administration which characterized all his subsequent work. His design for the Royal Victoria Infirmary at Newcastle, another competition success, showed on a larger scale the same qualities as Bedford. Many other hospitals followed, and when in King Edward's reign the Committee of the King Edward VII. Sanatorium were looking out for the right man to design their new buildings, he was chosen as the architect and sent to Germany to study the sanatoria in that country. With his usual thoroughness and enthusiasm he made an exhaustive report, and produced the fine plan which was carried out near Midhurst.

Since the War he continued to design hospitals, adapting himself to the changed conditions. He had a sympathetic grasp of the difficulties with which hospital committees have to contend, dependent as they are on the support of the public, and was determined always to avoid unnecessary waste. At the same time he never lost sight of the larger issues, and though he was not easily led away by the desire to try experiments for the sake of novelty, he kept his mind open to meet the developments of medical practice. Quite at the end of his career he invented a new type of hospital ward which is embodied in the design of the new hospital of Southend, and this type seems likely to mark a distinct step forward in the history of hospital planning.

In addition to his hospital work, he was responsible for the new buildings of the Law Society, the Institution of Electrical Engineers, the Orchestral Association, and the British Medical Association, and some large blocks in Bloomsbury. He was senior partner in the firm of Adams, Holden, and Pearson, of Knightsbridge, and he had the gift not only of inspiring his staff and all connected with his work with his own enthusiasm, but of winning their affection at the same time. Many a young artist owed much to his counsel and encouragement.

MR. VATCHAGANDHY

INDIAN VERNACULAR JOURNALISM

The death is announced from Bombay of Mr. Rustom N. Vatchagandhy, editor and proprietor of the Gujerati evening daily, the *Sanj-Vartaman* (*Evening News*), Bombay.

At the beginning of the century Mr. Ardesher Patel, who had long edited the morning *Jam-e-Jamshed*, carried out, with capital provided by Mr. Vatchagandhy, his long-cherished idea of founding a Gujerati evening paper. But shortly after the launching of the *Sanj-Vartaman* Mr. Patel died, leaving the venture in the hands of a partner who had no journalistic experience. Shrewd business instincts, enterprise, and devoted enthusiasm enabled Mr. Vatchagandhy to overcome initial difficulties and to make his paper in a short time a force in vernacular journalism. He was a ready and voluminous writer. His ardent nationalism was combined with an independence of judgment, recognition of the benefits of the British connexion, and a personal good will which saved him from indulgence in mere rancour.

His strong appreciation of the best features of English life is shown in his "Rambles and Reflections," printed for distribution to his friends after a visit to Europe in 1926. He had been deputed to represent Indian journalism at the World's Conference of Journalists, held at Lausanne in September of that year, and was to read a paper on "Ethics of Journalism and Standards of Practice." Unhappily, he was attacked with gangrene in the left foot, which necessitated the amputation of the limb. The paper was read in his absence, and he bore his affliction with the courage and fortitude of a strong religious faith as a devout Zorbastrian. A few months earlier the jubilee of his paper had been celebrated amid manifestations of widespread esteem. He was the first journalist to bring out a special Parsi New Year number—a massive, bilingual production for which he secured contributions from many men of distinction, British and Indian. The conduct of the paper now devolves upon his only son, Mr. Jehanghir Vatchagandhy, who had been associated with him in its production for some years past.

MISS HOWITT

A LINK WITH AN OLD LITERARY CIRCLE

Miss Margaret Howitt, who died yesterday at Hale, Cornwall, at the age of 90, was the last surviving child of William and Mary Howitt, and was thus a link with an interesting literary circle.

Many years ago, *The Times*, speaking of her parents, said:—"Their friends used jokingly to call them William and Mary, and to maintain that they had been crowned together like their Royal prototypes. Nothing that either of them wrote will live, but they were so industrious, so disinterested, so amiable, so devoted to the work of spreading good and innocent literature, that their names ought not to disappear unmourned." Together and separately they produced an extraordinary number of works, original and translated, which, though now forgotten, were highly appreciated in their day. They were both of Quaker stock, and Mrs. Howitt was descended from Wood, the patentee, whom Swift attacked in "The Drapier Letters." The Howitts were close friends of Tennyson, Mrs. Gaskell, Adelaide Proctor, Mrs. Beecher Stowe, the de Bunsens, the Leigh Smiths, and other people of note, and Margaret grew up in an atmosphere of culture and industry. She lived with her parents in London and at Esher, and went with them when they moved to Rome in 1870. Her father died in 1879. Her mother, who died in 1888, was received into the Roman Catholic Church in 1882, and Miss Howitt also became a Roman Catholic.

She published, in 1866, an account of 12 months in Sweden with Frederika Bremer, whose novels, in 18 volumes, her mother had translated. She also published, in 1886, "Friedrich Overbeck, herausgegeben von Franz Binder," but her best-known work is her edition of her mother's autobiography, which appeared in 1889. Her brothers were pioneers, the elder, Alfred, in Australia, where he discovered the remains of the explorers, Burke and Wills; and Charlton, who was drowned while on an expedition to Lake Brunner, in New Zealand. Miss Howitt was beloved by a wide circle. She had a great fund of sympathy and humour, and her letters, to the last, were examples of fine writing and beautiful old-world style, and unerring in memory and detail. She was a first cousin of Sir John Macdonell, who was for more than 40 years a valued member of the staff of *The Times*, and of his brother, James, whose premature death deprived this journal of an exceptionally accomplished contributor.

MR. KEITH BARLOW

Mr. Keith Barlow, the chairman of Wiggins, Teape and Co. (1919), Limited, died in London on Saturday at the age of 39. Although for many years his health had caused considerable anxiety, his sudden death came as a great shock. A correspondent writes of him:—

He was the second son of the late Mr. Percy Barlow, of Kearsney Court, Dover, who was the chairman of Wiggins, Teape for many years. He was elected a director of Wiggins, Teape in 1912, and became chairman in 1925. He not only worked for the advancement of his own company, but also for the paper trade as a whole. As a boy he was not sufficiently strong to be educated at a public school, but in spite of this disadvantage he played cricket for Kent at the early age of 18, and ill-health alone prevented him from becoming one of the leading cricketers in this country. He was also a very keen golfer, and had recently taken over the duties of honorary treasurer of the Royal St. George's Golf Club. He was a member of the St. Mary's Masonic Lodge, No. 63. He was gazetted to the East Kent Yeomanry in 1914, and it was the great regret of his life that he was invalided out in 1915.

From this date until his death Mr. Barlow became absorbed in the business of Wiggins, Teape, and he invariably considered the interests of the company in preference to the claims of his own convenience or health. Those who associated with him during his latter years realize full well his strong personality, great charm, and obvious honesty of purpose. He was a leader of men, but at the same time he had a great capacity for making friends, not only among his colleagues but with his subordinates. He was one of the few really great young men in business, and he can ill be spared. He married the daughter of the late Mr. I. E. Allen; she survives him with two daughters and a son.

The funeral will be at River Church, near Dover, at 2.30 p.m. to-morrow, and at the request of his many friends a memorial service will be held at St. Michael's, Cornhill, at noon on that day.

CANON THOMPSON

Our Dublin Correspondent telegraphs:—

The death has taken place suddenly in Dublin of Canon Hugh Walter Brownlow Thompson, B.D., rector of St. Catherine's and Canon of St. Patrick's Cathedral. Born in 1872, he was ordained in 1896, having been educated at the Royal University of Ireland and at Trinity College, Dublin. He became rector of St. Catherine's in 1912, and was one of the best known and most popular incumbents in the city. For several years he was editor of the *Church of Ireland Gazette*, and became one of the sturdiest defenders of the Irish Church against attacks by certain factions. He was an accomplished controversialist and took a keen interest in Church affairs, being a member of the General Synod and of the representative church body. He was the author of a book entitled "The Evidence for and Objective Reality of the Resurrection," as well as of several works dealing with the history of Dublin parishes. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society of Antiquaries.

ECCLESIASTICAL NEWS

ORDINATION EXAMINATION RESULTS

The Central Advisory Council of Training for the Ministry announces the following results of the general ordination examination held in March:—

Satisfied the examiners:—

PART I.

ADEY, A. E., Dorchester; ADLER, T. P., Wells; ALEXANDER, H. C., Ridley Hall; ANDERSON, T. B., Lincoln; ARNOLD, A. L., Dorchester; ATKINSON, W. J., Edinburgh; BACON, R., Burgh; BAINES, H. W., Cuddesdon; BAINES, R. E., Westcott House; BAKENDALE, J., B.C.M. College; BELLINGHAM, C. E. W., Berry, O. K., and BIRCH, H., Ridley Hall; BLACKHALL, T. T., Lincoln; BOWEN, A. H.; BROOK, T. C. P., B.A., Cantab; BROWN, J. W., B.A., Lond.; BYRNE, T. W., and CHAPLIN, M., Wells; CLARK, S. H., Westcott House; COMB, A., B.C.M. College; CORNWALL, J. W., Cuddesdon; DIXON, H., Ripon Hall; EASTEN, E. J. A., Cheshunt; GREEN, C. E. G., Ely; GRUBB, H. V. H., Cheshunt; HAMILTON, K. M., B.A., Lond.; HAMMERSLEY, H., Lichfield; HEALEY, K., Lincoln; HERBERT, A. C., B.C.M. College; HERDSON, J. F. R. R., Lichfield; HILL, H. G. R., Wells; HIRST, M. B., Cheshunt; HODGE, D. E. J., Lincoln; HOOLEY, J. D., Lichfield; HORDERN, C. C., Cuddesdon; HOUGH, J. F., Westcott House; HOUSE, T. W. G., Wycliffe Hall; IRWIN, P. K., Ely; JOHNSTONE, J. R. M., Cuddesdon; JONES, W. H., Llandaff; KEELING, J. N., Cheshunt; KINGS, J. A., Lincoln; LANG, E. T., Westcott House; LAUGHTON, J. R. C., Cuddesdon; LEATHLEY, R. A., B.A., Oxon.; LORING, J. H., Cuddesdon; MACCORMICK, J. C., Lincoln; MACDONALD, A. D., Ely; MASON, H. C., Cuddesdon; MERCER, W. D. P., Cheshunt; MILLER, H. C., MOXON, D., and NORTON, H. G., Lincoln; NUGENT, P., Edinburgh; OATRIDGE, W. C., Westcott House; PICKERING, T. S. A., Cantab.; PUGH, A. R. G., Lincoln; RABSON, A., Ely; REDFERN, R. H., Lincoln; RICKARD, C. H., Ely; RIDER, J. C., Dorchester; ROBINS, A. F., Cheshunt; RUCK-KEENE, H., Warminster; SCOTT, A., Ridley Hall; SCOTT, P. J. H., Cuddesdon; SELL, J., Edinburgh; SHE, G., Canterbury; SPRINGFORD, F. G., Dorchester; STENLY, ., Ridley Hall; TEAPE-PUGARD, T. C., B.A., Oxon.; THOMAS, E. W., Westcott House; THOMPSON, R., Burgh; THORP, L. S., Westcott House; TRIMINGHAM, J. F. D., Ridley Hall; TWELVETREES, W., and WALSH, G. E., Lincoln; WHITE, E. D., Wycliffe Hall; WHITEHORN, K. H., Cuddesdon; WILD, F., Westcott House; WILLSON, M. W., Salisbury; WINDLE, H. A. J., Cuddesdon; WOOD, H. J., Ridley Hall; WOOD-SIMPSON, F. B., Ripon Hall; WRIGHT, G. A., Cuddesdon; WRIGHT, S. G. E.; YORKE, E. F., B.C.M. College.

PART II.

ADDLESHAW, G. W. O., Cuddesdon; BAKER, L. C., and BARKER, R. H., Westcott House; BARNEY, R. W. D., Cheshunt; BASTIN, E. J., Ridley Hall; BATE, R. A. P., Dorchester; BOOKER, W. S., Salisbury; BOWEN, A. H.; BRANCHMORE, E. T. W., Ely; CASSON, F. A., Ridley Hall; CHAMBERLAIN, A. J., Dorchester; COCKBURN, J. A., Edinburgh; DAVEY, L. W., Burgh; DENYER, E. A., Lichfield; FORSTER, G., Wycliffe Hall; GUNN, G. W., Edinburgh; HANDFORD, F. G., Cheshunt; HARTLEY, H., St. Stephen's House; HISLOP, W., Warminster; HOOK, G. A., B.C.M. College; HOSKIN, H. P., Wells; HOWARD, E., Burgh; HOWELL, R., Edinburgh; HUSSEY, J. P., Egerton Hall; IND, H., Dorchester; JONES, W. H., Llandaff; KILBURN, T. M., Cheshunt; LAWRENCE, D. J., Ridley Hall; LLOYD-JONES, R. E.; LUBY, E. E., Cheshunt; MACBETH, A. R., Cuddesdon; MACBETH, K. R., Canterbury; McNEILE, H. C., B.C.M. College; MARSH, H. W., Dorchester; MARTINEAU, G. E., Cuddesdon; MEAKIN, A. R.; MEEK, A. J., Cheshunt; METJER, W. A., and MOORCROFT, F. H., Cuddesdon; MORRIS, H. B., Ely; MOSS, F. A., Cuddesdon; MURRAY, R. T., B.C.M. College; NEWMAN, C. J., Warminster; NORRIS, W. E., Cuddesdon; OWEN, W., B.C.M. College; PAINE, H. J., Cuddesdon; PICKEN, W. J. M., Westcott House; PHILLIPS, J. B., Ridley Hall; PLAYFOOT, M. L.; PLOWRIGHT, E. W., Salisbury; POTTER, C. J., Cuddesdon; POWNALL, G. C., Wells; SALISBURY, J. S., B.C.M. College; THOMAS, K. ST. C., Lincoln; TOMLINSON, G. A., Ely; VALLINS, H. J., Chichester; WAKE, J. G., St. Stephen's House; WEBSTER, E. J., B.C.M. College; WILLIAMS, C. S. C., Westcott House; WYLAM, A. R. E., Cuddesdon.

Passed in four subjects only and required to take one paper again:—

PART II.

SHEPHERD, F. R., Cuddesdon; WARREN, J. H. E., St. Stephen's House.

Satisfied the examiners subject to the exceptions stated:—

PART I.

*†ANDY, L., Lincoln; †COOK, E. V., †DOHERTY, W., and †EMERY, F. F., St. Aidan's; †FRANCIS, R., Ely; †GRIEWELL, B. H., St. Aidan's; †HOLMES, D., DE L., Salisbury; †JORDAN, P. W., St. Aidan's; †KILLICK, E. T., Westcott House; *†KUDO, J., St. Stephen's House; †NORTON, C., St. Aidan's; †SALTER, H. A., Lichfield.

PART II.

†BRADSHAW, R. S. G., St. Aidan's; *†HOW, C. G., St. Stephen's House; †JONES, J. D., St. Aidan's; †LAFFORD, F. E., Lichfield; †STRATTON, B., Burgh.

*Exempt from Greek
†Exempt from Latin

AN ANCIENT YORK CHURCH

The church of St. Martin, Micklegate, celebrates its 700th anniversary on Sunday, June 1, when the Lord Mayor and Corporation will attend in state. The Archbishop of York and, it is hoped, the Bishop of Whitby will be the preachers at the services. The church was opened on August 6, 1230, that is, before the Minster as it exists to-day was completed, and before the present nave and chapter house were built. The original church of St. Martin dates from Anglo-Saxon times, and was built of timber. That building is believed to have been destroyed by fire and the present stone church replaced it. Roman stones may still be seen in the base of the tower and in Roman times the parish contained Roman baths, two temples and villas. A former rector, John Bramhall, who was incumbent in 1617, afterwards became Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of All Ireland.

NOTES

The Duke of Bedford is restoring a disused church on the Segenhoe manor estate in Bedfordshire, and it is hoped to resume services there.

The Bishop of London will be present at the end of the opening service of the Anglo-Catholic Congress at Stamford Bridge Ground on June 29, and at the evening session on Wednesday, July 2 (Provincial Day). In addition to speakers already announced, Lord Lloyd will speak on Monday, June 30, at the President's Reception, and Sir William Hannell at the Men's Meeting at the Royal Albert Hall.

VICEROY AND MAYO COLLEGE

JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

The Viceroy and Lady Irwin were present at the jubilee (60th anniversary) celebrations of Mayo College, Ajmer, on March 7 and 8.

In presenting the prizes Lord Irwin referred to the great number of pupils who had achieved distinction in after life and said he was not in sympathy with those who wished to change the traditional character of the college. The landed aristocracy had as important a part as ever to play in the body politic.

Sixteen ruling princes and chiefs were present at a banquet in the College Hall on March 8. The Maharajah of Jodhpur welcomed Lord and Lady Irwin and emphasized the pride and interest of the ruling princes in the college. Speaking in reply, the Viceroy mentioned that the Maharajah of Kashmir had presented the college with a scholarship of £300 a year for three years' study in England.

Mayo College, sometimes called the "Eton of India," was founded in 1870 by the Government and the Princes in response to an appeal by Lord Mayo, then Viceroy. In 1903 the Chiefs' Colleges were reorganised by Lord Curzon. Intended at first for the sons of ruling princes, chiefs, and nobles of Rajputana, the college has come to attract aristocratic pupils from all parts of India.

Colonel Albert E. Powley, who has been editor-in-chief of the *War Cry*, the official publication of the Salvation Army for the Western Territory of the United States, is due to arrive at Southampton on Friday to take up a new appointment as second in command of the evangelical work of the movement in Great Britain.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS

ESTATE OF SIR ALFRED FRIPP

SIR ALFRED DOWNING FRIPP, K.C.V.O., C.B., F.R.C.S., of West Lulworth, Dorset, and of Portland-place, W., Surgeon in Ordinary to King Edward, his Majesty the King, and the Duke of Connaught, who died on February 25, aged 64, left estate of the gross value of £101,903, with net personalty £52,855. He left:—

£1,000 upon trust during the 20 years following his decease to pay the whole or part of the income as his trustees in their sole and unfettered discretion may see fit to a member or members of any English University or Universities for a lecture or lectures to be delivered as and when the trustee may see fit at such University or Universities upon the subjects of "Happiness" and "Success."

He added: "I have not the faintest intention of making any further gifts to charities," stating that this decision was in view of the time he had devoted to charities and the moneys he had collected for them and having regard also to the trend of modern legislation.

He left his letters, notes, MSS., &c., to his trustees upon trust for publication or otherwise, as they in their sole discretion might see fit, the royalties from such publication, in the event of them being published, or of the publication of a book based thereon, being for the benefit of his estate.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR HENRY WEST HODGSON, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O. (late 14th and 15th Hussars), of Hans-court, Brompton-road, S.W., who died on February 5, aged 61, left estate of the gross value of £22,686, with net personalty £22,330.

The HON. MRS. (IDA WALDEGRAVE) BOYLE, of Mendip House, Welshmill-road, Frome, Somerset, who died on February 8, widow of the Hon. Edmund Boyle, left unsettled property of the gross value of £20,834, with net personalty £18,941.

DAME MINNIE ANNIE PRINGLE, of Mount Ephraim, Tunbridge Wells, who died on March 8, widow of Sir George Pringle, left estate of the gross value of £8,419, with net personalty £8,285. She gives:—

£200 to Gertrude Todd, if still in her service; and £400 to her servant, Margaret Gosden.

Mr. HENRY CLARK, of McKinley-road, Bournemouth, engineer, who died on January 19, left estate of the gross value of £47,083, with net personalty £46,808. Subject to a life interest, he gives:—

£1,500 to the London City Mission; £1,000 each to Mullers Orphanage, Bristol, the British and Foreign Bible Society, and Miss Sands Soldiers' Home, Catterick; £250 to the Soldiers' Home, Christchurch; £200 each to the Bible Churchmen's Missionary Society and the Japan Evangelistic Society; £150 each to Fegan's Homes, Horseferry-road, S.W., the Victoria Home for Crippled Children, Alum Chine, the Africa Inland Mission, the Pocket Testament League, the Army Scripture Readers and Soldiers' Friend Society, the Barbican Mission to the Jews, and the Officers' Christian Union; and £100 to the China Inland Mission.

Mr. EDWIN WILLIAM MILLER, of Vine-street, Piccadilly, W., and Millcroft, Rottingdean, Sussex, licensed victualler, died on February 28, leaving estate of the gross value of £18,406, with net personalty £14,661. He gives:—

£100 to the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital, "as an acknowledgment of the kindness I received when an out-patient"; freehold property in Gillingham-street, S.W., to his manageress, Mary Bricks; and four cottages in New-road, Ascot, to his cook, Annie Lomas.

The residue of the property to his wife for life, and then £100 each to the Benevolent Fund of the Londesborough Lodge of Freemasons and his cellarman, Frederick George Bass.

The ultimate residue between the Royal Ophthalmic Hospital and Dr. Barnardo's Homes.

Mr. JAMES GROSVENOR JEFFRIES, of Belle Vue, near Lysways-street, Walsall, leather goods manufacturer, who died on January 4, left £22,357, with net personalty £20,743. He left:—

£100 to the Walsall General Hospital; £100 to the vicar and churchwardens of St. Matthew's Parish Church, Walsall; £50 each to his employes, Henry Brace Miller, Joseph Herbert Knowles, and William Taylor; and £100 to the executors for the clerical staff of E. Jeffries and Sons, Limited.

Mr. HARRY MILTON MANSELL, of Luton, Beds, and Beechwood, Marlow, Bucks, carrying on business as C. A. Coutts and Co., Golden-lane, E.C., and Limehouse, E., fancy cardboard box manufacturers, who died on January 15, left estate of the value of £95,522, with net personalty £42,115. He gives:—

£100 each to the Church of England Homes for Waifs and Strays and Dr. Barnardo's Homes.

Mrs. EMILY FLORENCE BOOTH, of Alandale, Tomline-road, Felixstowe, who died on January 31, widow of W. H. Booth, left £18,871, with net personalty £17,523. She left:—

£500 to the East Suffolk and Ipswich Hospital; £200 each to the Felixstowe and Walton Cottage Hospital, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and St. Dunstan's Hostel; £50 to the Rev. William Cock, for deserving gentlefolk in the parish of St. John, Felixstowe; and £50 to her servant, Lottie Knights.

Mr. ROBERT SNARE, of Springvale, Village-road, Enfield, retired manufacturer, who died on November 17, left £14,850, with net personalty £14,560. He gives:—

One year's wages to Helen Woodcock, if still in his service.

Mrs. MARY ANN ELLSTON, of Belvidere House, King's-avenue, Clapham Park, S.W., who died on February 2, aged 91, widow of A. J. Ellston, left estate of the gross value of £9,717, with net personalty £9,580. She left:—

£60 to her house-parlourmaid, Louise Wright, if in her service at her death.

Miss ANNE BOLLARD, of St. Francis de Sales Presbytery, Hale-road, Walton, Liverpool, for many years housekeeper there, who died on July 7, left £1,008, with net personalty £1,444. She left:—

£300 to Our Lady of Lourdes Hospital, Liverpool.

Other latest wills include the following:—

	Gross value
AYLING, Mr. Douglas Edward, of St. James-mansions, West Hampstead, N.W. (net personalty £4,415)	£4,570
BAXTER, Mr. Arthur Thomas William, of Plumlane, Plumstead, S.E. (net personalty £3,510)	4,099
BISHOP, Mr. Charles Edward, of Belsize-avenue, Hampstead, N.W., and of Heddon-street, Westminster, S.W., engraver (net personalty £21,947)	22,511
BONNETT, Mr. Richard Phillip, of Skegness, baker (net personalty £5,873)	8,539
BRUNTON, Mr. Roger, of Beechfield, Kidderminster, worsted spinner, of Town Mills, Bridgnorth, and commission agent, of Kidderminster (net personalty nil)	15,521
BROWN, Mr. Philip George, J.P. (68), of Tremadart, Dulce, Cornwall, farmer (unsettled) (net personalty £11,819)	11,875
BULL, Mr. Herbert (83), of Copse Side, Boars Hill, Oxford, schoolmaster (net personalty £6,950)	10,012
BURGESS, Mrs. Elizabeth Anne (92), of Tresco, Rolvenden, Kent, widow of Captain B. Burgess, Indian Army (retired) (net personalty £4,094)	4,144
COX, the Rev. John Frank Moncrieff, M.A., of Upper Leeson-street, Dublin (personal estate in England and Irish Free State)	4,437
DAVISON, Mr. James Ebenezer, of High-road, Leyton, E. (net personalty £625)	12,173
FOSTER, Mr. Frederic, of Melford, Warwick-road, Coventry (net personalty £6,289)	14,676
HASLEWOOD, the Rev. W., of Marske Rectory, Yorks, rector of Marske (net personalty £5,587)	5,672
HUNTER, Mr. James (82), of Newark-drive, Pollokshields, Glasgow, and of Victoria-road, Crosshill, Glasgow, grocer and wine merchant (personal estate)	37,532
MORTON, the Rev. William, of West Manse, Buckie, Banffshire (personal estate)	3,763
RUTHERFORD, Alderman Charles Henry (71), of Parkfield-road, and of Castle-street, Liverpool, solicitor, a member of the firm of Rutherford and Co., of Liverpool, and Cannon-street, London, E.C., chairman of the Liverpool board of the British Law Insurance Company, Limited (net personalty £4,698)	4,746
ST. GEORGE, Miss Harriette Louisa, of Combe Park, Bath (net personalty £4,607)	4,771
WADDINGTON, Mrs. Frances Caroline, of Riverdale, Godalming, widow of Colonel W. Waddington (net personalty £10,680)	10,874
WALKER, Mr. Henry (85), of Compayne-gardens, Hampstead, N.W. (net personalty £35,989)	38,086
WHITE, Dr. Philip Jacob (67), of Bryn Garth, Bangor, Carnarvon, Professor of Zoology at the University College of North Wales (net personalty £4,264)	6,638
WILLIAMS, Mr. Philip (79), of South Albert-road, Liverpool, formally manager of the Midland Bank, Great George-place (net personalty £7,651)	7,772
WILLOUGHBY, Mr. Cecil Edward, R.N. (retired) (78), of The Cottage, South Wilford, Notts (net personalty £4,591)	4,338
WILSON, Mr. Arthur Sidney (74), of Ascham College, Clacton-on-Sea (net personalty nil)	6,685
YOUNG, Mr. George William, F.G.S., F.R.M.S., F.Z.S. (67), of Grange-road, Barnes, S.W. (net personalty £34,562)	25,769
YOUNGE, Lieutenant-Colonel George Harrison, R.A.M.C. (72), of Lynton, Alum-road, Clacton-on-Sea (net personalty £4,182)	5,940

A correspondent writes:—"The appointment of a successor to the Rev. W. J. Watkins as vicar of St. Cuthbert's, West Hampstead, marks the termination of a ministry of exceptional length in London. Mr. Watkins went to St. Cuthbert's in 1882, when the district was a new one and the site of the future church was in open fields. He has ministered there continuously for over 47 years. Mr. Watkins has been an incumbent in the diocese for longer than anyone holding a similar position to-day, and he has spent the whole of his clerical life (52 years) in the diocese. Many clergymen and not a few missionaries have gone forth from the congregation of St. Cuthbert's, which for many years was one of the largest and most generous in North-West London."

THE ACTIVITIES OF ARMSTRONG WHITWORTH

1. PASSENGER AND COMMERCIAL VESSELS.
2. STEAM LOCOMOTIVES OF ALL TYPES.
3. DIESEL ELECTRIC RAIL COACHES AND MOBILE POWER HOUSES.
4. MARINE ENGINES—STEAM AND DIESEL.

ALSO GENERAL ENGINEERING WORK.

Works: NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

London Office: PARK HOUSE, GREAT SMITH STREET, LONDON, S.W.1

M.E.114

The List of Applications will be closed on or before Thursday, 10th April, 1930.

BARNSLEY CORPORATION
5 PER CENT.
REDEEMABLE STOCK,
1950-1960.

ISSUE OF £1,000,000 STOCK.

Sanctioned by the Council of the County Borough of Barnsley and authorised by various Acts of Parliament and a Consent Order of the Minister of Health given thereunder.

Price of Issue
£100 PER CENT.

PAYABLE AS FOLLOWS:—

On Application	£5	per cent.
On 17th April, 1930	£25	„ „
On 5th May, 1930	£35	„ „
On 2nd June, 1930	£35	„ „
	£100	per cent.

Trustees are authorised by "The Trustee Act, 1925," to invest funds in this Stock, unless expressly forbidden by the instrument (if any) creating the Trust.

Interest payable half-yearly on the 31st March and 30th September. A full six months' interest payable 30th September, 1930.

In pursuance of Resolutions of the Council of the County Borough of Barnsley:

National Provincial Bank Limited,
15, BISHOPSGATE, E.C.2,
as Bankers to the Corporation, are authorised to receive applications for
£1,000,000 Barnsley Corporation 5 per Cent. Redeemable Stock, 1950-1960.

1. The Stock will be redeemed at par on the 31st March, 1960, unless the same shall have been previously cancelled by purchase in the open market or by agreement with the holders; but the Corporation will have the option of redeeming at par the whole of the outstanding amount of this issue at any time after the 31st March, 1950, on giving three calendar months' notice by post to the Stockholders or by public advertisement.

2. The Stock will be transferable in the books kept by National Provincial Bank Limited, 15, Bishopsgate, E.C.2, as Registrars for the Corporation of Barnsley and transfers may be made at that Bank without charge and free of Stamp Duty, personally or by attorney.

3. The Dividends on the Stock will be payable half-yearly on the 31st March and 30th September in each year, and dividend warrants will be transmitted by post unless otherwise desired. Instalments may be paid up in full after allotment, and discount at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum will be allowed from 17th April, 1930, or from any subsequent date. In case of default in the payment of any amount at its proper date, all sums previously paid will be liable to forfeiture, and the allotment to cancellation.

4. The Acts of Parliament and Orders under which the Corporation are authorised to borrow the money provide for the formation by them of a Sinking Fund for the repayment of the loans raised by the Stock, and require that returns in connection therewith shall be made to the Ministry of Health.

5. The Stock—and the interest thereon—is secured upon the Corporation funds and revenues, and will rank *pari passu* with all the other Stock issued by the Corporation.

6. The rateable value of the Corporation for all purposes and the total outstanding debt are as under:—

Population (estimated)..	71,700
Rateable value	£308,469
Total outstanding debt ..	£2,577,288

of which £824,974 is in respect of reproductive undertakings.

The total average rate at present levied in the Borough is 17s. 3d. in the £.

A rate of one penny in the pound will produce £1,183.

The amount which may be levied by the rate is unlimited.

7. The proceeds of the present issue of Stock will be applied for the purposes of Waterworks, Electricity, Markets, Housing, Street Improvements, Education, Public Health and other purposes, including the expenses of issue of this Stock and for repayment of existing Loans.

8. **Applications for the Stock will be received at National Provincial Bank Limited, 15, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2, and must be accompanied by a deposit of £5 per cent. on the nominal amount applied for.**

No application must be for less than £100, and all applications must be in multiples of £100; but the Stock once inscribed will be transferable in any amount.

In case of partial allotment the balance of the amount paid as deposit will be applied towards the payment due on the 17th April, 1930, and should there be any surplus after making that payment such surplus will be refunded by cheque.

Scrip Certificates to Bearer will be issued in exchange for Allotment Letters, and such Certificates, as soon as they are paid up in full, will be convertible into Stock on presentation at National Provincial Bank Limited, 15, Bishopsgate, E.C.2.

9. A commission of 5s. per £100 will be allowed to Bankers and Stockbrokers on allotments made in respect of applications bearing their stamp.

10. A quotation on the London Stock Exchange will be applied for in due course.

11. Prospectuses can be obtained at National Provincial Bank Limited, 15, Bishopsgate, E.C.2, or at any of the Branches of the Bank; of Coutts and Co., 440, Strand, W.C.2, and Branches; of Grindlay and Co., Limited, 54, Parliament-street, S.W.1; of Messrs. J. and A. Scrimgeour, 3, Lothbury, E.C.2; at any Stock Exchange in the United Kingdom; and at the offices of the Corporation.

A. D. MASON, Town Clerk.
W. H. ROCK, Borough Accountant.
7th April, 1930.

THIS FORM MAY BE USED.

No.....

FORM OF APPLICATION
for
Barnsley Corporation 5 per Cent. Redeemable Stock, 1950-1960.

Issue of £1,000,000 (A)

To NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK LIMITED,
Head Office: 15, Bishopsgate, E.C.2.

Gentlemen,
I/We hereby apply for *£.....
say..... pounds of **Barnsley Corporation 5 per Cent. Redeemable Stock, 1950-1960,** according to the conditions contained in the Prospectus dated 7th April, 1930, and I/we undertake to pay £100 for every £100 of Stock and to accept the same or any less amount that may be allotted to me/us, and to pay for the same in conformity with the terms of the said Prospectus.

I/We enclose the required deposit of £..... being £5 per cent. on the nominal amount applied for.

Ordinary Signature.....

Full Name .....

.....
(State whether Mrs. or Miss, and Title, if any.)

Address .....

.....April, 1930.

PLEASE WRITE DISTINCTLY.

The above form must be filled up and sent to National Provincial Bank Limited, 15, Bishopsgate, E.C.2, with a cheque payable to Bearer for the amount of the deposit. Cheques must be crossed, and any alteration from "Order" to "Bearer" must be signed by the drawer.

* No application must be for less than £100 and all applications must be in multiples of £100.

Finance & Commerce

CITY OFFICE: 15, GEORGE-STREET, E.C.4
TELEPHONE: MANSION HOUSE 4702

CITY NOTES

A DUBLIN LOAN

MR. NORMAN'S ELEVENTH TERM

A Dublin Corporation loan will be underwritten to-day, and the subscription lists will be opened to-morrow. The issue, which will be made by Messrs. Guinness, Mahon, and Co. simultaneously in London and Dublin, will consist of £800,000 of Five per Cent. Inscribed stock redeemable 1950-70. The price of issue will be 95½, at which figure the flat yield is £5 4s. 9d. and the redemption yield £5 5s. 3d. per cent. The proceeds of the issue will be used by the corporation chiefly to meet expenditure on waterworks, drainage, and housing, in connexion with which, we understand, large orders for plant and materials have already been placed in this country. Both principal and interest will be free from present or future taxation in the Free State when the stock is in the beneficial ownership of a person who is neither domiciled nor ordinarily resident there. A similar amount of the same stock was issued in July, 1928, at 96.

The Barnsley Prospectus

The prospectus is published to-day of the £1,000,000 Barnsley Corporation loan, which is in the form of Five per Cent. stock. The price of issue is 100, but as there is a bonus of about 10s. in the first interest payment the real price is 99½. A full six months' interest will be paid on September 30. The stock will be repaid at par on March 31, 1960, but the corporation has the right to redeem it at any time after March 31, 1950, on giving three months' notice. Barnsley has a population estimated at 71,700; the rateable value is £308,469, and the total outstanding debt is £2,577,288 (equal to £35 18s. 11d. per head of the population), of which £824,974 is in respect of reproductive undertakings. At present the total average rate is 17s. 3d. in the pound. The proceeds of the issue are to be spent upon waterworks, electricity, markets, housing, street improvements, education, public health, and other purposes, including the repayment of existing loans.

The Sunderland Issue

Subscriptions are also invited to-day for the £1,000,000 Sunderland Corporation loan, which is in the form of Five per Cent. stock redeemable 1950-60. The price of issue is 100, but there is no bonus in the first interest payment, which will amount to £1 18s. 11d. per cent. and will be made on October 1. The total debt of Sunderland is £3,547,403, equal to £19 4s. a head of the estimated population of 184,700. The rateable value is £801,250. For the current year the total rates are 16s. 8d. in the pound, equal to £3 12s. 3d. a head of the population. Electricity and tramway undertakings, street improvements, housing and education, and the redemption of existing loans are among the purposes upon which the money will be expended.

The Governor of the Bank

Mr. Montagu Norman was re-elected Governor and Sir Ernest Musgrave Harvey Deputy-Governor at a meeting of the directors of the Bank of England yesterday. The ensuing year will be Mr. Norman's eleventh term of office, and Sir Ernest Harvey's second period as Deputy-Governor. No Governorship has ever lasted so long as Mr. Norman's, and none has been so eventful. While the value of his work and the dimensions of his achievements will be better measured when the events of the past decade have passed into a longer perspective than is available now, no one will deny that financial and economic reconstruction both at home and abroad owes more to Mr. Norman and the Bank of England than to any other man or institution. In the first years his efforts were devoted mainly to the financial reconstruction of the war-devastated countries of Europe and to securing not only the adoption of sound principles, but also the provision of the necessary finance, which in those days was extremely difficult. In this work he took the first steps towards promoting international cooperation amongst the world's leading central banks, and it is well known that, although not the author, he was a strong supporter of the Bank for International Settlements. The restoration of the gold standard, by which depreciated currencies which had reduced trade to a gamble in exchange were made a thing of the past, was a cause in which Mr. Norman worked untiringly, and, as everybody is aware, was thoroughly successful. There has been much ill-founded and rather foolish criticism of the gold standard policy, but it has mostly come from those who fail to realize that money is but a measure of wealth and not wealth itself. An industrialist who attributes his troubles to the measure and not the thing that is measured is guilty of the same mistake as the incompetent mechanic who complains of his tools. The third notable work of the Bank is the part it has played and is still playing in assisting the reorganization and rationalization of the depressed basic industries of the country.

Floating Debt Reduction

Expenditure for the first five days of the new financial year amounted to £27,390,668, and exceeded receipts by £7,615,271. Interest on debt required £16,000,000. Receipts in respect of the Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Conversion Loan, 1940-44, amounted to £17,950,000. Repayments of Treasury Bills exceeded sales by £13,835,000, the floating debt being reduced by this amount, as shown below:—

(000's omitted)

Floating Debt	April 5, 1930	March 31, 1930	April 6, 1929
	£	£	£
Ways and Means Advances:—			
By Public Departments	48,530	48,530	38,700
Treasury Bills outstanding	575,050	588,885	707,960
Total	623,580	637,415	746,660

Compared with a year ago the total of the debt (£623,580,000) shows a decrease of £123,100,000.

The Growth of Investment Trusts

The decision of the Stock Exchange Committee to separate in its lists orthodox investment trusts from financial trusts and financing companies is another indication of the growth and importance of the investment trust movement. In their early days, of course, little was known of the principles that should be observed in the administration of an investment trust. The business had to be learned, and heavy capital losses were sustained in disproving the theory that the highest possible income should be aimed at and that the capital should be left to take care of itself. Experience showed that the very opposite was the right policy to pursue, for when it was followed the early losses of capital were gradually recovered. To-day there are few companies which offer better security for capital and over the years a more satisfactory and progressive income. To the ordinary investor an orthodox investment trust offers facilities which cannot be obtained in any other way. His capital is spread over a wider area than would be possible if the investor acted alone, and at all times the administration of his funds is in the hands of experts who are in a position to be much better informed in regard to investments generally than any amateur investor can hope to be. In certain cases administration expenses absorb less than one-third of 1 per cent. of the company's capital; in others, it seldom exceeds five-eights of 1 per cent., which seems a very modest sum to pay for expert administration.

The Orthodox Trust

The orthodox investment trust may be defined as a company which invests its capital in securities of a general character and distributes the income from them in dividends; its articles of association must contain a provision that no proceeds from the purchase and sale of securities may be carried to the profit and loss account. Under this arrangement profits on transactions in securities are not subject to income-tax, while, on the other hand, realized losses on an investment cannot be deducted from profits in calculating liability to tax. A finance company, however, regards capital profits as income, because its business is to buy and sell securities for the purpose of making a profit. Another point of distinction between an investment trust and a finance company is that the former may pay a dividend although its capital may not be intact, but this must be the case before a finance company can make any distribution. The older trust companies in practice limit the proportion of the capital which may be invested in any one security or group of securities, and the majority of the newer investment companies definitely limit in the articles of association the percentage that may be invested in any one security to, say, 10 per cent. and in a group to, say, 25 per cent. of the total resources of a company.

Stock Exchange Finances

The annual report of the trustees and managers of the Stock Exchange covering the financial year ended March 25 is, as usual, a very informative document, and the provision side by side with the figures for the past year of those relating to its predecessor is welcome. The income of the year was similar to that of 1928-29; total receipts amounted to £454,339, against £459,931, and expenditure absorbed £178,062, against £169,634. The revenue account, therefore, shows a credit balance of £276,278, a decrease of £14,020. Subscriptions of members and clerks amounted to £297,562, against £283,137, while the amount received in entrance fees was £80,635, compared with £109,468. The dividend of £13 a share absorbs £260,000, and after placing, as before, £10,000 to pension fund, there remains £66,137 to be carried forward, an increase of a little over £6,000. The population of the House shows a slight decrease compared with a year earlier. The number of members elected and readmitted in 1929-30, after deducting resignations, &c., was 3,925, the corresponding figure for 1928-29 being 3,941. The total number of members and clerks (non-members) having entry to the floor of the House on March 24, 1930, was 6,120, as against 6,205 on March 24, 1929.

Favourable Brewery Report

The results disclosed by the accounts of Whitbread and Co. for 1929 are the best for many years. Net profits rose from £252,308 to £314,585, and the board has decided to pay a bonus of 3 per cent., in addition to a dividend at the same rate as for 1928—namely, 12 per cent. The dividend and bonus require £150,810, while after deducting Preference and Preferred dividends the remaining profits represent about 27 per cent. on the Ordinary capital of £996,000. A considerable surplus is therefore still available after raising the distribution to the shareholders, and this is devoted to increasing the general reserve from £353,009 to £500,000, the "carry-forward" being drawn on to the extent of £29,000. In addition £44,509 was obtained from sales of properties and premiums received on leases, which added to a similar amount secured for 1928 is transferred to a new "property" reserve. With floating assets amounting to rather more than £1,500,000 and current liabilities of £713,000 a strong position is disclosed by the balance-sheet. In addition to a cash holding of £117,023, the company possesses £509,000 of Government securities. Shares in subsidiary companies stand at £308,288, and sums due by subsidiaries at £412,875.

Decreased Shipments to Australia

As the result, evidently, of the generally unfavourable commercial situation in Australia there has already been a marked falling off this year in the cargoes of general goods from this country to the Commonwealth in comparison with the corresponding shipments of last year. Although there is now some uncertainty as to the precise effect of the latest tariff proposals on some of the classes of goods which have been shipped to Australia, the view obtains in shipping quarters that a further reduction in the export trade from this country must be expected. It seems clear that the shipping lines must, in the immediate future, suffer in one way or another from the drastic measures which have now been proposed for trying to bring about a better condition of affairs in Australia, and they will try to hope that, in the long run, they may share in the results of a return to prosperity. Shipping managers have realized for years that working expenses in Australia were high, and they regretted the fact, since they knew that Australia must compete in the markets of the world with other producing countries. Attention was called to a number of matters which affected the cost of overseas transport when, at the suggestion of Mr. Bruce, a delegation of shipowners visited Australia last year, but it was realized that questions of internal economics and politics were not their affairs.

Import and Export Trades

If Australia were able to increase her exports and at the same time decrease her imports ships would have to proceed long distances with very little cargo, and the homeward cargo trade would have to bear the bulk of the cost of the round voyage, which is always an unsatisfactory arrangement in any shipping trade. Some of the newer passenger vessels have been fitted with particularly fine accommodation in the third class for persons from this country proposing to settle in Australia, and much of this space is now unlikely to be occupied. There is still the promise of a considerable movement of passengers from Australia to Europe this year, and it may be hoped that conditions in Australian trade will have so improved by next year that there may then be no serious diminution in the volume of travel, in the expectation of which so many fine liners have lately been built.

STOCK EXCHANGE

A QUIET DAY

HARLAND AND WOLFF FIRMER

As a whole the Stock markets yesterday were quiet with a steady tone. One or two of the new Corporation scrips weakened, selling by "stags" being induced by the announcement of two further loans, but British Government stocks were firmer, on the arrival of another £1,000,000 of gold and the low rate at which the one-year Liverpool bills were allotted. The Home Railway market made a mild recovery, but South American Railway stocks were dull, Cordoba Central issues weakening upon the publication of another heavy traffic decrease. In the Miscellaneous market Harland and Wolff Preference were favourably affected by Lord Kylsant's speech at the meeting, and there appeared to be some support for artificial silk shares, rises taking place in Courtaulds and British Celanese. The American group showed a reactionary tendency, and a number of Oil shares closed easier.

The chief movement in British Government stocks was a rise of ½ to 90¾ in the Four per Cent. Funding Loan. Conversion Four-and-a-Half per Cent. scrip rose ½ to 3¾ premium, the stock gaining ½ to 99¼. Gains of ¼ were marked in Four per Cent. Consols (88¾) and Two-and-a-Half per Cent. Consols (55½). The Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Conversion loan fell ¼ to 78¾. Among recently-issued provincial Corporation loans Birmingham was a dull market, the premium declining to 1-16, and losses of ¼ occurred in Bristol (1¼ premium), Hastings (3¼ premium), and Swansea (¾ premium). India stocks were firm. The Home Railway market showed a rallying tendency, and on balance rises of ¼ to ½ were marked in L.M.S. and Great Western Ordinary and North Eastern Preferred.

The Foreign market was quiet and steady. A little inquiry for some of the low-priced Chinese issues was reported, such as the old Tientsin-Pukow Railway loan and the Canton Kowloon loan. The 1908 loan also received some support. Turkish Unified bonds dwindled to 13. Argentine Railway stocks showed little change, the tone being heavy. Cordoba Central stocks were steady, though with the continuance of bad traffics hopes of a dividend on the first Preference are fading: yesterday's traffic showed a decrease of £23,200, the aggregate decrease being now £44,200.

Oil shares opened firm, but suffered a reaction. Royal Dutch (which touched 34 15-16 bid) and Shell (which touched 4 15-16 bid) easing to 34¼ and 4¼ respectively. Mexican Eagle advanced to 14s. 7½d., but were on offer after hours at 14s., while Canadian Eagle were in turn 13s. 9d. and 13s. 1½d. Burmah rose to 4 7-16 and fell to 4 11-32. Trinidad Leaseholds, on the other hand, fell to 3 17-32 offered and then rallied to 3⅝. Lobitos were firmer, together with the Rumanian shares.

Rubber shares were idle and showed practically no change, while Tea shares were little affected by the reported success of the efforts of the British and Dutch interests to arrange for restriction of the current season's crop.

BRITISH CELANESE HIGHER

The Industrial market was very subdued, and showed no general tendency. Courtaulds hardened from 2¼ to 2 9-16, and there was sudden advance in British Celanese shares, the Ordinary rising 1s. 9d. to 16s. 3d. British Celanese Second Preference rose nearly 2s. to 12s. 6d., and the First Preference were over 1s. higher at 13s. 6d. Among engineering shares, Harland and Wolff Preference were favourably affected by the meeting, and closed 1s. 3d. higher at 12s. Other shares to receive support included H.P. Sauce, which rose to 5 5-16 and eased to 5¼, and Triplex, which reached 1¼. Most of the American group were easier, exceptions being Hydro-Electric and International Holding, the latter being $8. International Nickel, after being steady at about $44¼ until the opening of the American market, subsequently fell to $43¾, but they rallied to $44¼ bid in the street. Brazilian Traction were also firmer in the street, when they were bid for at $51½, this, however, still being over $1 below the closing price on Monday. Columbia Graphophone declined, while Lautaro Common shares reacted to $9½, and the Preferred shares to 3. Associated Electrical and General Electric were easier, but there was a further sharp rise in Mexican Light and Power Common, which was quoted at $97½—a rise of $7½. British Can were lower at 32s. 6d. Among recent issues, North Metropolitan Electric Debenture, Central Electricity Board Debenture, and Tate and Lyle Debenture were all in demand. Ruth's Steam Storage shares weakened to 12s. 6d. Among bank shares National of India hardened further to 43½.

The Mining market was quieter, and, in the absence of further French support, the South African group was easier. Brakpan reacted to 3—a fall of ½—while Central Mining, Rand Mines, and Crown Mines declined. Langlaagte, on the other hand, rose 6d. to 22s. 3d., and Union Corporation and Geduld shares were firm. East Geduld were quoted at 1 25-32 ex rights. Mozambique advanced to 12s. Congo Border shares rose to 15 bid and eased to 14½, and Bwana M'Kubwa reacted after being bid for at 20s. 6d. Rio Tinto, Tharsis, Zinc Corporation, and Ashanti were all lower. Indian shares were dull on the labour trouble on the Kolar field.

U.S. CAPITAL AND ARGENTINE RAILWAY

AUSTRALIAN BORROWING IN NEW YORK

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, April 8

The Public Utility Holding Corporation has arranged to acquire controlling interest in a Delaware corporation called South American Railways, which was formed to finance and eventually acquire a substantial interest in the Buenos Aires Central Railroad and Terminal Company. This is said to be the first important participation of American capital in Argentine railways. The Buenos Aires company is now building an underground railway through the most thickly settled part of the city.

An issue of $7,500,000 of Twenty-year Five-and-a-Half per Cent. Sinking Fund bonds of the Metropolitan Water and Drainage Board of Sydney, New South Wales, offered here to-day at 92½ and interest to yield 6.15 per cent. by a syndicate including the Bancamerica Blair Corporation, E. H. Rollins and Sons, and Halsey Stuart and Co., was promptly sold.

MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE

EASIER TENDENCY

MONTREAL, April 8.—With the exception of Abitibi, which were very firm owing to light offerings and pool support, the market opened quiet, with an easier tendency. Realizing was noticeable, especially in public utilities, while the uncertain tendency at New York and the absence of important local news checked new buying. The close was dull and easy.

REUTER'S QUOTATIONS

—	April 8	April 7	—	April 8	April 7
Abitibi ..	42	36	Cons. Mining ..	248	249½
Alberta Pac. Grain ..	19½	19½	Dom. Bridge ..	72⅞	73
Asbestos ..	2½	2½	Dom. Textile ..	66½	65½
Do., Pref. ..	No bid	No bid	Fam. Players ..	58½	No bid
B.C. Packers ..	7	7	Fraser Cos... ..	15¼	14¾
Braz. Tract. ..	49⅝	50¾	Hollinger	8¼*	6
B.C. Pwr., A ..	45¼	44⅝	Int. Nickel	42¾	43¾
Do., B	25¾	25⅝	Massey, H. ..	37	37
Brit. Emp. Steel ..	3	2⅛	Montreal Lt. ..	150	151¾
Do., 1st Pf. ..	31	28½	Nat. Brew.	32½	32½
Do., 2nd Pf. ..	7½	5½	Nat. SteelCar ..	70	70¾
Brompton	No bid	28	Port Alfred Pulp, Pref.	81	81
Calgary	185	175	Power Corp. ..	82½	83
Can. Car.	28¼	27	Price Bros... ..	83	83
Do., Pref.	30½	30¼	Quebec Pwr. ..	67	68¼
C. Cement	18⅛	18	Shawinigan	78½	79
Do., Pref.	95½	95	S. Canada Power ..	36	36
C. Cottons	No bid	No bid	Steel Co. of Canada ..	45¼	45½
C. Indust. Alcohol, A ..	8	8	W'per Elec. ..	43	43½
Do., B	7¼	7¼	Rk. Montreal ..	No bid	No bid
C. Power	18	17⅛	Can. Bank of Com. ..	255	256
C. Steamship ..	18	18½	Royal Bank ..	300	301
Do., Pref. ..	71	71			
Cockshutt	21¼	21			

* Ex dividend.

According to *Bradstreets* the visible supply of wheat is 6,653,000 bushels smaller on the week at 344,377,000 bushels, which compares with 308,830,000 bushels last year; that of maize is 260,000 bushels smaller on the week at 24,869,000 bushels, against 36,653,000 bushels, and that of oats is 1,222,000 bushels lower on the week at 35,141,000 bushels, compared with 37,710,000 bushels a year ago.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

IRREGULAR

NEW YORK, April 8.—A falling off in speculative activity was noticeable in the Stock Exchange to-day, and, although the volume of trading diminished, a good deal of selling pressure was noticeable. Sales were returned at 4,683,000 shares.

Although the opening was steady owing to a moderate accumulation of overnight buying orders, the market soon reacted on the resumption of selling, chiefly affecting yesterday's leaders, notably American Telephone and Telegraph and Steel Common, professionals exerting pressure against the latter and predicting that the forthcoming report on unfilled orders will show a decrease. At the same time there was continued support for amusement and motor issues, General Motors reaching a new high level for the year at 51¼. Trading diminished on the decline, indicating that bear pressure was failing to force out liquidation, and steadiness was renewed under the influence of easier money, call loans, after being renewed at 4 per cent., becoming available at 3½ per cent. Towards noon, however, the list gave way on a resumption of general realizing.

Considerable irregularity was displayed in the afternoon, the feature of trading being the persistent pressure against the leading industrials. Professionals were basing their attacks on signs that the improvement in general business was less than seasonal, with definite indications that the steel industry was not maintaining last week's increase in production. The downward movement received a check towards the end of the session by the appearance of covering orders, but the close was barely steady.

Exchange	Method of Quoting	Parity	April 8	April 7
		$	$	$
Montreal on— London, cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.86½	4.86¾
New York on— London, sight	£1		4.86	4.86¼
Cables ..	£1	4.86⅔	4.86⅝	4.86½
60 days' sight ..	£1		4.83⅝	4.85⅞
Grain bills, sight	£1		4.86⅛	4.86¼
Seven days ..	£1		4.85⅞	4.85 11/16
Paris, short sight	100f.	3.91¾	3.91⅝	3.91¾
Rome, cables ..	100l.	5.26	5.24¼	5.24⅜
Amsterdam, short sight ..	100fl.	40.20	40.12½	40.11½
Oslo, cables ..	100kr.	26.80	26.78	26.77½
Stockholm, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.89	26.89
Copenhg'n, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.78½	26.78
Prague, cheques ..	100kr.		2.96⅝	2.96⅝
Berlin, short sight	100mk.	23.80	23.87	23.87½
Brussels, cables ..	100bel.	13.90	13.96	13.95½
Berne, cables ..	100f.	19.30	19.38	19.37¾
Madrid, cables ..	100pa.	19.30	12.53	12.50
Vienna, cables ..	100sch.	14.07	14.10¼	14.10¼
Budapest, cables	100pen	17.49	17.47¼	17.47¼
Belgrade, cables ..	100din.	19.30	1.77	1.77
Athens, cables ..	100dr.	1.30	1.29⅞	1.29⅞
		Cents	Cents	Cents
B. Aires	1 peso	42.46	39.28	39.28
Rio, cables ..	1 mil.	32.45	11.75	11.77

RAILWAYS

—	Closing Prices April 8	April 7	—	Closing Prices April 8	April 7
Atchison ..	237¾	238¼	Int.C.Amer	28¼	28½
Atl. Coast Line	171	172	KansasCity	81	81¾
B. & O.	119	120	Louisville ..	137⅜	137¾
Do., Pref. ..	81¼	81¼	Minn.St. P.	30¼	32½
Brooklyn M. T'sit	73	72¾	Miss. Pac. Do., Pref.	94 140	92 138
Can. Pac. ..	212	212¾	N.Mex.I Pf	1⅜	1⅜
Cent. N.J.	280¼	280	Do., 2 Pf.	⅞	⅞
Ches. & O.	234	234	N.Y. Cent.	186½	186½
Ch. G.W. ..	16⅞	15¾	Nflk. & W.	256	257
Do., Pref. ..	48⅞	44½	N. Pacific	92	93¼
Ch. N.W. ..	86¾	86	Pennsylv'a	83⅜	84⅜
Ch.Mil.st.P.	25⅛	23½	Reading ..	126	125
Ch.Rock Is.	120	120	S. L. S.F.	114	114
Del.& Hud.	179½	177	S.L.& S.W.	67	67
Del., Lack.	145	144¾	S. Pacific	122⅝	123
Erie	58⅜	58½	Southern	127	128¼
Do., 1st Pf.	64½	64¼	Do., Pref.	99	99
G.N., Pref.	98	98¼	Pacific	235	237
Ill. Cent. ..	129	129¼	Do., Pref.	84½	85
Interboro' Rapid Tr.	35⅝	34	Wabash .. Do., P., A	62 89	62½ 88

INDUSTRIALS

Air Reduct.	143½	146	Int. Match	81	80¼
AlliedChem	305*	310	Int. Nickel	42¾	43
Am. Agric. Ch., Pref.	35	35¼	Int. Paper	29½	28½
Am. & F. Pwr. ..	91⅝	93¼	Int. Tele. ..	68	68½
Am. Can. ..	152	151⅝	Kennecott	55⅞	56¼
Am. Loco. ..	83	84	Kresge S.S.	32⅛	32⅛
Am.Rolling Mills ..	91⅝	93⅛	K'ger, 5% ..	33½	32½
Am. Smelt. ..	75¼	74⅞	Liggett&M.	110½	109
Am. Sug.R.	67	67¼	Loose, Wile	66½	67¼
Am. Tele. ..	267½	271	MackTrcks.	84	84¼
Am. Tob. ..	154	152	Montg'y W.	40⅛	39⅞
Am.Woo'n ..	14¼	14⅜	Nash M'trs	48½	48
Anaconda ..	75¼	75¼	Nat. Biscl.	86	87
Armour D. ..	76	76	Nat.Dairy	53½	53⅝
As.Dry Gds.	46⅞	48	N. Amer. ..	127¼	128⅝
At'tic Ref.	49½	50¾	Packard ..	22	22½
Baldwin ..	34⅜	34⅞	Pan.A.Pet.	58	59
Barnsdall A	31¼	32¾	Pub. Ser. N.J.	112⅛	115⅛
Beth. Steel	107⅞	107	Pullman ..	82½	85¾
C.de Pasco	62	62½	RadioCorp.	57½	59
Chile Copp.	35¼	35¼	R'm'g'n Rd	41⅜	42
Chrysler ..	39⅞	38½	Ryl. Dutch	54¾	55⅞
Col. Fuel ..	74	75¼	Sears R'b'k	87¾	88½
Colum. Gas	83¼	85⅛	Shell Un.	24⅝	25⅜
Cons. Gas ..	129½	129½	Simms S. Stl.	44	44
Cont. Can. ..	68¼	68¾	Std.Brands	25¼	25¾
Cont. Oil ..	28¾	30	Std. Gas ..	117	118⅝
Corn. Prod.	106¼	104½	Std. Oil of Cal. ..	70½	72¼
Crucible ..	88¼	89	Do., N.J.	78	79¼
DavisonCh.	39⅜	40⅝	Do., N.Y.	37¼	38⅛
Drug, Inc.	81½	79¼	Studebaker	42	41¾
Du Pont ..	140⅛	139	TexasCorp.	58¼	59¼
EastmanK.	231½	231½	Tex.G. Sul.	64	64⅛
Elec.P.& L.	92⅛	94	Tidewater	17⅛	17⅜
Electric Storage	75⅛	75½	Un.Carbide	102⅜	102¼
Fox Films ..	48⅜	47⅞	Un. Pac.	96	95
Gen. Elec. ..	90	90	United Gas	44⅛	45⅛
Gen. Foods ..	50	49⅞	U.S. L'ther	13⅛	11¾
General Motors	51⅞	50⅝	U.S. Rbr.	32¾	33
Gillette	87½	87⅜	U.S. Steel	194⅛	196⅝
Goodrich ..	53	54	Do., Pref.	144¾	144¾
Goodyear ..	90	91	W. Un. Tel.	188	188½
Hon.OilTx.	101½	103½	Whse. Mfg.	186	187¾
Hud. Mtrs. ..	55	55	Woolworth	64¼	65¾
Ind. Rayon	113	113¾	Worth'n Pump	133	132
Int. Harv'r	103⅝	103	Youngst'n Sheet ..	148	148¼

KERB STOCKS

Au.-Am.Oil Assoc. Gas	13 41¼	13 42	Mid. West Utilities	36½	37½
Brit.-Am. Tobacco	27½	27¾	Peanrod ..	15⅛	15½
Celanese ..	24	22⅞	Silica Gel.	30½	31
Elec. Bond.	108¾	109⅜	Stand. Oil of Indiana	58⅞	59¾
Gulf Oil ..	156	160	Swift Int.	32½	32⅛
HydroElec.	52½	52¼	Tri-Cont'l	18½	18¾
Int. Pet. ..	22¾	23⅛	VacuumOil	95½	95

BONDS

Liby. Ln., 3½% ..	100 16/32	100 15/32	Finl., 6% 1945 ..	97¼	97¼
Do., 4½%	101 13/32	101 15/32	Fren.,7½% 1941 ..	122¾	123
Do. (4th), 4½%	101 13/32	101 28/32	Ger.,7% '49	117⅝	117⅞
U.K.,5½% 1937 ..	104¾	104¾	Ger.7% '49	108⅝	108¼
Do., 4% 1960-90	88¼	88¼	Greek, 7% 1964 ..	101	101
Arg., 6% 1959 ..	99¼	98⅞	Hamb'g, 6% 1946 ..	96¼	96¼
Aust., 5% 1957 ..	91¼	91	Hungary, 7½% 44	102	103
A'tria, 7% 1943 ..	106⅞	106¾	Ital., 7% 1951 ..	99⅞	100
Belg., 6% 1955 ..	102½	102¼	Jap.,6½% 1954 ..	104⅜	104⅝
Do., 7% 1955 ..	112⅝	112⅝	Norway6% 1952 ..	101¾	102¼
Bordeaux, 6% '34	103⅝	103⅝	P.L.M. 6% 1958	102⅝	102¾
Brazil, 7½% 1952	102	101½	Do. 7% 1958 ..	104⅝	104⅝
Bulg.,7,'67	83	83	Poland, 7%

MONEY MARKET

MORE SOVEREIGNS INTO THE BANK

LOW RATE FOR LIVERPOOL YEARLINGS

In spite of the usual Tuesday calling by clearing banks and the repayment of a small amount which fell due at the Bank of England, money remained in plentiful supply in Lombard-street yesterday. The general rate for fresh advances for the night was 2 per cent., and old loans carried at variable rates were again continued at this rate. A further £1,000,000 in Australian sovereigns was received at the Bank of England, although German buyers bought the bulk of the £375,000 of South African gold in the bullion market. Discount rates were again slightly easier in tendency, and 2½ per cent. became the market's general buying rate for three months fine bank bills. Not for some time has money been as plentiful as during the last few days, and this is probably lessening the stimulus to create bills. The bulk of the market's sales appeared to consist of May and June bills at 2½ per cent., but brokers also reported the sale of "hot" Treasury Bills at $2^{7}/_{16}$ per cent. Leading foreign exchanges were frequently less favourable to sterling, the New York, Belgian, Swiss, and Dutch rates all declining.

The Liverpool Corporation yearling bills for £1,000,000 tendered for yesterday were allotted at a favourable rate for the borrower, the average being £3 2s. 8.14d. per cent. at call and 1½ per cent. at notice.

Loans (per cent.)		Discount (Bank Bills) (per cent.)			
Day to For short	60	3	4	6
day periods	days	months	months	months
2–2½ 2½	2½	2½	2⅝	2⅝–2¾

Discount (Treasury Bills)			(Fine Trade Bills)	
2 mths.	3 mths.	3 months	4 months	6 months
⅝ 2½	⅝ 2½	3⅛–¼	3¼–⅜	4–4⅛

NATIONAL BANK OF BELGIUM

	April 3	Inc. or Dec.
	Belgas	Belgas
Coin and bullion	1,788,537,000	+ 42,566,000
Securities, Belgium and abroad	834,484,000	— 2,077,000
Notes in circulation	2,868,276,000	+ 78,170,000
Current accounts	196,544,000	— 21,397,000

—Reuter.

NATIONAL BANK OF HUNGARY

	Mar. 31	Inc. or Dec.
ASSETS	Pengo	Pengo
Metal reserve	180,816,099	— 2,028,065
Inland bills, warrants and securities	224,639,236	+ 23,708,758
Advances on movable securities	51,200	Unchanged
Advances to the Treasury	82,900,150	Unchanged
Premises and equipment	6,138,520	Unchanged
Other assets	72,826,215	— 12,052,522
LIABILITIES		
Share capital	34,758,065	Unchanged
Reserve fund	8,119,288	Unchanged
Notes in circulation	431,220,726	+ 58,108,580
Current accounts, &c.	46,635,223	— 46,769,453
Other liabilities	46,140,197	— 1,708,956

—Reuter.

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

The New York exchange moved against sterling, and fell to $4.86^{11}/_{32}$, the closing rate being slightly over $4.86\frac{1}{2}$ compared with $4.86^{29}/_{32}$ on Monday. Forward dollars were freely offered, the discount being 1½c. one month and 3½c. three months. The Montreal rate fell back to $4.86\frac{1}{2}$. There was a slight reaction in the French franc after Monday's rise, the Paris rate closing at 124.21f., against 124.19f. Belgian and Dutch currencies were again bid for, the Brussels rate being finally 34.85¾, and the Amsterdam 12.10¼. The Zurich rate was also less favourable to sterling, being ½c. lower at 25.10¼. A further recovery took place in Spanish pesetas, the Madrid rate closing at 38.86½. Both the Shanghai and Hong-kong rates were unaltered, but Japanese currency was slightly dearer.

The following table gives the range of telegraphic exchange quotations within which business was reported yesterday :—

Place	Method Quoting	Par of Exchge	April 8	April 7
New York	8 to £	4.863	$4.86^{11}/_{32}$–$^{13}/_{32}$	$4.86^{7}/_{16}$–$^{17}/_{32}$
Montreal	8 to £	4.863	$4.86^{1}/_{32}$–$^{3}/_{32}$	$4.86^{5}/_{16}$–$^{7}/_{16}$
Paris	fr. to £	124.21	124.17–34	124.19–30
Brussels	Bel. to £	35.00	34.85–34.86	34.85¼–86¼
Milan	Lire to £	92.46	92.75–92.80	92.78–92.80
Zurich	Fr. to £	25.2215	25.10–10⅞	25.09⅜–25.11
Athens	Dr. to £	375	374¾–375¼	374¾–375¼
Belsingfors	Fin. to £	191.23	191.00–191.50	190.25–50
Madrid	Pts. to £	23.2215	38.75–38.92	38.70–39.05
Lisbon	Escu. to £	—	108⅛–108⅞	108⅛–108⅞
Amsterd'm	Fl. to £	12.107	12.10⅜–11¼	12.11–11⅝
Berlin	M. to £	20.43	20.37½–20.38	20.37½–20.38
Vienna	Sch. to £	34.58¾	34.49–34.52	34.49–34.52
Budapest	Pen. to £	27.82	27.85–27.88	27.84–27.88
Prague	Kr. to £	164.25	164⅜–164¾	164.20–30
Warsaw	Zloty to£	43.38	43.38–43.43	43.37–43.42
Riga	Lats. to£	25.2215	25.21–25.27	25.17–25.27
Bucharest	Lei to £	815.6	817–819	818–819
Const'n'ple	Pst. to £	110	1.0225	1.0225
Belgrade	Din. to £	275.25	275¼–275⅝	275¼–275⅝
Koyno	Lit. to £	48.66	48⅜–48⅞	48⅜–48⅞
Sofia	Lev. to £	673.659	670–675	670–675
Reval	Kr. to £	18.159	18.20–18.27	18.20–18.27
Oslo	Kr. to £	18.159	18.16¾–17¼	18.16¾–17¼
Stockholm	Kr. to £	18.159	18.09¾–09⅞	18.09–18.09¾
Copenh'gn	Kr. to £	18.159	18.16¾–18.17	18.16¾–18.17
Alexandria	Pst. to £	97⅛	97⅛–97⅜	97⅛–97⅜
Bombay	Rp. to £	18d.	1/5729–1/5729	1/5729–1/5729
Calcutta	Rp. to £	18d.	1/5729–1/5729	1/5729–1/5729
Madras	Rp. to £	18d.	1/5729–1/5729	1/5729–1/5729
Hong-kong	Per dol.	—	1/6516–6516	1/6516–6516
Kobe	Per yen	24.58d.	2/0132–0232	2/0132–0232
Shanghai	Per tael	—	1/10¾–11⅛	1/10¾–11⅛
Singapore	Per dol.	2/4	2/3732–3816	2/3732–3816
Batavia	Fl. to £	12.107	12.09⅜–10⅝	12.09⅞–10⅝
Manila	Per dol.	24.066d.	2/06⅛	2/06⅛
R. de Jan.	Per mil.	5.899d.	5 9/64–5 5/32	5 9/64–5 5/32
B. Aires	Per dol.	47.577d.	43 25/32–44 1/32	44 1/32–44 1/4
Valparaiso	Pe to £	40	39.87	39.91
Montev.	Per dol.	51d.	45 7/32–46¼	45 1/32–46
Lima	Soles to£	12.166	12.45‡	12.52½‡
Mexico	Pesos to£	9.76	10.15–10.35	10.15–10.35

† 90 days. ‡ Based on legal stabilization at $2.90–3.03 to 100dr. ‖ Nominal.

EMPIRE EXCHANGE RATES

BUYING RATES PER £100

—	Demand	30 days' sight	60 days' sight	90 days' sight
On :—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia	92 12 6	92 2 1	91 10 0	90 18 0
New Zealand	93 17 6	93 6 6	93 2 15	92 8 9
Africa & Rhodesia	98 15 0	98 2 6	97 10 0	96 17 6

SELLING RATES

—	Cable Transfers	Demand
On :—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia	93 17 6	93 10 0
New Zealand	95 7 6	95 0 0
South Africa	99 15 0	99 12 6
Rhodesia	99 16 3	99 13 9

The Bank of England yesterday announced the receipt of £1,000,000 in SOVEREIGNS from abroad. Since Wednesday last there has been an influx of £3,637,897, as shown below :—

ARRIVALS	£	WITHDRAWALS	£
April 3	Nil	April 3	Nil
April 4—		April 4	Nil
Sovs. released	100,000		
Foreign gold coin	39,808		
Bar gold	89		
April 5—	Nil	April 5	Nil
Sovs.	1,000,000		
Sovs. released	500,000		
April 7—		April 7—	
Sovs.	2,000,000	Sovs.	2,000
April 8—	Nil	April 8	Nil
Sovs.	1,000,000	Influx	3,637,897
Total	£3,639,897	Total	£3,639,897

Net influx for 1930 to date, £13,467,417 ; net efflux for 1929 (according to the published movements of gold), £8,228,489.

In the bullion market £375,000 of South African bar gold was available, and was sold at 84s. 10½d. per oz., compared with 84s. 10½d. on April 1. The bulk went to Germany, which took £285,000, India obtaining £30,000, the home trade £25,000, and the Continental trade £35,000.

Silver was quiet but steady, the price remaining at 19½d. per oz. for cash and $19^{5}/_{16}$d. for forward silver.

BULLION AND SPECIE

Imports of gold into Great Britain and Northern Ireland, registered from midday on April 3 to midday on April 7, amounted to £1,040,834, of which £1,000,000 came from Australia and £39,800 from the United States, while exports amounted to £777,488, of which £765,710 went to Germany. In the same period imports of silver amounted to £91,873 and exports amounted to £18,720.

COMPANY RESULTS

TEA AND RUBBER REPORTS

The dividends shown in the following table are those announced on the Ordinary capitals (unless otherwise indicated) of the companies mentioned, and are the actual rates being paid (as distinct from the rates per annum) :—

Company	Dividend	Corresp'g Div.	Date payable	Total for year	Prev. year
	%	%		%	%
Anglo - Amer. Telegraph	Qtrly. 3½	3½	—	—	—
Anglo-S.Am. Amer. Bank	Int. 5	5	April 28	—	—
Atlas Assurance	Final 4/6 per sh.	4/6 per sh.	April 30	8/-	8/-
Can. & For. Invst.	Final 4½	4	—	7½	7
Gerrard Wire Tying	4th Int. 5	—	April 10	—	—
Malaysia Rubber	7½	7½	—	7½	7½
St. James' Court Est.	Final 5 bonus 1	5 Nil	—	8 1	8 Nil
St.Khldrs. Invest. Trust	Int. 3½	3½	May 2	—	—

Ceylon and Indian Planters.—Interim dividend of 10 per cent., payable on April 11.

Rani Travancore Rubber.—Dividend of 2½ per cent., less tax, for 1929. The annual meeting will be held on May 6.

Aberdeen Trust.—Interim dividend on the Ordinary stock of 3 per cent., actual, less tax, payable on April 21. A year ago the dividend was the same.

Kimanis Rubber.—Dividend of 2½ per cent. in respect of the year 1929 (the same as for 1928) ; to reserve, £5,000 (against £4,000) ; carry forward, £5,088 (against £4,918). Dividend warrants will be posted on May 9.

African City Properties Trust.—Final dividend of 6 per cent., together with a bonus of 2 per cent. on the Ordinary shares, making 12 per cent. for the year ended December 31, 1929 (against 10 per cent. for 1928) ; to transfer £10,000 to the reserve account and £5,000 to the staff insurance reserve fund, carrying forward £18,750 (against £19,266).

CEYLON (PARA) RUBBER

A profit of £8,950 for 1929 is reported by the Ceylon (Para) Rubber Company, and it is proposed to repeat the previous year's dividend of 10 per cent. and to carry forward a balance of £23,032. The rubber crop rose from 1,322,254lb. to 1,414,560lb. ; the average price realized being again 9d. per lb. Meeting, April 15.

KARAK RUBBER

The Karak Rubber Company reports a profit of £6,013 (against £5,571) for 1929, and it is proposed to repeat the dividend at 10 per cent. and to carry forward £6,085 (against £4,621). The rubber crop was 542,400lb. (against 435,431lb.), the average price realized being 9½d. (against 9¼d.) per lb. Meeting, April 16.

VELLIKELLIE TEA

For the year 1929 a profit of £8,235 is reported by the Vellikelle Tea Company of Ceylon (against £8,173 for 1928). No change is made in the total dividend for the year on the Ordinary shares at 25 per cent. The carry-forward is reduced from £1,911 to £1,544. The crop rose from 340,018lb. to 377,014lb. Meeting, April 15.

SUNNYGAMA

A profit of £7,371 (against £7,814) was earned by the Sunnygama Rubber Company in 1929, and 10 per cent. is paid and there was no allocation to the reserve account. The rubber crop rose from 1,054,161lb. to 1,187,150lb., the average price realized being 9d. per lb. (against 9½d.). Meeting, April 15.

ELLAWATTE CEYLON TEA

A profit of £7,409 is reported by the Ellawatte Ceylon Tea Estates for 1929 (against £9,068 for 1928), to which is added £2,095 brought forward. No change is made in the total dividend for the year on the Ordinary shares at 25 per cent., but the allocation to reserve account is reduced from £2,000 to £500. The balance forward is £2,154. The crop rose from 316,890lb. to 339,480lb. Meeting, April 17.

LINDOOLA TEA

The profit of the Lindoola Tea Company for 1929 amounted to £6,177 (against £5,717 for 1928), in addition to which interest receipts amounted to £583 and £2,974 was brought forward. The total dividend for the year is 40 per cent. (against 35 per cent.) and £1,500 (against nil) is placed to reserve, while £2,029 is carried forward. Meeting, April 15.

S. NOTON

The accounts of S. Noton, Limited, suit case, &c., manufacturers, for 1929 show a profit of £8,057 (against £6,775), out of which £826 has been written off preliminary expenses and £3,210 has been provided for income-tax. The directors propose to pay a dividend on the Preferred Ordinary shares at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum for the half-year to June 30, 1929, absorbing £4,100. A balance of £727 is carried forward (against £806 brought in). Meeting, April 14.

SOENGEI RAMPAH RUBBER AND COCONUT

The net profit of the Soengei Rampah Rubber and Coconut Plantations Company for 1929 was £2,225 (against £3,019 for 1928), and £11,399 was brought forward from the previous account. It is proposed to pay a dividend of 2½ per cent. shall be paid (against 5 per cent.), and the balance to be carried forward will be £11,499. During the year 343,477lb. of rubber were harvested (against 313,769lb.) ; the crop of coconuts was 810,288 (against 933,900 nuts). Meeting, April 23.

BATTALGALLA ESTATE

Including interest receipts, the profit of the Battalgalla Estate Company for 1929 amounted to £14,179 (against £14,659 for 1928), out of which fixed charges absorbed £2,289, income-tax £250, and depreciation £4,415. A final dividend of 40 per cent. is proposed, making 50 per cent. for the year (against 80 per cent.), and the carry forward is increased from £2,474 to £3,199. The crop of tea, at 420,805lb., showed an increase of 10,369lb. Meeting, April 16.

AMBLAMANA TEA

The net profit of the Amblamana Tea Estates for 1929 amounted to £5,364 (against £6,613 for 1928), this being struck before meeting income-tax, £1,806 (against £1,921), and before placing £500 (the same) to Debenture redemption fund. It is again proposed to pay a dividend of 6 per cent., the carry-forward being reduced from £613 to £56. The crop amounted to 318,617lb. (against 493,745lb.), excluding 13,045lb. of bought leaf (against 20,084lb.). Meeting, April 15.

BRITISH AND CONTINENTAL PLANTATIONS TRUST

The investments of the British and Continental Plantations Trust are shown in the balance-sheet as at March 31 at £236,766. A valuation showed a depreciation of £79,753, compared with the balance-sheet figure. The net profit for the year to March 31 amounted to £3,197 (against £3,363), which is added to £5,708 brought forward. The total of £8,905 is carried forward. For the third successive year no dividend is declared. Last year £6,000 was placed to general reserve. Meeting, April 15.

ABDULLA AND CO.

The profit of Abdulla and Co., cigarette and tobacco manufacturers, for 1929 amounted to £80,841 (against £71,807 for 1928). The Preference dividend takes £20,000. An addition of £15,000 (against £20,000) is to be made to reserve, increasing that fund to £100,000, and a dividend of 17½ per cent. is proposed on the Ordinary shares, as compared with 10 per cent. for 1928. The carry-forward is reduced from £12,021 to £5,362. Meeting, April 16.

MARITIME OILFIELDS

The accounts of the Maritime Oilfields for 1929 show a net profit of £8,333 (against £2,278 for 1928), in which is included the company's share of dividend (still to be declared) of 12 per cent. on the Six per Cent. Preference shares of New Brunswick Gas and Oilfields, which the directors of that company propose to declare. The directors of Maritime Oilfields propose to declare a dividend of 10 per cent. on the Ordinary shares (against 2½ per cent.), absorbing £7,920, the carry-forward being increased from £344 to £757. Meeting, April 16.

UNITED POWER AND LIGHT COMPANY

A net income of $10,416,358 (£2,083,272) for the year ended February 28, 1930, is reported by the United Power and Light Company, a United States public utility company, against $6,503,624 (£1,300,725) for the previous 12 months. Earnings available for Common stock were equivalent to $2.35 a share on the new Class "A" and "B" capitalization of the company, as compared with $1.60 a share on the number of Common shares previously outstanding.

BALLINGTON HOSIERY

The first accounts of the Ballington Hosiery, Limited, covering a period from January 1, 1929, to December 31, 1929, show a profit of £14,022. After allowing for profit prior to incorporation, stock adjustment (necessitated by a revision of the manufacturing cost system), and income-tax, there remains a balance of £10,095, which has been allocated as follows :—Interim dividend on Eight per Cent. Participating Preference shares, paid July 31, 1929, £3,866 ; final dividend on the same shares to be paid April 1 next, £5,600 ; carried forward, £1,229.

SOUTH WANARAJAH TEA

The net profits of the South Wanarajah Tea Estates for 1929 amounted to £13,553 (against £16,949 for 1928), to which is added £1,646 brought forward. With the final dividend of 12½ per cent. now proposed, the total dividend for the year on the Ordinary shares is 22½ per cent. (against 25 per cent.), while the reserve receives £1,000 (against £2,500). The balance forward is £1,381. The tea crop was 94,039lb. higher at 1,068,585lb., the cost of which declined from 12.07d. to 11.38d. per lb., and the net sale price from 16.58d. to 14.74d. per lb. Meeting, April 16.

EDISON SWAN ELECTRIC

The net profit of the Edison Swan Electric Company for the year 1929 amounted to £50,964 (against £76,991 shown by the preceding accounts which covered 18 months), and with £18,929 brought forward, the total available becomes £69,893. It is proposed to pay, in addition to the Preference dividend, a dividend of 10 per cent. on the Ordinary shares and to transfer £30,000 to reserve account, increasing it to £280,000, leaving £13,250 to be carried forward. For the preceding period the dividend on the Ordinary shares was 15 per cent. and £50,000 was transferred to reserve. Meeting, April 16.

H. J. SEARLE AND SON

The report of H. J. Searle and Son for the year ended February 15 last states that notwithstanding difficult trading conditions the results show improvement upon the previous year. The net profit amounted to £43,856 (against £38,200 for the previous year). The balance brought forward was £7,881. The directors propose to pay a dividend at the rate of 11 per cent. per annum, less tax, on the Ordinary shares for the year, to transfer to reserve account £5,000, to transfer to development and premises extension account £9,000, to write off goodwill £5,000, and to transfer to staff benevolent fund £1,000, leaving to be carried forward £8,387.

HARRISON (BIRMINGHAM)

Harrison (Birmingham), Limited, brassfounders, announce a profit of £54,954 (against £49,486) for 1929, after providing for income-tax. It is again proposed to pay a dividend of 4s. (20 per cent.) per share, free of tax, on the £110,000 Ordinary capital, while a transfer of £20,000 (against nil) to general reserve is recommended. After allowing for the Preference dividend (£8,400) there remains to be carried forward £20,822 (against £17,268). A year ago there was no transfer to general reserve, but £10,646 capital increase expenses was written off out of profits, and £1,567 was transferred to capital reserve account. Meeting, April 16, at Birmingham.

ASSOCIATED FISHERIES

The first accounts of Associated Fisheries, Limited, covering the period ended February 28 show a profit balance of £27,837, subject to income-tax amounting to £7,140. From the balance the Preferred dividend to September 30 last took £4,211, and a sum of £14,950, being proportion of dividends attributable to the period prior to the date of acquisition of shares, has been placed to capital reserve. The directors now propose to place a further sum of £5,959 to capital reserve and to carry forward the balance of £5,477. The capital reserve, which will then total £20,909, is to be used in writing off preliminary expenses, underwriting commission, and brokerage. Meeting, April 15.

SECOND SCOTTISH AMERICAN TRUST

The net revenue of the Second Scottish American Trust Company for the year ended March 1 amounted to £65,265 (against £55,119 for 1928-29). The rate of the dividend for the year on the Ordinary stock including the final payment of 13 per cent. now proposed is increased from 25 per cent. to 26 per cent., requiring £41,601 (against £31,999). After deducting this amount, together with the Preference dividend, £9,600, and transfers of £10,000 (against £4,952) to reserve fund, and £5,000 (the same) to contingent fund, the carry-forward is slightly lower at £14,024 (against £4,960). A valuation of the investments shows an appreciation of £509,387 over their book cost of £1,383,094. Meeting, April 17.

BLOUNT AND CO.

A trading loss of £1,510 and a total loss of £31,277 is reported by Blount and Co., hosiery manufacturers, of Belper, Derbyshire, for 1929. Included in the losses are £7,561 for depreciation, interest, directors' fees, and income tax, and £22,597 for loss on sale of obsolete plant, reserve against bills receivable (since dishonoured at maturity), depreciation of shares in subsidiary companies and "amount appropriated from Badams and Co., Limited, at June 30, 1928 (now restored)." The balance-sheet shows a total debit of £37,377, and also preliminary expenses of £17,188 and goodwill of £15,000. Accompanying the report is a lengthy review of the position of the company by Mr. C. J. Pain, chartered accountant, of Nottingham.

E. ROBINSON AND SONS

A net profit of £14,405 for the year ended March 14, 1930, is reported by E. Robinson and Sons, Limited, tobacco manufacturers, of Bristol. A final dividend of 5 per cent. and a bonus of 5 per cent. are again recommended, making 15 per cent. (unchanged) for the year, and it is proposed to transfer £5,000 (against nil) to advertising and development fund, and £500 (unchanged) to employes' fund. After allowing for the Preference dividend, there will remain a balance of £19,521 to be carried forward (against £18,306 brought in). For the previous year a profit of £16,438 was reported, before deducting income-tax. On the present occasion the profit has been struck after deducting income-tax. Meeting, April 15, at Stockport.

DENNISTOWN (KRIAN, F.M.S.) RUBBER

The working for the year 1929 of the Dennistown (Krian, F.M.S.) Rubber Estates resulted in a profit of £9,179 (against £5,147 for the previous year), from which Debenture interest absorbs £1,123, bad debts £64. The balance brought forward from last year was £10,212 (against £6,138). The directors propose to pay a dividend of 3 per cent., absorbing £5,036, and to place £5,000 to the reserve account, leaving £8,231 to be carried forward. For the previous year no dividend was paid and there was no allocation to the reserve account. The total crop of rubber for the past year was 858,016lb. (against 567,310lb.). The average price realized, including the value of stock, was 9d. per lb. (against 9½d.). The company has sold 96 tons for shipment, c.i.f. Marseilles, at the rate of eight tons monthly during 1930, at the average spot price ruling in London during the month of shipment. Meeting, April 16.

NEW BRUNSWICK GAS AND OILFIELDS

The net profit of the New Brunswick Gas and Oilfields, Limited, for the year 1929 amounted to £1,930 (against £3,340 for 1928), which is arrived at after crediting £4,107 in respect of Dominion income-tax relief. The directors propose to pay a dividend of 12 per cent. (against 4 per cent.) on the Preference shares, representing payment of the Cumulative Preference dividend down to December 31, 1929. This absorbs £1,320 and leaves a balance, including £12,949 brought forward, of £16,360. The above-mentioned Dominion income-tax refund represents on the dividends paid in respect of the years to which it applies tax relief equal in all to 2.932d. per share on the Preference shares, and 3.884d. on the Ordinary shares, and the directors now recommend payment of this relief as follows :—On 80,000 Ordinary shares, £962 ; on 120,000 Preference shares, £1,960. There will then remain £13,432 to be carried forward. Meeting, April 16.

WHITBREAD AND CO.

The profit of Whitbread and Co., brewers, for 1929 amounted to £362,930 (against £300,653 for 1928), before meeting Debenture interest amounting to £48,345. Last year a sum of £46,991, representing profits (less losses) on sale of properties, and premiums received for leases, was added to reserve account. The directors propose to transfer this sum to a new reserve account to be known as the property reserve account, and also to place to this account the corresponding figure for this year—namely, £44,509. This will bring the total of the property reserve up to £91,500. The general reserve account, after the transfer above referred to, will stand at £333,009. To this the directors propose to add £140,991 out of the present year's profits (against £53,000), raising the total of the general reserve to £500,000. The directors now recommend a final dividend of 7 per cent. and a bonus of 3 per cent. on the Ordinary shares, making 15 per cent. for the year (against 12 per cent.) The carry forward is reduced from £243,437 to £213,904.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

RESULTS FOR 1929

OTTAWA, April 8.—The annual report of Sir Henry Thornton, President of the Canadian National Railways, was laid on the table of the House of Commons to-day. It covers the operation of the system in 1929. The final figures of the net operating earnings—$45,062,000—a decrease of 6 per cent. on 1928, due almost wholly to the slow export grain movement in the autumn months are given. The decreased revenue from grain shipments totalled $15,500,000. The report notes that, in spite of heavy expenditure on equipment and maintenance of way and wage increases, the operating expenses were reduced by nearly $3,500,000, or 1.6 per cent.

The railway's wage bill for the year totalled $173,000,000, with an average number of employees of 109,096. From the net operating revenue $39,000,000 were applied to paying interest due to the public on securities. The total assets of the system at the end of the year were $233,000,000, an increase of $120,000,000 as compared with the end of 1928. During the year approximately 300 miles of new track were laid and 652 miles purchased from other companies.

NIGER COMPANY REPORT

In their report for the year ended April 16, the directors of the Niger Company state that the provisional agreement for the amalgamation of the interests of the company with those of the African and Eastern Trade Corporation has been carried into effect with the result that the company has received, as consideration for the sale of certain of its assets to the United Africa Company, fully paid shares in that company. The effect of these transactions is that the Niger Company has now ceased to trade and has become a holding company dependent for its revenue on the dividends and profits of the subsidiary and allied companies in which it holds shares.

In view of the change thus brought about, the directors have valued as at June 30, 1929, all the shares in subsidiary companies and other assets of the company and have included them in the balance-sheet at the values so ascertained. The surplus of £148,584, the result of this valuation, has been carried to a capital surplus account. The 6,500,000 £1 shares in the United Africa Company are valued at par. Since June 30 last the directors have subscribed for further shares in the United Africa Company.

The credit balance on profit and loss account available for distribution, including £228,129 brought forward, is £485,852. Dividends on the three classes of Preference shares, together with a dividend of 5 per cent. on the Ordinary shares, absorb £372,500, while £4,535 is written off discount and expenses of Debenture stock issue, leaving £67,818 to be carried forward.

The meeting will be held on April 16.

KOLAR GOLDFIELD RIOTING

A telegram was received in London yesterday stating that rioting on the Kolar goldfield occurred on Monday and that, after warning had been given, the police were ordered to fire. There were about 45 casualties—a few serious—among the rioters. No damage was done to property, and the situation appeared to be in hand.

"SOFINA" DIVIDEND

The Electric and Railway Finance Corporation, Limited (the authorized agents of the "Sofina" company in this country) announce that the directors of the "Sofina" company have decided to propose to the general meeting, to be held on April 24, the payment of a dividend of 140 per cent. (Belg. fcs. 700 gross) on the Ordinary shares numbered 1-97,756 and 70 per cent. (Belg. fcs. 350 gross) on the new Ordinary shares numbered 97,757-200,000.

The English translation of the report and accounts will be published about April 21.

A branch of the Scottish Provident Institution will be opened on May 1 at No. 52, Lime-street, E.C.3.

HOME COMMERCIAL MARKETS

COPPER AND TIN FIRMER

GRAIN AND FARM PRODUCE

LONDON (THE BALTIC EXCHANGE), April 8.—WHEAT.—Trading in cargoes continued quiet, and owing to lower overnight advices from North and South America quotations were mostly 3d. to 6d. per quarter easier, but the tone at the close was steady. A cargo of No. 1 and No. 2 hard winter (Gulf), April, was offered at 42s. 4½d. and at 41s. 4½d. respectively, and Pacific (half soft and half western white), May, at 45s. ; Rosafe, 62½lb., April, was obtainable at 40s. 6d. ; and Plate, 62lb., at 39s. 3d. For Australian, on the way, 41s. 6d. was required. Parcels were in quiet request and 3d. lower, but the market closed steady at the decline owing to better initial American advices. No. 6 Manitoba, per Minnetonka, arrived, and per Australia, due, sold at 41s. 9d. ; West Australian, per Ceramic, afloat, at 41s. 3d. ; South Australian, per Anglo-Canadian, due April 10, at 40s. 9d. ; Rosafe, 62½lb., per Pukkestan, afloat, at 39s. 4½d. net ; and Baruso, 62½lb., April, at 39s. 6d.

The wheat futures market closed steady with new contract 3d. to 2d. up and old contract values 6d. better.

Per 480lb.	Opening values	1.15 values	3.15 call	Closing values	Prev. closing values
	OLD CONTRACT				
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
May	40 7	40 9	40 9	41 3	40 9
July	41 1	41 3	41 3	41 9	41 3
	NEW CONTRACT. LONDON GRADE OF MILLING QUALITY.				
May	37 10	38 0	38 0	38 3	38 0
July	38 5	38 7	38 7	38 9	38 7

MAIZE.—Cargoes were steadily maintained and prices were 3d. to 6d. higher for La Plata, while European were about unchanged. For La Plata, April-May and May-June, 27s. 9d. was asked ; while Danube-Galatz-Foxanian, April, was offered at 27s. 6d., and May at 28s. 9d. Parcels were in fair demand at slightly easier rates. La Plata, per Glenstoy, due, sold at 29s. 9d. to 30s. ; per Maplegrove, afloat, at 29s. 9d. ; April at 28s. (less ¼ per cent.) ; April-May at 29s. 6d. and 28s. 7½d. ; May-June at 29s. 9d. and 28s. 3d. and 28s. 1½d. ; and June-July at 25s. 10½d. to 26s. 1½d. Liverpool paid 26s. 9d. for Danube-Galatz-Foxanian, April.

BARLEY was steady. Chilean forage, May-June, sold at 28s. ; and Russian, April-May 15, at 20s. 6d. To Bristol Channel Persian, May, sold at 20s., and Aug.-Sept. at 20s. 3d.

OATS were steady at late rates. Chilean, April-May, sold yesterday at 15s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL, April 8.—WHEAT.—Shipment parcels were in quiet demand at 3d. to 6d. per quarter decline. No. 1 Manitoba, April, was quoted at 44s. 3 ; No. 2, 43s. ; No. 4 Manitoba, April, 41s. 6d. ; No. 5, 39s. 6d. ; No. 6, 39s. 6d. ; No. 2 hard winter, Gulf, April, 40s. 9d. ; Rosafe, 63lb., afloat, 39s. 6d. ; 62½lb., April, 39s. 9d. ; Barli, 62½lb., April, 39s. ; Baruso, 63lb., April, 39s. 11½d. ; Australian, afloat, 41s. 9d. ; and white Western Pacific, April-May, 41s. 6d. Business comprised No. 2 mixed durum, early May, at 37s. 4½d. ; No. 2 N. Manitoba, shipping-shipped, 42s. 6d. ; and No. 2, shipping-shipped, at 42s. 1½d. Spot parcels were firm but quiet. Graded wheat futures opened ½d. to 1d. per cental lower on easier closing American and Canadian markets, but afterwards advanced on unfavourable crop reports from India, private advices of continued dry weather in the South-West and North-West of the United States and in the North-West of Canada. The market closed steady ½d. to ¾d. per cental lower. Sales were 250 loads. Official settlement prices :—May, 8s. 3d. ; July, 8s. 5d. ; and Oct., 8s. 8d.

	Graded Wheat Futures					
	Business done			Official settle't prices	Closing values	Prev. closing values
Per 100lb.	Open'g values	Highest	Lowest			
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
May	8 2¾	8 3½	8 2¾	8 3	8 3½	8 3½
*July	8 4½	8 5⅝	8 4½	8 5	8 5¼	8 5½
*Oct.	8 7¾	8 8⅝	8 7¾	8 8	8 8¼	8 8½

* Net cash terms.

MAIZE.—Shipment parcels of La Plata, afloat and shipping, were again firm with new crop easy. La Plata sailing April 10, sold at 29s. and 29s. 1½d., with sellers of March-April at 29s. ; April-May, 29s. 6d. ; May-June and June-July, 26s. 3d. ; Gal.-Fox, April, 26s. 9d. ; April-May, 29s. 3d. ; No. 2 white flat African, April-May, 29s. 3d. ; and No. 6 round yellow African, April-May, 27s. 6d. Maize on the spot was in fair demand at very firm prices.

BARLEY was firm with a moderate inquiry. OATS were very firm owing to scarcity. Shipment parcels were steady ; Chilean, tawny, April-May, 16s. ; and La Plata, f.a.q., April-May, 15s. 6d., sellers.

FLOUR was in fair demand at unchanged prices. BEANS were steady but quiet. PEAS met a moderate demand, with prices favouring sellers. OATMEAL attracted little attention, but prices ruled firmer. WHEATFEED.—Local made thirds and bran were in good demand at slightly higher prices.

IPSWICH, April 8.—Wheat was firm at 40s. Barley was in small supply and about at late rates. Grinding and low malting sorts were inclined to be dearer. Oats, 19s. to 20s. Beans and peas about 40s.

KING'S LYNN, April 8.—There was a small supply of wheat, which made up to 40s. per 504lbs. Barley also was in very small supply from 27s. upwards per 4cwt. No oats were offering.

LONDON, April 8.—POTATOES (The Borough).—The market was moderately active. Quotations :—Best silt, land King Edward, £3 5s. to £3 15s. ; 2nd grade silt land King Edward, Scotch Chief, and Scotch King Edward, £2 10s. to £3 ; Scotch Majestic and Skirtland, £2 to £2 10s. per ton ; and Spanish (new), 16s. per cwt., in baskets, ex market.

COVENT GARDEN.—There was a steady demand for fairly good supplies of fruit and vegetables. Quotations :—Belgian Colmar grapes, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. per lb. ; South African grapes, 8s. to 12s. 6d. ; Argentine grapes, 10s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. per 10lb. box ; English Bramley seedling apples, 7s. to 12s. per bushel ; American Newtown apples, 15s. to 18s. ; Winesap apples, 10s. to 12s. per box ; New Zealand apples, 12s. 6d. to 16s. ; South African apples, 15s. to 20s. per box ; Canary bananas, 14s. to 25s. per crate ; Tunis dates, 4s. 6d. to 6s. 6d. per doz. cartons ; Messina lemons, 9s. to 12s. per box, 7s. 6d. to 18s. per case ; South African Comice pears, 5s. to 9s. ; various sorts, 3s. to 5s. 6d. per box ; South African plums, 6s. to 10s. per box ; South African pines, 6s. to 7s. 6d. per box ; St. Michael's pineapples, 2s. 3d. to 3s. 9d. each ; Porto Rico grape fruit, 21s. to 25s. ; Jamaica grape fruit, 18s. to 25s. ; Florida grape fruit, 24

COMPANY MEETINGS

JOHN BARKER & CO.

CHANGES IN THE BALANCE-SHEET ITEMS

RECORD NET PROFIT

PROGRESS OF THE REBUILDING PROGRAMME

STRONG FINANCIAL POSITION

DIAMOND JUBILEE OF THE BUSINESS

SIR SYDNEY SKINNER'S REVIEW

The THIRTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of John Barker and Co., Limited, was held yesterday at 63-65, Kensington High-street, London, W.

SIR SYDNEY M. SKINNER, J.P. (chairman and one of the managing directors), presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. Frank W. Wiggins, A.C.I.S.) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—Copies of the report of the directors and of the accounts for the year ended January 31, 1930, have now been in your hands for some nine or ten days, so that in moving their adoption on behalf of your board I presume you will give me your usual permission to take them as read. (Agreed.)

TRADING CONDITIONS

The year under review, although unfavourable in certain respects, has produced no outstanding exceptional difficulties so far as outside trading conditions are concerned. In reviewing our work, however, mention may well be made of the severe cold weather of February and March, which definitely affected the early spring trade, while the autumn trade similarly suffered by reason of the prolonged hot weather of a late summer. A high Bank rate was in operation for the greater part of the year, while marked financial difficulties both in London and New York and uncertainty in regard to the ultimate fate of certain protective legislation were all noteworthy features in the general conditions prevailing during the year.

Internally your directors had to face the difficulties of extensive alteration and rebuilding. This, as I mentioned in my speech last year, involved the complete closing of several departments, and for practically the whole of the year under review a large part of Messrs. Derry and Toms' old premises have been out of use for trading purposes as progress was made with the rebuilding work on the first section of the new store and the loading dock immediately in rear thereof.

INCREASED NET PROFIT

Under these conditions, therefore, your directors feel it is no mean achievement that your company has been able to earn an increase in net profit over that for last year of no less than £23,784. This increase gives us a total net profit for the year, after charging debenture interest, of £468,685, which constitutes a record in your company's history. (Hear, hear.)

The form in which the report and accounts have been presented to you this year is somewhat different from that of previous years, and the accounts include some slight changes which were necessary to comply with the provisions of the Companies Act, 1929.

I propose, however, to follow my usual practice of dealing in detail with the more important changes which are reflected by a comparison of the figures now before you with those of the previous year, so that I shall deal with any such items as we come to them in thus reviewing the accounts.

BALANCE-SHEET FIGURES

Turning in the first instance to the balance-sheet, on the liabilities side you will notice that there is no change in the share or Debenture capital. The first change is an increase in the amount which is outstanding of employees' 5 per cent. tax-free notes, and I am particularly glad to see this increase as further evidence of a practical interest which our employees are taking in the business. The total amount issued now nearly approaches the limit of £50,000, which was in the first instance fixed as the maximum amount to be outstanding at any one time, and your directors have recently had under consideration the question of increasing it.

The employees' notes have been really appreciated as a ready means whereby money can be saved at an attractive rate of interest and under such conditions that the money is readily available at any time should the need arise. While, therefore, it may not be desirable to have too large a sum at this rate of interest, repayable practically on demand, it is an exceedingly useful incentive to the staff to save, which encourages a practical interest in the business, and your directors have accordingly decided (I feel sure with your approval) to increase the maximum amount to £100,000.

RESERVE ACCOUNTS

The next and a most important item in our balance-sheet comes under the heading of reserve accounts, the combined total of which amounts to no less than £1,035,000. The increase of £58,000 over the total of last year is accounted for by the allocation of £125,000 for rebuilding purposes, which your directors propose shall be made from the profits of the year under review, less the sum of £67,000 which it is proposed to write off the book value of certain properties involved in rebuilding. The latter sum, you will see, has been deducted from the amount of freehold and leasehold properties on the other side of the balance-sheet.

I am sure it is not necessary for me to re-emphasize the importance of these reserves to your business, and especially that for rebuilding and modernization. It is particularly appropriate for us, engaged as we are on a big rebuilding programme, to consider that the wise financial policy which has preserved these funds is to-day the basic means of keeping your business—founded no less than 60 years ago—well to the fore as one of the most modern and efficient departmental stores.

The pension and benevolent fund comes next and now amounts to £105,000; having been increased by the further appropriation of £10,000, which is proposed from this year's profits. This fund is represented by investments in Government Stocks which appear on the other side of the balance-sheet—the difference of £10,000 being the amount for this year which has not yet been invested, but will be dealt with after the appropriation has received your approval.

Creditors show a slight reduction of just over £12,000, and in view of the further improvement in the cash position this is satisfactory.

SINKING FUNDS

Sinking funds under the Debenture Trust Deeds and for certain leaseholds have been increased by the usual amounts provided for the year. Following the exchange of properties with the Crown, I referred in my speech last year to the necessity which will arise in due course, as your company's properties are rebuilt, to adjust the sinking funds to meet the new conditions and pointed out that it would not be possible completely to deal with this question until the rebuilding was more fully developed.

I am glad, however, to be able to state that although the necessary legal formalities have not yet been completed we have recently been able to come to an agreement with the trustees for the Debenture holders in respect of the 1894 and 1902 issues, whereby a substantial part of the two sinking funds now appearing in our balance-sheet will be merged in such a way as will be of immediate benefit to the company by releasing a sum of about £90,000 in cash for our use, and as it also provides for a long term outside sinking fund policy for a considerable sum it will materially assist the final solution of this problem. The two remaining items on the liabilities side do not now require comment, and I will pass on to deal with the items included on the assets side of the balance-sheet.

FREEHOLD AND LEASEHOLD PROPERTIES

The first of these, freehold and leasehold properties, shows an increase of just over £212,600, before deducting the transfer of £67,000 from rebuilding and modernization reserve.

The total expenditure on properties added to this account has been actually in excess of the £212,600 to which I have just referred, as we have disposed during the year of the company's interest in Warwick Mansions, together with some property on the south side of Kensington-square. These sales have been made in accordance with our policy of concentrating our interests in the main store buildings at Kensington, and the sums thus realized from the sale of these properties have accordingly been deducted from the account.

We have also acquired one of the remaining outside interests in a part of our main buildings by the purchase of an intermediate lease of 85, High-street, the cost of which has been added to the property account. Apart from this, however, the remaining additions represent expenditure on rebuilding, and include work on the Ball-street buildings, on the loading dock, on the first section of Derry and Toms' new store, and also to a smaller extent on Zeeta properties at Twickenham, Croydon, Sutton, and elsewhere, where we have been carrying out certain schemes for the development of that side of your business.

GOODWILL WRITTEN OFF

The next item which, in dealing with the assets in the order in which they appear on the balance-sheet, would in the ordinary way fall to be dealt with here is goodwill. It does not, however, appear at all on the balance-sheet now before you, as I am glad to say that amongst the appropriations we are able to propose out of the profits for the past year is a sum of £35,000 to be written off goodwill which will delete this item from the balance-sheet. (Hear, hear.)

I am personally very gratified that I have been able to see this accomplished, and shareholders may be congratulated in that their company has now attained so strong a financial position that at a time when the value of the name of "Barkers" has never stood higher with the great public with whom we deal we can put before you a balance-sheet where any valuation for this important but intangible asset becomes conspicuous by its absence.

Fixtures, fittings, and trade utensils have this year been combined with furniture and carpets under the heading fixtures, fittings and furniture—the total of which now amounts to £417,644. This is a further reduction of £43,150 from last year, but if allowance is made for the normal rates of depreciation which have been written off and for the special writing off of £25,000 which is now proposed in view of the company's rebuilding programme the combined figures show relatively little change when compared with those of the previous year.

Plant, machinery, lifts, and delivery vans amount to £44,184, an increase of £19,284 over the corresponding figure for last year. This is largely accounted for by some expenditure on lifts during the year and by the fact that we have now decided to include all our lifts under this heading—instead of as formerly in the cost of buildings—so that they will bear their regular and proper charge for depreciation.

MODERNIZATION OF TRANSPORT FLEET

We have also of recent years gradually modernized the whole of our transport fleet, the importance of which service to our customers I am sure you will readily appreciate. I may safely say that the vehicles which run under the familiar colours now instinctively associated with your business—both for removal and delivery work—form, with their *personnel*, one of the most up-to-date and efficient units operating in this country to-day.

Investments, including Government stocks, sinking fund policies, and trustees securities show an increase in the aggregate of £45,000. With one exception they may be read in conjunction with the corresponding fund accounts on the opposite side of the balance-sheet, where the usual automatic increases have occurred. The exception is the amount of £38,095 which forms part of the subject matter of the re-arrangements with the trustees for the Debenture holders to which I have already referred.

Book debts and sundry debtors show a satisfactory decrease of £97,000, which is of practical assistance in financing the rebuilding operations upon which your company is now engaged. Adequate provision has, in the opinion of your directors, been made for bad and doubtful debts.

SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

The next two items are separately stated for the first time, in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 1929, and relate to shares in subsidiary companies, which are shown at cost, £15,045, and debts due from subsidiary companies at £6,000.

Your directors are satisfied that both these items are fully of the value at which they are shown in the balance-sheet, but you will see from the statement pursuant to Section 126 of the Companies Act which appears at the bottom of the balance-sheet that they are not active trading companies. Interest is received by us on the debt due, but apart from this no profits therefrom have been included in our accounts for the year which are now before you.

Cash at bankers and in hand shows a very substantial further increase of approximately £93,500 and is the most satisfactory feature of a strong liquid position.

Stocks at £592,000 show a further decrease of £68,000, and in my opinion are in a very healthy condition. We directors take our stocktaking seriously; we make our stocks and their valuation the subject of special and exhaustive examination at least twice a year; we regard them as the life-blood of the business; and you shareholders can be satisfied with the fair and proper basis on which the stocks are always taken both from the point of view of the profits shown in the accounts before you and also having regard to the high standard of quality and value to the public which it will always be our endeavour to maintain.

This is the last item in the balance-sheet, and if we turn now to the profit and loss account you will see that the gross profit for the year totals £1,716,433, an increase approximately of £10,000 over that of last year.

POLICY OF VALUE AND SERVICE

From my speech at the last annual general meeting you will no doubt recollect that the gross profit for that year showed a considerable reduction from that of 1927-28, and I made it clear that certain departments at Messrs. Derry and Toms, owing to the rebuilding, had been closed down altogether; further that we had adopted a policy of doing our utmost to make shopping in Kensington more than ever attractive to our customers, both as to value and service during this difficult period.

This we have continued to do, and especially we have taken full advantage in all our stores of any favourable conditions which have obtained during the year to place before our customers some wonderful values. The progress shown by the increased gross profit which we are now able to put before you is evidence of the success of this policy, in spite of increasing competition and the difficult trading conditions under which we work to-day.

We have also continued to develop the Zeeta business and during the year have opened new branches at Sutton and Bromley. We have also rebuilt our premises at Twickenham and have been engaged on considerable extensions to our Croydon shop, where we have provided fine restaurant facilities, with rooms also available for private functions, which we fully expect to be in full operation immediately after Easter.

REDUCTION IN EXPENDITURE

If you now refer to the other side of the profit and loss account you will find that many of the items of expenditure show considerable reductions. Every effort has been made to keep our expenses down, and of those cases where increases are shown the only two which are material and require comment are stationery, printing and postage, and maintenance and repairs. The former is associated with an increase in our catalogue work, while the latter is largely made up of a considerable amount of work which has had to be done—and may during the next few years increase—to make temporary accommodation for essential services and to make attractive trading departments to carry on while rebuilding work proceeds.

In the ordinary way we should be spending very little on the buildings themselves, as they have to be demolished, but in place of it we have to carry out such work as I have just described, which is purely of a temporary nature, having no permanent value whatsoever, and therefore must be written off.

A RECORD RESULT

In the final result of these figures for the year the increase in gross profit, combined with the benefit from the increase in interest received and the net reduction in total expenditure, gives us a substantially increased net profit, and after providing for all administrative expenses, interest on the Debenture stocks, trustees' and directors' fees, depreciation, taxation, and bad and doubtful debts, I am glad to be able to tell you that there remains an increase of £23,784 in our net profit, and that the total net profit for the year amounts to the record sum of £468,685.

In addition to this sum we have to bring into account a balance of £291,010, brought forward from last year, giving a total amount to be dealt with, as shown on your directors' report, of £759,695. Out of this we have already paid interim dividends on our Preference and Ordinary shares which absorbed £78,404, leaving us with a balance of £681,291.

PROPOSED ALLOCATIONS

We now suggest for your approval that we should write the amount of £35,000 off goodwill, to delete this item from the balance-sheet, £25,000 off fixtures, fittings, and furniture (in view of the company's rebuilding programme), to place £125,000 to rebuilding and modernization reserve, £10,000 to pension and benevolent fund, and to declare a further six months' dividend on the 5½ per Cent. and 6 per Cent. Preference shares and a final dividend on the Ordinary shares of 15 per cent., making with the interim dividend already paid 20 per cent. for the year. This rate has now been maintained for 11 consecutive years—(hear, hear)—and will leave a balance to be carried forward of £297,254, an increase of £6,244 over the amount brought in from the previous year.

TRIBUTE TO STAFF

These results could not have been achieved, ladies and gentlemen, without the loyal co-operation of your staff, and I desire to take this opportunity here to express not only on your behalf but also on behalf of myself and my colleagues our sincere thanks for the loyalty and cooperation which has been extended to us by departmental managers, buyers, and managers of service and other branches alike.

The traditions of this house have always inspired a magnificent standard of service and we have received it during the past year from all members of the staff with undiminished enthusiasm. This is the standard of service it will always be our desire to foster and encourage, and we particularly tender our appreciation and thanks for this fine spirit with which the work of the past year has been done.

Most of you here will miss, as we do with regret, the familiar figure of Mr. Walter Read, who as our auditor was for so long associated with the affairs of this business, having been personally connected with it for over 45 years—a date well before the formation of the present company—until his death shortly after our annual general meeting last year. Mr. Cocke to-day fills his place, and we should like to welcome him to his first annual general meeting in this capacity.

We should also like to express our pleasure at seeing our old colleague's name Mr. Ralph Millbourn again officially associated with the company, this time as one of the trustees for the Debenture holders, and we hope that this new connexion with us will extend over many future years.

PROGRESS OF REBUILDING

Last year I dealt at some length with our problems of rebuilding, and you will have seen from your directors' report of the progress which has been made during the past year. On this occasion I do not think I need add very much, but I should like to emphasize the considerable improvements which have resulted from our occupation of the new loading dock in King-street. Not only has this been of considerable benefit to the traffic conditions immediately around the store, but it has effected a still further improvement in our dispatch service itself and given us increased space on our ground floor.

The removal of the dispatch department from Ball-street enabled us to erect a temporary building over Ball-street itself and join up the ground floor of our present main building on the north side with the two sections of the new building on the south side of that street. This was completed and we were temporarily able to use it for our Christmas bazaar. Since then it has been closed for finishing and fitting out for regular use, but it will be opened for the benefit of our public again immediately after Easter. This new space will represent a fine ground-floor addition to our trading premises, and, judging by the appreciation which even the partially finished building received over the Christmas shopping period, it will not only prove a great benefit to our customers but an added and very real attraction to our main store.

DIAMOND JUBILEE OF FOUNDATION OF THE BUSINESS

Those of you who have carefully read our report will have noticed that this business was founded in 1870—no less than 60 years ago. Many of you must have paused in reading to think what amazing progress such a period of time will show. During the past year, in our opinion, that progress has been fully preserved and continued, and this—the Diamond Jubilee of the foundation of the business—finds us with a balance-sheet with goodwill entirely eliminated, with combined reserves of over a million, and with a record net profit for the year.

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL DIFFICULTIES

The immediate industrial outlook of this country is somewhat obscure. Industry is suffering under heavy burdens of national and local taxation which are affecting both capital and income. Our national expenditure—the heaviest in proportion to national income of any of the Great Powers of the world—is slowly but surely crippling our national resources—(hear, hear)—and preventing that development of industry in modernizing its plant—(hear, hear)—and reorganizing its working conditions which alone will successfully enable us to compete in the markets of the world. (Hear, hear.)

While no fair-minded citizen desires to see any falling off of the present high standard of living which is enjoyed in this country to-day—and certainly as retail distributors we do not wish to see that—it is important that those responsible for the administration of our national finances, and this present Government especially, which should represent the workers of this country, should realize where the ultimate burden of taxation falls. What I said in my speech in 1927 is still of urgent appeal—"Give industry a chance; encourage it to save by utilizing some of its profits in further development; relieve it of some of its heavy burden and give it time sufficiently to recover." Until this is done and recovery is complete the industry of this country must always be at a disadvantage in meeting outside competition, whether at home or in the markets to which we look to maintain our export trade.

THE RESOLUTION

I will now formally move: "That the report of the directors and statement of accounts for the year ended January 31, 1930, be approved and adopted, and that the respective dividends as recommended therein be declared and duly distributed, subject to the deduction of income-tax—namely, to shareholders registered in the books of the company on March 19, 1930, at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum on the 5½ per Cent. Preference shares, and at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on the 6 per Cent. Preference shares, and a final dividend of 15 per cent. on the Ordinary shares, making, with the interim dividend already paid, 20 per cent. for the year." (Cheers.)

VICE-CHAIRMAN'S TRIBUTE TO THE STAFF

Mr. TREVOR A. BOWEN (vice-chairman and one of the managing directors).—Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen,—I beg to second the resolution which has been so ably proposed by our chairman. Our chairman has referred so fully to the progress of the business that I think it is quite unnecessary for me to cover any of the same ground. He has brought to your notice the extensive alterations which we have carried out during the year. There were many big alterations, notably the new hall in Ball-street, where we are going to create the biggest hall in existence for the display of fabrics. I think that when it is completed, which will be in the course of the next few days, the shareholders will have cause to be proud of this new development of Barker's.

Many changes have taken place in our organization during the past 12 months, but, in spite of the difficulties which we have experienced, we have received the constant assistance of our managers and staff generally, and as a result we have been able to get over these difficulties and to come before you with a balance-sheet which I think you will agree is a successful one. (Hear, hear.) I should like to take this opportunity of paying a tribute to our staff. Our managers and our buyers have devoted to the interests of the business not only their ordinary working hours but extra time necessitated by the alterations. We have received every assistance that we wanted in that connexion from our staff, and I wish to be associated with our chairman in paying a very sincere tribute to them for the manner in which they have worked on behalf of the business. (Cheers.)

I always think that our staff is a first-rate asset of our business. A big percentage of them come into contact with our customers; they are the ambassadors of our business, and the results of our business are largely in their hands. I feel that the staff which we have throughout our business, in Barker's, Derry and Toms', Ponting's, and Zeeta, is second to none in the world. (Cheers.)

The resolution was carried with one dissentient.

RE-ELECTION OF MR. GILBEY

The CHAIRMAN, proposing the re-election of the retiring director, Mr. Tresham Gilbey, J.P., said that Mr. Gilbey had been associated with him as a director ever since he became chairman. He had added to the board's wise counsels and had always taken a very independent point of view in any discussion as to the future of the company. One always felt that he had in mind continually the interests of the company and of its shareholders; in fact, he always seemed to put the shareholders first. (Hear, hear.) He had been extremely helpful also in times of difficulty by reason of his powers of conciliation; in fact, he might be described as being conciliation itself. It gave him great pleasure to propose the re-election of Mr. Gilbey. (Cheers.)

This resolution was also seconded by Mr. BOWEN, and unanimously approved.

Mr. TRESHAM GILBEY, J.P., acknowledging his re-election, said that he was gratified to realize that he still had the confidence of the shareholders, and he would do his best to look after their interests. He wished to pay a tribute to those who had been instrumental in bringing the business to its present position. He had known the business for a long time, having been an original director when it became a company. He attributed the success of the undertaking to the fact that they had had the right men at the helm, and the managing directors had been the right men to run the business. (Hear, hear.) They had in Sir Sydney Skinner a man of ability, determination, and judgment, and they had in Mr. Bowen a man with the heart of a lion and one who was always alert in the interests of the business. In Mr. Gray they had a financial director who had proved of great assistance to the board. He also wished to refer to Mr. Thomas, who was the head of Ponting's, and who had been very successful in that position. If the shareholders would give their loyal support to those gentlemen they could rely upon them to continue to do their best in the interests of the undertaking. (Cheers.)

The auditors, Messrs. Reads, Cocke, and Watson, were reappointed.

VOTE OF THANKS

Mr. W. F. DINGWALL, proposing a cordial vote of thanks to the directors and staff for the able manner in which they had conducted the affairs of the company during the past year, said that the company was still engaged in the pleasing occupation of breaking records; to have made an extra profit of £23,000 during such a trying year as the past one was, he thought, very satisfactory, and he might almost describe it as a remarkable achievement.

SIR WILLIAM WELLS, in seconding the motion, said that he had been watching the development of the company during the past 40 years and had come to the conclusion that its success was due to the men who had run it. (Hear, hear.)

The vote was unanimously accorded.

The CHAIRMAN, in acknowledging the compliment, said that he was particularly pleased to hear what had been said about the staff, who deserved every encouragement.

The proceedings then terminated.

CONDITIONS IN POLAND

REDUCTION IN IMPORTS

In his monthly review of conditions in Poland, Mr. C. S. Dewey, financial adviser to the Government, states that the business depression of recent months continued throughout February without abatement. The situation was still dominated by the highly unsatisfactory prices of agricultural commodities which greatly reduced the purchasing power of the farm population. Business turnover was very small, and a further decline in the prices of farm products precluded hope of improvement in the immediate future. Production was correspondingly low, and registered unemployed increased from 249,462 on February 1 to 282,568 on March 1, which was nearly 60 per cent greater than the number registered on March 1, 1929.

Production of coal, which had been maintained at a high level in the latter part of 1929, dropped from 4,023,000 tons in December to 3,800,000 tons in January and 3,000,000 tons in February, when sales fell to approximately 2,300,000 tons, and stocks increased in spite of the curtailed output. Production of iron and steel in January, the last month for which data are available, increased over December but was still at a low level. As a result of business depression and lowered purchasing power of the population, merchandise imports into Poland have shown a marked tendency to decline in recent months. From 321,000,000 zlotys in April, 1929, they fell ta 214,000,000 zlotys in December. In January imports remained about the same, but in February again fell off considerably to 182,000,000 zlotys, which is the lowest monthly figure since December, 1926. Exports in February were valued at 218,000,000 zlotys, which was about equal to the January figure.

METALLURGICAL COMPANY'S AFFAIRS

The accounts of the Chemical and Metallurgical Corporation for the year 1929, issued yesterday, show that the sum of £207,646, being amount written off premises, plant and machinery, &c., in respect of buildings, plant, &c., dismantled or abandoned and in respect of depreciation to date, has been added to suspenses account. The total of expenditure now held in suspenses, including the loss of £41,877 (before depreciation) for 1929, is £446,607. Further, the report states that such items as patents, &c., standing in the balance-sheet at £251,869, and £38,115 in respect of subsidiary companies, both referring mainly or wholly to the ore treatment process, will have to be dealt with. The directors, however, in view of the position created in the matter of pending litigation, consider it unwise at the moment to put forward proposals for a revision of the capital account.

A circular was issued to the shareholders yesterday by Mr. Frank Gielgud and Mr. Francis Moore. These gentlemen consider that a shareholders' committee should be appointed "of persons whose stake in the company and qualifications to assist are on a somewhat stronger basis" than the committee proposed at the meeting convened by Mr. Alfred Barnard, on February 26. At the meeting of the company on April 16, therefore, they will propose the appointment of a committee consisting of Messrs. Frank C. Heley, F. C. T. Lane, Francis Moore, H. J. Morland, W. H. Tapp, and Edward Hooper.

COLONIAL WOOL SALES

BRISBANE, April 8.—At the opening of the sixth series of wool sales here the offerings totalled 18,314 bales. Generally speaking the wool was of inferior quality to that at the March sales, being mostly seedy and dusty. Competition was keen, with Japanese and German representatives as the chief operators. Compared with the March sales, the prices obtained for superfine fleece and skirtings were 10 per cent. higher, for good to medium wool 5 to 10 per cent. higher, and for inferior and dusty sorts on a par to 5 per cent. higher.—*Reuter.*

Messrs. Dalgety and Company have received the following cablegram relating to the wool sales at Dunedin yesterday:—8,800 bales were offered, and 98 per cent. sold. There was good general competition and the market was 5 per cent. to 7½ per cent. higher. The following are current prices:—

	d.	d.
Merino, good to super		Unquoted
" low to medium	7½—	8¾
Halfbred, 56/58's, good to super	10½—	12¾
" low to medium	7 —	9
" 50/56's, good to super	10 —	12½
" low to medium	7 —	9
Fine crossbred, 48/50's, good to super	9¼—	10½
" " low to medium	7¼—	8¾
" " 46/48's, good to super	9¼—	9¾
" " low to medium	7¼—	8
Crossbred 44/46's, good to super	8¼—	9¾
" " low to medium	6 —	7¾

HANDLEY PAGE, LIMITED

ALL-METAL AIRCRAFT

AIR MINISTRY CONTRACTS

IMPERIAL AIRWAYS CONSTRUCTION WORK

TRIBUTES TO VALUE OF THE "SLOTTED WING"

The ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Handley Page, Limited, was held yesterday at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

Mr. S. R. WORLEY, F.C.A. (chairman of the company), presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. E. A. Easy) having read the notice convening the meeting,

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the report, said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—Stock and work in progress amount to £59,593, an increase of £21,342 over the preceding year. This is due to the fact that we had more work in hand at the end of the current year than at the previous December. Our investments have increased by nearly £45,000, and you will see that, of the total of £103,449 4s., £98,449 4s. is in gilt-edged securities.

COMPANY'S HOLDING IN "IMPERIAL AIRWAYS"

Under the heading of sundry other investments, £5,000, is included our holding in Imperial Airways, Limited, of 34,334 fully-paid shares. At the present price of the shares of this holding we have a considerable reserve.

The general reserve now stands at £50,000. We deemed it advisable to take this step in order to further consolidate the position of your company. It is essential that your company should be financialy strong enough to be in the van of progress.

The next item is patent realization account. I stated last year that a settlement had been arrived at with our Government by which they were to pay us £100,000 for the slotted wing rights. During the year under review the first payment of £68,000 on account of this sum was made to us, but, in making this payment, tax amounting to £13,600 was deducted.

In the autumn of last year Mr. Handley Page went with me to America with a view to seeing something of the trials in the Guggenheim contest, and while there we were able to effect the sale of the Canadian rights in the slotted wing patents. The purchase price was agreed at $200,000, plus a 20 per cent. share in the common stock of a company to be formed called the Aircraft Slotted Wing Corporation. To the date of the accounts we had received about £15,000 of the purchase money, and the balance will be paid this year.

THE GUGGENHEIM COMPETITION

I would here refer to the Guggenheim competition. We built and entered a slotted machine for this competition, as it was evident that no aircraft unless fitted with slots could fulfil the very exacting safety requirements called for. We sent out this machine, but found that a certain company in America had built an aeroplane for the competition and, without our permission or licence, had fixed our automatic slot on their aeroplane. Only this aircraft and our entry:—both slotted—played any real part in the competition, and eventually the prize was awarded to the American machine. As we have commenced an action for the infringement of our patents, I will at this stage make no further comment.

I will ask you now to refer to the profit and loss account. Our net profits amount to £40,507, against £47,795 shown in the previous year. Reviewing the accounts as a whole, your directors have decided to recommend, in addition to the payment of a final dividend of 5 per cent., making 10 per cent. for the year, that a bonus of 2½ per cent., amounting to £4,978 12s., should be paid to the holders of the Preference shares and a like amount to the Ordinary shareholders.

CURRENT YEAR'S FAVOURABLE PROSPECTS

You will no doubt like me to say a word on the prospects of the company for this year. I am glad to say that we are busy at the works and our present programme is greater than it was at this time last year. (Cheers.) Work on the Imperial Airways contract is proceeding, and it is hoped that the first 'plane will be completed about the middle of the year. I am going to ask Mr. Handley Page to second the resolution, and no doubt he will have something further to tell you on the subject of the contracts proceeding at the works. I referred last year to the activities of our managing director and his staff, and I would again like to say something on this subject. I have already told you that in the autumn of last year I went to America with Mr. Handley Page, and this visit gave me some idea of how he works, never sparing himself no matter what the time of day or night may be if there is work to be done.

MANAGING DIRECTOR'S SPEECH

Mr. F. HANDLEY PAGE, C.B.E., managing director, seconded the resolution, and said:—During the year under review our company has been mainly engaged in the manufacture of all-metal aircraft for the Air Ministry and Imperial Airways. The change to metal construction entails a greater initial outlay, the full benefit of which is only realized as contracts proceed.

For Imperial Airways we have eight large four-engine aircraft under construction, four of them for the western portion of their Indian air route, each capable of carrying 40 passengers, and four of them for the eastern portion, with a lessened passenger accommodation and increased capacity for baggage and freight. These machines are of an entirely new design, embodying great advances in passenger comfort and accommodation, as well as in the ventilation and heating of the cabins. Such great improvements in design necessarily involve a good deal of research work, and this, coupled with the greater initial outlay in the construction of all-metal aircraft, is reflected in the increased manufacturing expenses during the past year. Some of these aircraft are to be delivered this year and the remainder at the beginning of next.

For the Air Ministry we have continued in the production of our large twin-engine bomber, known as the "Hinaidi," and for the coming year the works will continue to be occupied with the construction of this type. In addition we have supplied machines called the "Clive" type, of similar design but equipped as troop carriers, and these are being delivered for use in India. Other experimental designs are being constructed, but as these are still on the Secret List no particulars can be given.

RISING STANDARD OF REQUIREMENT

The standard of performance required becomes higher every year, and the severe competition we have to meet entails increasing expenditure on research and experiment. For this we have had to expand our technical staff, and in this expansion we have found a lack of trained *personnel* in this country upon which to draw. It is evident that if we cannot offer sufficient prospects of a career in aviation for skilled technical *personnel* they will be attracted to other branches of engineering. To offer sufficient prospects there must equally well be continuity of work. Government orders for aircraft are still largely placed on a year-to-year basis, resulting in considerable fluctuations in the volume of work, and this in the past has made difficult not only the mapping out of an organized programme for some time ahead, but also a considered scheme for the training of *personnel*. In these days when economy in Government expenditure is so essential we would remind the authorities concerned that cheapness in production can only be obtained by continuity of work on a production basis.

The keen competition in regard to orders and the close investigation into prices which the authorities conduct are reflected in the decreased amount of profit on an increased turnover. Our aircraft have continued to put up good results in service. In civil aviation, one of our twin-engine machines, first put into operation by Handley Page Transport, Limited, in 1922, has now flown over 6,000 hours.

We hope that in the near future the regulations under which civil aircraft are produced in this country will be simplified so that production can be cheapened.

PATENT RIGHTS

Turning now to the question of our patent rights and the sums which have been realized through the sale of these rights in various countries, I desire to point out that these are in the nature of exceptional payments, being merely the realization of an asset, and on such realization there will necessarily be corresponding restriction of our manufacturing outlet. Our business is to manufacture aircraft and keep our works fully employed, and the value of our slotted wing patent is such that were we allowed to manufacture all types to which the device could be applied or arrange for such manufacture we should be in an exceedingly fortunate manufacturing position. Governments, however, who settle their manufacturing programme from considerations of national defence have powers to acquire our rights, and in consequence we have to face the position of being compelled to part with our asset and restrict our manufacturing activity.

GOVERNMENT TESTIMONIALS

We have, during the year, had many notable tributes to the value of the slotted wing. In the Memorandum issued by the Secretary of State for Air, accompanying the Air Estimates for 1930, it is stated: "By the autumn of 1930 43 regular squadrons at home and abroad, one cadre squadron, and five auxiliary squadrons would be equipped with slotted wing aircraft. These units represent about half of the types (and much more than half the number) of aircraft in use by the Royal Air Force; the remainder include certain aircraft of obsolescent design, and the fighter and flying boat classes. Experiments are now being made with the fitting of slotted wings to both these latter."

In Canada, where the Aircraft Slotted Wing Corporation, Limited, has been formed, of which our chairman has given you some particulars, the following official statement was issued by Mr. G. J. Desbarats, Deputy Minister of the Department of National Defence, Dominion Government, on November 5 last:—"The Department of National Defence, which is the controlling body for both military as well as civilian aircraft, has decided to adopt the Handley Page automatic slotted wing, and has ordered it to be fitted on a number of aircraft at present under construction for the Department. This device gives added stability and control to an aircraft when it is stalled in the air, a condition of flying which is more productive of accident than any other cause."

THE AMERICAN SAFE AIRCRAFT COMPETITION

One of the greatest tributes to the value of the slotted wing is the result of the Guggenheim Safe Aircraft competition. The object of this competition was "to achieve a real advance in the safety of flying through improvement in the aerodynamic characteristics of heavier-than-air craft, without sacrificing the good, practical qualities of the present-day aircraft." The competition was open to the whole world and was conducted in the U.S.A. with American pilots and observers. Out of the many entries, only two aircraft were serious competitors and were submitted to the range of safety tests called for. Both of these were fitted with our slotted wings. One was our own entry, and this achieved the remarkable performance of a top speed of 112 m.p.h. and a slow flying speed of 33½ m.p.h. The other competitor—an American aircraft manufacturer—entered an infringing copy of our slotted wing without any permission or licence from ourselves, and to this infringing American competitor the first prize was awarded. To protect our rights we have been compelled to bring an action in the U.S. Federal Courts. As the matter is *sub judice*, we cannot refer to it here, except to emphasize the fact that in this international competition no device other than the slotted wing, the subject of our patents, was able to fulfil the requirements of the competition.

Further technical developments are taking place, and each day only proves more abundantly the great improvement in aircraft security that is obtained by the use of this device.

The resolution was unanimously adopted and the dividends and bonus recommended were approved.

The retiring director, Mr. D. F. Sutherland, was re-elected, and the auditors, Messrs. Mann, Judd, Gordon, and Co., having been re-appointed, a cordial vote of thanks was passed to the chairman, directors, and staff, and the proceedings terminated.

TEA RESTRICTION

APPEAL TO DUTCH EAST INDIES

BATAVIA, April 8.—After telegraphic information had been received from Holland that Ceylon and British India could not possibly maintain the present promise with regard to restriction of their output of tea unless estates in the Dutch East Indies guaranteed a restriction of 10 per cent., the association of owners of Dutch-Indian tea estates are again trying their utmost to induce members to increase restriction to 10,000,000lb. At present Dutch East Indian producers have undertaken to restrict production by only 7,500,000lb.

Meetings for this purpose have been called at Bandoeng on Thursday and at Batavia on Friday.—*Reuter.*

STOCK EXCHANGE CLERKS' PENSION FUND

The second annual report (covering the year ended March 25) of that excellent institution, the Stock Exchange Clerks' Pension Fund, states that the membership of the fund has increased from 912 to 1,116; and of the contributors 685 will eventually be entitled to pensions of from £100 to £150 per annum, 242 to pensions of from £200 to £250 per annum, and 189 to a pension of £300 per annum. Premiums amounted to £26,268, and the sum of £9,230 was received under the rule that permits lump sum payments to be made in reduction of future annual contributions. Expenses of management were £420, or £1,429 less than the statutory amount. Invested funds at cost total £70,936, and the market value of the securities is £70,822.

MINING NEWS AND OUTPUTS

SOUTH CROFTY.—Crushed during March 6,388 tons; yield £7,687.

JOS TIN AREA (NIGERIA).—Output for March 22½ tons.

MALAYA CONSOLIDATED TIN DREDGING.—Output for March 65.90 tons.

PENAWAT (MALAYA) TIN DREDGING.—March output 65.65 tons.

EX LANDS NIGERIA.—Output for March 55 tons.

LEKA GOLDFIELDS.—Lena Mines.—During the period from March 16 to March 31 the gold obtained from washing and other sources was 1,118 ounces; estimated value £4,695.

SOUTH KALGURLI CONSOLIDATED.—March output 8,638 tons; yield £16,300; profit £3,036.

BLACKWATER MINES.—Crushed, 3,507 tons; value £6,127; profit £1,337.

TEMENGOR TIN.—Output for March 8 tons 19cwt.

TAQUAR AND ARCESSO.—During March 9,310 tons were crushed and gold valued at £15,615 recovered, equal to 33·6·53 per ton treated; working profit £3,074.

ROODEBRO MINERALS DEVELOPMENT.—Production for March, 35 long tons of concentrates.

MAZAPIL COPPER.—Production for March, 1,013 metric tons of copper matte; 473 tons lead concentrates; and 887 tons zinc concentrates.

BOULDER PERSEVERANCE.—Output for March, 6,616 tons; yield, £15,839; working profit, £1,121.

FABULOSA MINES CONSOLIDATED.—Production of tin tarrills for March, approximately 147 tons.

GLOBE AND PHŒNIX GOLD.—Output for March, 6,048 tons; yield, 5,572oz.; profit, £11,596.

CROMER CORPORATION.—Output from Great Nurupi Mine for March:—Milled, 9,560 tons; yield, £11,680; working profit, £1,355.

LAKE VIEW AND STAR.—Development report to February 26, 1930:—TRANSVAAL GROUP.—1,271ft. Level.—The East Crescent 585ft. south of Patterson Shaft No. 3 Lode was restarted and driven 6ft., making a total of 180ft. from the main drive. The average value of the extension is 54s. per ton. 2,870ft. Level.—South Drive No. 3 Lode was driven 8ft. to a total of 880ft. from the Patterson Shaft in ore averaging 54s. per ton over a width of 60in. LAKE VIEW GROUP.—3060ft. Level.—The South drive by the tributers on new ore body was advanced 12ft. to a total of 53ft. in ore, averaging 217s. per ton over a width of 60in. CHAFFERS GROUP.—Main Shaft has been sunk to a total depth of 2,606ft., and a commencement made to

MINERALS SEPARATION

VALUE OF RHODESIAN HOLDINGS

SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF OXIDE ORES

MR. FRANCIS L. GIBBS' REVIEW OF THE POSITION

The TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Minerals Separation, Limited, was held yesterday at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

Mr. FRANCIS L. GIBBS (chairman of the company) presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. H. C. Hankins) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN, in dealing with the accounts, said that the profit for the period under review amounted to £60,015, as against £58,599 in the previous year, an increase of £1,416. The directors recommended a dividend of 25 per cent., equivalent to 5s. per share. That dividend was the same as last year.

Continuing, the Chairman said:—I will next deal with our existing shareholdings in the Rhodesian companies. To-day we hold, including new shares taken up upon which calls and premiums are outstanding, 76,724 shares in The Rhodesian Congo Border Concession, Limited, and 65,808 shares in N'Changa Copper Mines, Limited, also 26,533 shares in Southern Rhodesia Base Metals Corporation, Limited, and 308 Priority and 2,098 Ordinary shares in Luiri Gold Areas, Limited.

These Rhodesian holdings have a market value to-day of over one and a quarter million pounds. In addition to this we have cash and Government and other marketable securities, after providing for calls, &c., unpaid, amounting to over £200,000.

As you were informed in the directors' report, there has been little extension in the operation of our coal-cleaning processes in this country during the year, but in Spain the cleaned coal produced by our methods was increased by over 84,000 tons.

On the metalliferous side of our business improvement was again shown.

In Spain 79,141 tons of mineral concentrates were produced, as against 71,113 tons in 1928. In the Belgian Congo the Union Minière du Haut Katanga treated 870,635 tons of ore, as against 593,888 tons in the previous year; and in Chile the Andes Copper Company treated 4,926,915 tons of ore, as against 3,849,339 tons in 1928.

COPPER SEGREGATION PROCESS

Research and experimental work in connexion with the copper segregation process has been continued and many improvements made in connexion therewith. Demonstrations of the process in our London works, where we have a small working model installed, have been given to several of the prominent metallurgists of the world, all of whom have expressed great interest in the process and have confirmed our engineers' views as to its commercial value.

We have installed recently in our London works a larger size furnace, and the results of the tests carried out in this larger furnace have been even better than those in the smaller model.

A plant capable of treating 50 tons of oxide and mixed oxide/sulphide ores per day is under construction for the Alaska Mine of Southern Rhodesia Base Metals Corporation, Limited, and I am sure the operations of that plant will be followed with great interest by all the mining companies operating in Rhodesia.

While referring to Southern Rhodesia Base Metals Corporation, Limited, I might mention that that company in September last commenced operations in the first unit of a flotation plant for the treatment of the Alaska sulphide ores. To the end of March of this year approximately 1,100 tons of copper concentrates were produced with an average grade of 60 per cent. copper for the first three months' operations and 67 per cent. copper for the second three months' operations.

I will now turn to the work which is being done in Northern Rhodesia by the companies in which we are so largely interested.

As you are aware, our company holds a substantial interest in The Rhodesian Congo Border Concession, Limited, and also in the N'Changa Copper Mines, Limited, which was formed by The Rhodesian Congo Border Concession, Limited, to develop and work an area within its concession.

N'Changa Copper Mines, Limited, already possesses within its area an estimated tonnage of approximately 59,000,000 tons of nearly 4 per cent. mixed oxide/sulphide ores, and there is a probability that much larger tonnages will be disclosed in the course of time. So far there has been discovered in the N'Changa Copper Mines area about 2,000,000 tons of sulphide copper ores, and further drilling, which is in progress, may quite possibly prove the existence of much larger tonnages of this class of ore.

DEVELOPMENTS IN RHODESIAN BORDER CONCESSION

In the Rhodesian Congo Border Concession, particularly within that part of its concession which lies immediately to the west of the N'Changa boundary, the drilling results during the past few months have been truly wonderful, indicating a tonnage of extremely high-grade sulphide copper ore amounting to many millions of tons, and there is every reason to believe that further extensions of these bodies of rich copper-bearing sulphide ores will be disclosed by the extensive drilling operations now in progress.

In view of their nearness to the N'Changa Company's boundary these drilling results are of paramount importance, not only to the Rhodesian Congo Border Company, but also to the N'Changa Company, as there is every reason to hope that the sulphide ore body may extend into the latter company's area, and boreholes are being put down to determine if this is the case.

Important indications have been shown by boreholes which have been put down by the Rhodesian Congo Border Company approximately two miles south-west of the N'Changa boundary. Three holes have disclosed ore of good grade, and, in view of their proximity to the surface indications at Chingola, they are considered to be important.

It has been proved beyond doubt by the work already accomplished that within that small portion of the Rhodesian Congo Border Concession which has been systematically drilled there exists one of the richest and most extensive copper-bearing formations ever known, containing masses of sulphide copper ore, which present no difficulty of treatment to the mind of anyone conversant with common metallurgical methods. Many people, however, who have not had the opportunity for special metallurgical research study our own company has enjoyed, and which indeed is its business, have persistently thrown doubt upon the possibility of equally successful treatment of the mixed oxide/sulphide ores which exist, as I have said, in large quantities in N'Changa, and also exist in the Rhodesian Congo Border Concession areas and in those belonging to other owners in Northern Rhodesia.

TREATMENT OF OXIDE/SULPHIDE ORES

In all matters relating to the treatment of ores we as a company are dealing with a business in which I venture to say we have proved ourselves to be experts. I again repeat to-day what I have said on other occasions, that our company foresees no difficulty in the treatment of the mixed oxide/sulphide ores in Northern Rhodesia by the processes which we own and upon which we have expended and shall continue to expend both time and money.

Our shareholders must surely feel gratified that the formation of The Rhodesian Congo Border Concession, Limited, was entirely due to the foresight of this company and its associates, and that from all these years your board have never wavered in their confidence of the ultimate success of the enterprise.

You will have seen in the directors' report that Mr. J. C. Moulden has retired from the board and that Mr. J. N. Buchanan has been appointed to fill the vacancy thus created. I should like to express the board's regret in losing the services of Mr. Moulden, who has been associated with the directorate since 1918 and whose technical knowledge has been of much assistance to our company. The presence of Mr. J. N. Buchanan on this board will be of great advantage to our company, and I shall ask you to-day to confirm his appointment.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted, and the dividend as recommended was approved.

BALLINGTON HOSIERY, LIMITED

TRADING CONDITIONS AND RESULTS

GOODWILL OF THE BUSINESS WELL MAINTAINED

MAJOR ENTWISTLE ON CURRENT YEAR'S PROSPECTS

The FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Ballington Hosiery, Limited, was held yesterday at Winchester House, London, E.C.

MAJOR C. F. ENTWISTLE, M.C., LL.B. (the chairman of the company), presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. R. T. Brookman) having read the notice convening the meeting,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—The period of the accounts is for the year ended December 31 last. The company was formed on January 29, 1929, but the business of the company was taken over as from January 1, 1929. The capital of the company is £275,000, of which £140,000 represents the Preference capital, practically all held by the public, and the remainder is represented by the Ordinary shares, of which over three-fourths are held by the directors.

PROFIT AND STOCK ADJUSTMENT

As shown in the accounts the profit for the year was, in round figures, £14,000. It will be seen that for the purpose of the present accounts this sum is subject to an item of stock adjustment arising from the calculation of the manufacturing costs being taken at the end of the year on a different basis from that at the beginning, but this item is an exceptional deduction which will not occur again. I might also point out that the advertising expenditure for the development of the company's business has been debited to profit and loss account, with the exception of a small carry-forward for the last two months of the year. All necessary depreciation on the company's assets has also been allowed for. The profit for the year is accordingly the figure I have mentioned—namely, £14,000. I must frankly state that the directors are disappointed with this result, having regard to the figures we had good reason to anticipate when this company was incorporated. On the other hand, when due consideration has been given to the factors I shall enumerate and the experiences of our competitors, I think we can say that the result is not unsatisfactory.

THE NEW FULL-FASHIONED MACHINERY DELIVERIES

At the beginning of the year it was expected that the new full-fashioned machinery would be installed and working for the last six months of the year. At the statutory meeting I announced that these machines, under the contracts which had been placed, were to be delivered by instalments commencing in June and ending in December last year. Unfortunately, in spite of the utmost pressure, deliveries were not made at the promised dates. This has meant that no benefit from the machines has accrued to the company during the past financial year. Half the machines are already installed, and the remainder should be in operation by the end of June. These are of the latest type, and the production obtained from those which have been in operation has fulfilled our most sanguine anticipations in respect to quality and suitability for the prevailing fashions, and show a very satisfactory margin of profit.

During the last five months of the year I regret to say one of our managing directors has been seriously ill, which temporarily deprived the company of his invaluable services. I paid a well-deserved tribute at the statutory meeting to the skill and capacity of our joint managing directors, and it would be a poor compliment to one of them to say that the loss of his services for so long a period has not affected the business of the company. I am glad to state that he is now restored to health and devoting himself with his accustomed vigour and enthusiasm to the interests of the company in these difficult times.

EFFECT OF SILK DUTIES UNCERTAINTY

I need hardly say that throughout the past year, and particularly during the latter half, trading conditions have been extremely difficult. In a time of falling prices of raw material margins of profit are bound to be considerably affected. Moreover, the nature of our business makes it obviously peculiarly sensitive to any variation in the general purchasing power of the community. Furthermore, during recent months the uncertainty with regard to the silk duties, of which we have heard so much, has brought trade relatively to a standstill. I can assure you that the effect of this uncertainty has been very real and vital, and that the Chancellor of the Exchequer is very far from the mark in attributing any part of it to propagandist objects.

PREFERENCE DIVIDEND PAYMENT

Your directors in June last decided to pay an interim dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. on the Preference shares, calculated on the amounts called up. At that time we had every reason to expect that the profits for the year would show a considerable surplus over the amount required to pay the Preference dividend to the end of the year. This amount, before deduction of the tax, is £9,466 for the past year, and £11,200 in a full year. The profits, as I have already stated, amount to £14,000 before deduction of tax, but owing to the exceptional stock adjustments, to which I have already alluded, the carry-forward after payment of the Preference dividends for the last six months of the year would only be £1,228. Your directors have given careful consideration to this position. As I have stated, full depreciation has been allowed for, and advertising debited to revenue. Half of the new full-fashioned machines are already in operation, and during the last six months of this year all the machines should be working.

The floating assets exceed the amount of the creditors by the sum of £156,000, and we had on December 31, 1929, nearly £29,000 cash at bank and in hand. In all the circumstances, the directors decided to pay the Preference dividend for the full period of the past year since the incorporation of the company. I am glad to state that the public is very little affected by the inability to pay a dividend on the Ordinary shares, the bulk of which, as already mentioned, are held by the directors. In future stock will be taken half-yearly, and the question of any interim dividend on the Preference shares will be decided after full consideration of the results of such stock-taking.

THE FUTURE

With regard to the prospects for the current year, the first three months have been seriously affected by the conditions mentioned, and the remaining months will largely depend on the general conditions of trade, and in particular on the question of the retention of the silk duties. As to the latter, we shall know our fate in a few days, and no words of mine can have any effect on what the Budget will contain; but I must warn you that if the silk duties are removed it will have an exceedingly detrimental effect on the manufacturing side of our business. We have reason to know that our Continental and American competitors are ready, in the event of the duties being removed, to flood our market with dumped goods.

INCREASE IN NUMBER OF CUSTOMERS

The good will of our business has been well maintained. We have increased the number of our customers; the reputation with the trade of our branded goods has certainly been enhanced; we have a well-equipped factory with the most up-to-date machinery and an able and energetic management; and with anything like reasonable conditions of trade I look forward with confidence to a prosperous future for your company.

The Chairman concluded by moving the adoption of the report and accounts.

This was seconded by Mr. W. V. MYERS and carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN then proposed: "That the payment of the dividend upon the 8 per cent. Participating Preference shares of the company by interim dividend of 8 per cent. per annum paid on July 31, 1929, for the period to June 30, 1929, calculated on the amounts called up, and 8 per cent. per annum paid on December 31, 1929, be approved and confirmed."

The resolution having been seconded was also unanimously carried.

The joint auditors (Messrs. Price, Waterhouse and Co. and Messrs. de Pauls, Turner, Lake and Co.) having been reappointed, the meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman and directors.

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

SETTLEMENT DATES

Ticket ..	April 22	May 6	May 20
Pay-day ..	April 24	May 8	May 22

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

Highest and Lowest, 1929		Name of Security	Closing Prices		Rise or Fall
56⅝	52	Consols, 2½% ..	55¾	56	+⅛
88⅛	81⅛	Do., 4% ..	86⅞	87⅛	+⅛
103¼	99⅞	War Loan, 5% ..	102⅞	103	..
101⅞	99½	Do., 4% ..	101	101¼	..
91¼	82½	Fdg. Loan, 4% ..	90⅝	90⅞	+⅛
95½	90	Victory, 4% ..	94¼	94½	..
95⅝	90	Do., 5m. Bds. ..	94¼	94⅝	..
80¼	72⅞	Conversion, 3½%	78¼	78⅝	−⅛
100	93	Do., 4½% ..	99¼	100	+¼
—	—	Do., 5% ..	102½	102¾	..
100½	99⅝	Treas., 5% .. '30	100⅜	100⅝	..
101⅜	97¾	Do., 5% .. 33-35	101⅜	101¼	..
100	96½	Do., 4½% .. 30-32	100¼	100½	..
98⅛	94⅞	Do., 4½% .. 32-34	100¼	100½	..
97⅛	93⅞	Do., 4% .. 31-33	99⅜	99⅝	..
60¼	55	Irish Land, 2½%	58¾	59¼	..
66	60¼	Do., 3% ..	64¾	65¼	..
65⅝	60	Local Loans, 3%	64¾	65	−⅛
94¼	80	T'sval, 5% .. '23-53	81	83*	..
266	239	Bank of England	253	256	..
82⅞	77¼	Egyptian, 3% ..	81	83	..
71¼	60	India, 3½% ..	63¼	64¼	..
61¼	50½	Do., 5% ..	53½	54½	+¼
91¼	80	Do., 4% ..	46½	47½	..
101⅞	98	Do., 5½% ..	101½	101⅝	..
92¾	80¼	Do., 4½% .. '50-55	86½	87½	+¼
109	103⅞	Sudan, 5½% ..	105¼	106¼*	..
66⅜	60	Lds. Cty., 3% ..	64¾	65¼	..
76¼	69	Do., 2½% ..	78	79	..
104⅝	99¼	Do., 5% .. '40-60	101½	102⅛*	+⅛
104¼	100	Corp. of Lon., 5%	104	105	..
63¾	59	Met. Water, "B"	65¾	66¾	−¼
67	58¾	Do., "A" ..	65	66	..
85⅛	81	Met. Cons., 3% ..	85¾	86¾	..
73½	67½	Do., 2½% ..	70½	71½	..
64	58	Pt. of Lond., 3% "A" ..	62	63	..
83¼	76¼	Do., 4% "B" ..	81	82	..
100¾	93	Do., 4¼% ..	96	97	..

DOMINION AND COLONIAL

103½	98	Aust., 6% .. '31-41	99¾	100¼	..
99¼	90½	Do., 5% .. '45-75	93	93½	..
91¾	86¼	Can., 4% .. '40-60	91	91½	..
85¾	78⅜	Do., 3½% .. '30-50	85	85⅜	..
95¼	91⅛	Cape, 4% .. '16-36	94	94⅛	..
82⅜	78¼	Do., 3½% .. '29-49	82¼	82⅝	..
81½	78¼	Do., 3% .. '33-43	82¼	82⅝	..
113¼	108½	G. Cst., 6% .. '45-70	109½	110	..
104¼	99	Kenya, 5% .. '48-58	102½	103	..
85½	81⅜	N. Zeal., 5% .. '46	102¾	86	..
76⅞	72½	Do., 3% .. '29-49	76½	77	..
88	83⅛	N.S.W., 5% .. '55	86	86½	..
77	69¼	Do., 3½% .. '30-50	71	71½	..
94¾	90½	Do., 4% .. 1933	94¾	95¼	..
90½	88¼	Do., 5% .. 45-65	95	96¼	..
102	92	Do., 5% .. '47-57	96½	96¼	..
104	98¼	N.Zeal., 5% .. '46	102¾	103¼	..
97⅜	91⅞	Do., 4½% .. 45	96½	97	..
89⅛	82⅛	Do., 4% .. 43-63	85½	86	..
88⅝	84⅜	Do., 3½% .. 40	89¼	90	..
80¾	75	Do., 1945	78¾	79¼	..
104½	98½	Nig., 5% .. '47-57	101½	102	..
100	89	Qld., 5% .. '40-60	90¼	90¾	..
84	73¾	Do., 4% .. '40-50	76¾	77¼	..
104¼	98⅜	S.Af., 5% .. 45-75	101¾	102¼	..
90	81½	Do., 4% .. 43-63	85¼	85¾	..
99⅜	89	S.Aust., 5% .. 45-75	91	91½	..
102¾	97⅜	S.Rd., 5% .. '34-49	100¼	100¾	..
85⅞	79½	Tas'a, 5% .. 1940	82½	83	..
99½	90	Do., 5% .. 45-75	91	91½	..
79¼	70	Do., 3½% .. '29-49	72½	73	..
99⅝	91	W.As., 5% .. 45-75	91	91½	..
90½	86	Do., 3½% .. 20-35	86¼	86¾	..
81⅝	72	Do., 4% .. '42-62	76¼	76¾	..

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT

Making up Prices Mar. 31	Name of Security	Closing Prices		Rise or Fall
88	Arg., 4% .. Rescision ..	87	88	..
86	Do., 4% .. 1900 ..	83	84	..
93	Do., Port Cap. 5% ..	93	94	..
103¾	Austrian, 6% ..	103½	104½	..
111	Belgian, 7% ..	111	112	..
—	Berlin (City of), 6% ..	93½	96½	..
55¼	Brazil, 4% .. 1889 ..	53½	54⅜	..
61	Do., 4% .. Rescission ..	60½	61½	..
69½	Do., 5% .. 1913 ..	67	68	..
82¼	Do., 5% .. Fdg., 1914	81½	82½	..
91¼	Do., 6½% .. 1927 ..	91¼	92¼	..
59¾	Buenos Aires, 3½% ..	59½	61½	..
85	Bulgaria, 7% ..	82	84	..
97¼	Chile, 6% .. 1926	97	98	..
90½	Do., 5% .. 1911 ..	90	92	..
105½	Do., 5% .. 1922 ..	105	108	..
99½	Chinese, 5% .. 1896 ..	97½	98½	..
82	Do., 4½% .. 1898 ..	81½	82½	..
48	Do., 5% .. 1912 ..	46½	47½	..
63¼	Do., 5% .. 1913 ..	63½	64½	..
60½	Do., Shanghai, 5% ..	60	62	..
25	Do., Tientsin-P., 5%	25	29	..
30	Do., Hukuang, 5% ..	30	33	..
114	Czechoslovakia, 8% ..	110	111	..
78½	Egyptian Unified ..	78	80	..
23⅝	French, 5%	20¼	20⅝	..
20⅛	Do., 4%	19⅝	20⅜	..
64¼	Midl. 6%	102¾	103¾	..
103¼	Nord, 6%	102½	103½	..
103¼	Orleans, 6%	102½	103½	..
104½	P.L.M., 6%	103⅜	104⅜	..
110	Seine (Dept. of), 7% ..	109¾	110¾	..
108½	German, 7%	108¼	109¼	..
61½	Greek Monopoly, 4% ..	61	64	..
78	Do., 5%	77	79	..
103	Do., 7% Refugee ..	102¾	103¾	..
92½	Do., 6% Stabilization	92	93	..
103½	Hungarian, 7½% ..	103	104	..
17¼	Italian, 3½%	17½	18½	..
102¾	Do., Cdt. Consort, "B"	102½	103½	..
75¼	Japan, 4% .. 1899 ..	75¾	76¾	..
90	Do., 5% .. 1907 ..	89¾	90½	..
101⅝	Do., 6% .. 1924 ..	101	102	..
95	Tokyo (City of), 5½%	95	96	..
20	Mexican, 5%	18	20	..
84¼	Peruvian, 6% .. 1928 ..	85	86	+¼
92	Polish, 7%	91½	92½	..
44	Portugal, 3% .. 1st Ser.	44½	45½	..
49	Roumanian, 4% .. Cons.	46¼	47¼	..
3	Russian, 4% .. 1889 ..	1	3	..
3¼	Do., 5% .. 1906 ..	1	3	..
103	Siamese, 6% .. 1924	103½	104½	..
13	Turkish, 4% .. Unified ..	12½	13½	−¼
66	Uruguay, 5½% ..	66	67	..
11¾	Peruvian Corp. ..	10½	11	..
54½	Do., Pref. ..	53¼	55¾	..
107¼	German Potash, 7% ..	107	108	..
95	San.Paulo Coffee, 7½%	94½	95½	..

BRITISH RAILWAYS

88¼	Great Western ..	88	88¾	+⅛
—	Do., 4% Deb. ..	83¼	84¼	..
—	Do., 5% Gtd. ..	99¼	100¼	+¼
—	Do., 5% Pref. ..	96¼	97¼	..
52¼	L. Mid. and Scottish ..	52¼	52¾	+⅜
—	Do., 4% Deb. ..	81¼	82¼	..
—	Do., 4% Gtd. ..	78¾	79¾	+⅛
—	Do., 4% Pref. ..	72¼	73¼	..
—	L. and N.E., Def. ..	10⅛	10⅜	+⅛
31¾	Do., Pref. ..	31¾	32½	+⅛
—	Do., 3% Deb. ..	59¼	60¼	..
—	Do., 4% 1st Gtd. ..	75¼	76¼	..
—	Do., 4% 1st Pref. ..	69	70	..
—	Do., 4% 2nd Pref. ..	57½	58½	+¼
64½	Metropolitan	64½	65½	..
77	Met. Dist.	77	78	..
31¼	Southern, Def. ..	31⅛	31⅝	+⅛
75¼	Do., Pref.	74¼	75¼	+¼
—	Do., 4% Deb. ..	81¼	82¼	..
—	Do., 5% Gtd. ..	98	99	..
—	Do., 5% Pref. ..	94¼	95¼	..
23 41/2	Underground, £1 ..	22 10⅛	23 4½	..
110½	Do., Income	109	111	..

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL RAILWAYS

85½	Antofagasta, Cons. ..	86	88	..
—	Argentine, Gt. Western	81	85	..
—	Argentine, N. Eastern	77	79	..
—	B.A. Gt. Southern ..	95¾	96¾	+¼
89	B.A. and Pacific ..	89¼	90¼	−¼
76	B.A. Western	76	78	−½
219	Canadian Pacific ..	218	219	..
79	Central Argentine ..	80	81	−¼
77½	Central Uruguay ..	77	79	..
18	Cordoba Central ..	16	18	+½
28	Do., 2nd Pref. ..	27	29	..
30	Costa Rica	29½	30½	..
78	Entre Rios	81½	83½	−½
—	Int. Cent. America ..	29	31	..
54½	Leopoldina	54½	56½	..
9	Mexican, 1st Pref. ..	9	10	..
5	Nitrate (Bearer) ..	5	5¼	..
194	San Paulo	193	197	..
20	United of Havana ..	18	20	..

BANKS AND DISCOUNT COMPANIES

Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
Ag. of Egypt	7¾	..
Alexanders ..	3⅞	..
Anglo-S. Am.	6 15/16	..
Bk. of Aust.	11 15/16	..
B. Ld. & S.A.	9	..
Bk. of Mtl.	63½	−½
Bk.of N.S.W.	58	..
Bk. of N.Z..	54/9	..
Barclays, A	81⅜	..
Do., B	57/3	..
Do., D.C.O.	27/3	..
B. Overseas	5 15/16	..
Can. Com. ..	25½	..
Cent. India	18⅞*	..
District ..	3 15/16	..
Eng. S. & A.	6½	..
Hambros ..	9	..
Hongkong ..	117	+½
Alliance New	20¼	..
Atlas Assur.	13¼	..
Britannic ..	15½	..
Com. Union	25⅞	−⅛
Eagle Star	11⅞*	..
Empl'rs Liab.	75/0*	..
Gen. Accit.	15¼	..
Guardian ..	10¾	..
Ldn. and L.	29¼	+⅛
Ldn. Assur.	10	..
N. Brit. & M.	35½	..
Lloyds, A ..	62/6	..
Martins ..	7 15/16	..
Merc. Ind., £1	13*	..
Midland, £1	77/0	−3d
Do., £12	..	..
(£2 10s. paid)	8 15/16	..
National ..	23⅜	..
Nat. Dist. B.	9⅛	..
Nat. Egypt	31⅞	..
Nat. India ..	45⅝*	+¼
Nat. Prov. £4	13 11/16	..
Ryl. of Can.	62	..
Stand. S.A.	15 5/8	..
Un. of Aust.	10⅞	..
Un. Discount	9 7/16	..
Westminster	78/6	+6d
Do., £1 ..	51/9	..
Wms. Dens. A	40/3	−6d

INSURANCE

Alliance, New	16⅞	..	Nthn. Assur.	16⅞	..
Atlas Assur.	13¼	..	Phœnix, Ln.	14¾	..
Britannic ..	15½	..	Prudential ..	23¼	−¼
Com. Union	25⅞	−⅛	Do. "B"	38/6	..
Eagle Star	11⅞*	..	Royal ..	8¼	..
Empl'rs Liab.	75/0*	..	R. Exchange	6 9/16	..
Gen. Accit.	15¼	..	Sea	74/0	..
Guardian ..	10¾	..	Sun Insur. ..	38⅛	..
Ldn. and L.	29¼	+⅛	Sun Life ..	54	..
Ldn. Assur.	10	..	Y'kah'e 50(-)	6 15/16	..

TEXTILE AND CHEMICAL

Amal. Cotton	0/9	..	Engl. Cotton	2 1/32	..
Bleachers ..	21/9	..	Fine Spinners	24/6	..
Borax, Def.	15/6	..	Hoyle, J. ..	4/9	..
Brad. Dyers	27/9	..	Impl. Chem.	26/6	..
Brit. Celanese	16/3	+1/9	Do., Def.	8/3	−1d
Do., 2nd Pf.	17/5	+1/9	Jute Ind., Pf.	3/0	..
B. Col. Dyers	5/6	..	Linen Thread	1⅜	..
Brit. Enka	6/3	..	Lister ..	14/9	..
Calico Print.	14/0	..	Patons & B.	20/6	−3d
Can. Celanese	2⅞	+⅛	Rylands ..	20/9	..
Cr'w'e Amer.	5⅛	+⅛	Salt Union ..	37/6*	..
Coats ..	66/0	..	Salts (S'lt're)	2/6	..
Cook, Son ..	8/0	..	Snia Viscosa	13/6	..
Courtaulds ..	2 1/16	−1/16	Wardle & Dav.	1 13/16	..

ELECTRICAL POWER AND EQUIPMENT

Ass. Elec. In.	30/9	−9d	Hydro Elec.	54⅝	+⅛
Atlas ..	28/10½	..	Johnson & Ph.	39/9	+6d
Barcelona T.	36½	+⅛	Metro. Elec.	41/0	..
B'mingham Pf.	53/0	−6d	Merz, Ld.Con.	97½	+7½
Brazil Tract.	51⅜	−1⅛	Do., 1st Pf.	77½	+½
Brit. Insuld.	77/6*	..	Mid. Counties	29/0	..
Brush Elec.	126	..	Newc'le Elec.	24/6*	..
Callender's ..	25/6	..	Perak River.	10/0	..
City of Lond.	33/6*	..	Siemens ..	25/0	..
County Lond.	48/0	..	Teleg. Const.	22½*	..
English Elec.	5 4½	..	Vic. Falls ..	31⅜	+⅛
Gen. Elec. ..	54/3	−1/0	Whitehall Pf.	24/7½	..
Henley's Tel.	6⅝	+1/16	Yorkshire ..	34/0	..

MISCELLANEOUS

A. & E. Trad.	15/0	..	Imp. Smelt.	17/6	..
Am. Dent. Dl.	4/3	..	Imperial Tob	4¼	..
Apollinaris	8/6	..	Imp. Tob. Can	41/3	+3d
Asbd. Cement	26/0*	..	Int. Nickel ..	44	−¼
Austin M.(5/0)	25/0	..	Kreuger & T.	31¼	+¼
Bovril, Def.	39/9	..	Lever, 7% Pf.	23 10½	..
Brit. Alum.	45/3*	..	Leyland M.	66/0	−3d
Brit. Am. Th.	5 5/32	−1/32	London Brick	42 10½	−1½d
Brit. Match	27/1½	..	Manbre G. Dl.	17/6	..
Brit. Oil Cake	51/3*	−3d	Marconi Mar.	2⅝*	..
Brit. Port. Cm.	2 3/16	..	Do., Can. ..	1 7/16	+1/16
Brit. Ropes ..	4/0	..	Mather & P.	43/9	..
Cab. & W. "B"	31	..	Nairn, M. & G.	2⅛	..
Do., 7% "A"	59½	−⅛	Napier ..	2⅜	..
Do., 5% Pf.	97½	−¼	P. & O., Def.	52/0	..
Carreras "A"	9½	..	Phillips (G.)	1¼	−⅛
Col. Graph. ..	6	−¼	Pinchin J'son	50/9*	−3d
Crittall ..	25/0	..	Prim. H'dgs.	30/3	..
Cr. & Rl., 1 Pf.	13/10½	..	Rolls-Royce	45/3	..
Cunard St'm	23/6	..	Rover (£1) ..	8/3	+1d
Dennis Bros.	2⅜	+1/32	Royal Mail ..	26½	..
Dunlop Rbr.	14/0	..	Singer ..	32/6	..
E. Realty G.B.	20/6	−1½d	Sm. & Arg. Mt.	8 1/32	−1½d
Finlay, Jas.	42⅜	−1/16	Sth. Met. Gas	101	+½
Furness, W.	36/0	..	Spillers ..	23/3	..
Gas Lt. & C.	19/0	−3d	S.T.D., Pref.	10/3	..
Gaumont Br.	14/9	+1½d	Swed. Match. B	17⅝	−⅛
Globe Tel. ..	21½	..	Turner & N'l	3 15/16	..
Gramophone	4⅜	−1/32	Utd. Dairies	30/6	..
H. Realty G.B.	20/6	−1½d	Un. Molasses	5⅝	−1/32
Hartford ..	6⅞	..	Unilever ..	3 5/32	−1/32
Imp. Airways	23/6	+3d	Utd. Tob. (S.)	4 5/16	..
Imp. Con. Gas.	390	..	WallPaper D.	46/0	−5d

COAL, IRON, AND STEEL

Amal. A'th'te	6/0	..	Howard & B.	⅛	..
Armstrong ..	0/7	..	Lambert ..	36/3	..
Babcock & W.	62/6	..	Pease & Pits.	3/6	..
Baldwins ..	3/0	..	Platt Bros.	6/0	+6d
Bengal ..	11/6	..	Powell, Duff.	10/6	−1½d
B

STOCK EXCHANGE DEALINGS—
continued from page 25

Bryant and May, 5% Deb., 99½
Burberry's, 7½% Pfg. Pref., 17/3
Burt, Boulton, 6% Pref., 20/6
Calico Printers, 14/6 13/7½ -/7½ -/9
Do., 5% Pref., 13/10½
Canadian Wtn. Lumber, 5% Mt. Deb., 88¼
Carlton Hotel, 5%
Carr, 6½% Deb., 96 -/3
Carreras, A., 4½ 4 4 4 3⅞ 3⅞ 3½ 3 3 3 3
Do., "B," 24/- 4/- 4/- 3/6
Cavalier, 22/6
Chinese Engr. (Bearer), 5% 6 5/11½ -/9 -/9 60/- 58/9
Cinzano, 7½% Pref., 21/9½†
Coats, 6% 7/6 -/10½†† 6/- -/11½ -/11½ -/11½ 5/9 6/4½ 5/9 5/11½ 6/-
Do., 6% Pref., 11¼
Cohen, Weenen, 7½% Pfg. Pref., 24/-
Columbia Graph., 6½% 4/11½ 5/- 5/- 5/-

Mails and Shipping

OUTWARD MAILS

TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES

Mails will be dispatched from London to the destinations shown.

The times given are the latest hours for posting at the General Post Office, King Edward-street, London, E.C.1. In some of the district offices collections will be closed earlier.

7.30 A.M.—To Iceland and Faroe Islands.
9 A.M.—To Egypt, Palestine and Syria.
NOON.—To China (all parts)*, Jamaica, Japan*.
5.30 P.M.—To Argentina, Bolivia (exc. North), Chile (exc. North), Paraguay and Uruguay†‡.
6 P.M.—To Argentina, Bolivia (exc. North), Chile (exc. North), Paraguay and Uruguay†, Brazil (Rio and Santos)†, Dutch East Indies, Egypt (exc. Port Said) and Sudan.
8 P.M.—To Brazil (Pernambuco and Bahia), Canary Islands (all ports).

TO-MORROW (THURSDAY)

7.30 A.M.—To Cape Verd Islands.
9 A.M.—To Egypt (exc. Port Said).
NOON.—To China (all parts)*, Japan*.
5.30 P.M.—To Argentina, Bolivia (exc. North), Chile (exc. North), Paraguay and Uruguay†‡.
6 P.M.—To Australia, Brazil (Para and Manaos), Cape Verd Islands, Ceylon, China (all parts), Dutch East Indies, East Africa (Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar and Tanganyika), Egypt, Cyprus, Palestine, Sudan, &c., India, Aden, Persia (exc. North), Arabian Shore and Mohammerah), and Seychelles, Iraq and Persia (Abadan, Bushire and Mohammerah), Peru (Iquitos), Straits Settlements, Siam, French Indo China, North Borneo, &c., West Coast of Africa (Belgian Congo (exc. Katanga), and French Middle Congo, French Equatorial Africa (Gabon), French Senegal and Sudan). Air Mail to Australia (Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney and all Eastern State Cities).
8 P.M.—To Brazil (Rio and Santos), Falkland Islands.

FULL LIST OF DISPATCHES

In the following table are shown the main oversea mails, other than daily, including those set out above, to be dispatched shortly from London :—

Destination		Posting at G.P.O., London		
ARGENTINA, BOLIVIA (exc. North), CHILE (exc. North), PARAGUAY AND URUGUAY :—				
(exc. pkt.† (Cap Arcona)	..	Apl. 9	6	p.m.
Fr. pkt.†† (Lutetia)	..	Apl. 9	5.30	p.m.
R.M.S.P.†† (Asturias)	..	Apl. 10	5.30	p.m.
Fr. pkt.† (Lutetia)	..	Apl. 11	6	p.m.
Ital. pkt. (Conte Rosso)	..	Apl. 12	6	p.m.
ASCENSION AND ST. HELENA : U.-Castle (Garth Castle)	..	May 1	7.30	a.m.
AUSTRALIA : P. & O. (Maloja)	..	Apl. 10	6	p.m.
P. & O. (Kaisar-i-Hind and Baradine)	..	Apl. 17	6	p.m.
AUSTRALIA (Adelaide, &c.) AND all EASTERN STATE CITIES : Air Mail)	..	Apl. 10	6	p.m.
BAHAMAS, BERMUDA, BOLIVIA (N.), PERU (exc. Iquitos) : Via N.Y. (Berengaria)	..	Apl. 12	2	a.m.
BRAZIL (Rio, Santos) : Ger. pkt.† (Cap Arcona)	..	Apl. 9	6	p.m.
(Para, Manaos) : Booth (Stephen)	..	Apl. 10	6	p.m.
(Rio, Santos) : R.M.S.P. (Asturias)	..	Apl. 10	8	p.m.
(Rio, Santos) : R.M.S.P.† (Asturias)	..	Apl. 11	6	p.m.
(Pernam., Bahia) : Fr. pkt. (Zeelandia)	..	Apl. 11	6	p.m.
(Pernam., Bahia) : L. & H. (Holbein)	..	Apl. 11	8	p.m.
(Para, Manaos) : L. & H.†† (Holbein)	..	Apl. 11	5.30	p.m.
(Rio, Santos) : Ital. pkt. (Conte Rosso)	..	Apl. 12	6	p.m.
(Para, Manaos) : Booth† (Stephen)	..	Apl. 12	6	p.m.
CANADA (New Brunswick, &c.) : Direct (Duchess of Atholl)	..	Apl. 11	6	p.m.
(New Brunswick, &c.) : Via N.Y.† (Berengaria)	..	Apl. 12	2	a.m.
(exc. Nova Scotia, &c.) : Via N.Y. (Berengaria)	..	Apl. 12	2	a.m.
(all parts) : Via N.Y. (Majestic)	..	Apl. 16	2	a.m.
(Mar. Post) (all parts) : Direct (Duchess of Atholl)	..	Apl. 11	5.30	p.m.
CANARY ISLANDS (all parts) : Du. pkt. (Zeelandia)	..	Apl. 9	8	p.m.
(all parts) : Du. pkt.† (Zeelandia)	..	Apl. 11	6	p.m.
(all parts) : Via Madrid and Cadiz	..	Apl. 12	7.30	a.m.
CAPE VERD Is. ; B. Star (Andalucia Star)	..	Apl. 10	7.30	a.m.
B. Star (Andalucia Star)	..	Apl. 10	6	p.m.
CENTRAL AMERICA (B. Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, Salvador) : CUBA AND MEXICO : Via N.Y. (Berengaria)	..	Apl. 12	2	a.m.
CEYLON : P. & O. (Maloja and Khiva)	..	Apl. 10	6	p.m.
P. & O. (Kaisar-i-Hind and Baradine)	..	Apl. 17	6	p.m.
CHINA (all parts) : Via Siberia*	..	Daily	Noon	
(all parts) : Via P. & O. (Achilles)	..	Apl. 15	6	p.m.
(all parts) : Via Suez (Maloja and Khiva)	..	Apl. 10	6	p.m.
(Shanghai, N. China) : Via N.Y. (Berengaria)	..	Apl. 12	2	a.m.
COLOMBIA (exc. S. Marta), CHILE (N.) : Via N.Y. (Berengaria)	..	Apl. 12	2	a.m.
(S. Marta) : E. & F. (Casilo)	..	Apl. 17	7.30	a.m.
COSTA RICA : Via N.Y. (Berengaria)	..	Apl. 12	2	a.m.
Via N.Y. (Majestic)	..	Apl. 16	2	a.m.
DUTCH EAST INDIES : Du. pkt. (Insulinde)	..	Apl. 9	6	p.m.
P. & O. (Maloja)	..	Apl. 10	6	p.m.
EAST AFRICA (Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar and Tanganyika) : P. & O. (Maloja)	..	Apl. 10	6	p.m.
Fr. pkt. (Ber. de St. Pierre)	..	Apl. 12	6	p.m.
ECUADOR : Via N.Y. (Berengaria)	..	Apl. 12	2	a.m.
EGYPT (exc. Pt. Said) AND SUDAN : Ital. pkt. (Heloman)	..	Apl. 9	6	p.m.
EGYPT (exc. Pt. Said) : Ital. pkt. (Heloman)	..	Apl. 10	9	a.m.
EGYPT, CYPRUS, SUDAN, PALESTINE, &c. : P. & O. (Maloja)	..	Apl. 10	6	p.m.
EGYPT, SUDAN, PALESTINE, &c. : Air Mail	..	Apl. 12	8	a.m.
EGYPT, SUDAN, PALESTINE, SYRIA : Fr. pkt. (Angkor)	..	Apl. 12	6	p.m.
EGYPT, PALESTINE AND SYRIA : Ital. pkt. (Ausonia)	..	Apl. 9	9	a.m.
Ital. pkt. (Esperia)	..	Apl. 15	9	a.m.
Ital. pkt. (Esperia)	..	Apl. 16	9	a.m.
FALKLAND Is. : Via M'video (Asturias)	..	Apl. 10	8	p.m.
FIJI : Via Vancouver (Majestic and Niagara)	..	Apl. 16	2	a.m.
GUIANA (Br.) : Harrison (Dramatist)	..	Apl. 11	8	p.m.
GUIANA (Br.), Fr. and Du. : E. & F. (Carare)	..	Apl. 19	7.30	a.m.
ICELAND AND FARO Is. : Direct (Botnia)	..	Apl. 9	7.30	a.m.
INDIA, ADEN, PERSIA (exc. North) (Abadan, Bushire and Mohammerah) AND SEYCHELLES : P. & O. (Maloja)	..	Apl. 10	6	p.m.
INDIA, IRAQ, PERSIA AND PERSIAN GULF : Air Mail†	..	Apl. 12	6	a.m.
IRAQ, PERSIA (Abadan, Bushire, and Mohammerah) : P. & O. (Maloja)	..	Apl. 10	6	p.m.
Fr. pkt. (Angkor)	..	Apl. 12	6	p.m.
JAMAICA : J.D.F. (Jamaica Merchant)	..	Apl. 9	Noon	
Via N.Y. (Berengaria)	..	Apl. 12	2	a.m.
Via N.Y. (Majestic)	..	Apl. 16	2	a.m.
JAPAN : Via Siberia*	..	Daily	Noon	
Via N.Y. (Berengaria)	..	Apl. 12	2	a.m.
Via N.Y. (Majestic)	..	Apl. 16	2	a.m.
MADEIRA : U.-Castle (Edinburgh Castle)	..	Apl. 11	11.30	a.m.
MAURITIUS AND MADAGASCAR : Fr. pkt. (Ber. de St. Pierre)	..	Apl. 12	6	p.m.
NEWFOUNDLAND : Direct (Nova Scotia)	..	Apl. 11	8	p.m.
Via N.Y. (Berengaria)	..	Apl. 12	2	p.m.
Via N.Y. (Majestic)	..	Apl. 16	2	a.m.
Mar. Post : Direct (Nova Scotia)	..	Apl. 11	5.30	p.m.
NEW ZEALAND : Via Panama (Rangitata)	..	Apl. 11	7.30	a.m.
Via Vancouver (Majestic and Niagara)	..	Apl. 16	2	a.m.
PERU (Iquitos) : Booth (Stephen)	..	Apl. 11	5.30	p.m.
R. & H.† (Holbein)	..	Apl. 11	5.30	p.m.
Booth† (Steben)	..	Apl. 12	6	p.m.
PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA (exc. Porto Amelia) : U.-Castle (Edinburgh Castle)	..	Apl. 11	11.30	a.m.
SOUTH AFRICA (Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, &c.) : Air Mail*	..	Apl. 11	11.30	a.m.
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST AFRICA, &c. : U.-Castle (Edinburgh Castle)	..	Apl. 11	11.30	a.m.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS : Holt (Ardhillah)	..	Apl. 15	6	p.m.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, SIAM, FRENCH INDO-CHINA, NORTH BORNEO, &c. : P. & O. (Maloja and Khiva)	..	Apl. 10	6	p.m.
P. & O. (Kaisar-i-Hind and Baradine)	..	Apl. 17	6	p.m.
UNITED STATES : Cunard (Berengaria)	..	Apl. 12	2	a.m.
White Star (Majestic)	..	Apl. 16	2	a.m.
Fr. pkt.* (France)	..	Apl. 16	Noon	
VENEZUELA : Harrison (Dramatist)	..	Apl. 11	8	p.m.
Via N.Y.† (Berengaria)	..	Apl. 12	2	a.m.
Du. pkt. (Venezuela)	..	Apl. 19	7.30	a.m.
WEST COAST OF AFRICA : Belgian Congo (exc. Katanga) and French Middle Congo : Bel. pkt.† (Thysville)	..	Apl. 10	6	p.m.
Bel. pkt. (Anversville)	..	Apl. 17	6	p.m.
Fr. Equatorial Africa (Gabon), Fr. Senegal, Sudan ; Fr. pkt. (Cavally)	..	Apl. 10	6	p.m.
Fr. pkt. (Madonna)	..	Apl. 12	6	p.m.
Fr. pkt. (Flaregle)	..	Apl. 14	6	p.m.
Fr. Guinea : Fr. pkt. (Madonna)	..	Apl. 12	6	p.m.
Ivory Coast, Fr. Togoland, Fr. Cameroons : Fr. pkt. (Brazza)	..	Apl. 12	6	p.m.
Gambia, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Gold Coast, Nigeria, Dahomey, Ivory Coast, Br. and Fr. Togoland, Br. and Fr. Cameroons ; E.D. (Appam)	..	Apl. 16	2	a.m.
Fernando Po and Sp. Guinea : Via Madrid and Cadiz	..	Apl. 16	7.30	a.m.
WEST INDIES (Leeward) : Via N.Y. (Berengaria)	..	Apl. 12	2	a.m.
(Barbados, &c.) : Harrison (Dramatist)	..	Apl. 11	8	p.m.
(Barbados, &c.) : E. & F. (Carare)	..	Apl. 19	7.30	a.m.

* Correspondence to be forwarded by this route must be specially so addressed.

† Air fee is 4d. per oz. in addition to the ordinary postage.

‡ Air fee is 3d. per half oz. in addition to the ordinary postage.

§ Air fees, to be prepaid by ordinary postage stamps in addition to the ordinary postage and registration fees, if any, are as follows :—

To Egypt and Palestine, &c.	2d. per half oz.
„ Iraq „ „ „	3½d. „
„ Persia and Karachi	5d. „
„ Delhi	7d. „

An Air Mail label should be attached.

†† Letters and post-cards only.

†† Printed papers, letters, and post-cards will be sent by this dispatch only when addressed accordingly.

DISPATCHES OF PARCEL MAILS

Parcel mails will be dispatched to the destinations shown, the times given being the hours for posting at the General Post Office. TO-DAY, 11 A.M.—To Argentina and Paraguay, Brazil (Porto Alegre, Rio, Santos, and São Paulo), Chile (exc. Magallanes) (via Argentina), Falkland Islands and S. Georgia (via Monte Video), Fiji (viâ New Zealand), Uruguay.

TO-MORROW, 9.15 P.M.—To Australia, Ceylon, Kenya, Palestine, Sudan and Syria (by sea route), Gibraltar and Morocco, India, Iraq and Seychelles (by sea to Bombay), Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory, Malta, New Zealand (viâ Australia), S.P.M.—To Guiana (British and Dutch), Italy, Jamaica, Leeward Islands, Trinidad.

TO-MORROW, A.M.—To Canada (exc. Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island), Colombia (exc. Pacific Coast), Dutch East Indies (exc. Sumatra), Dutch East Indies (Sumatra), Dutch West Indies, Estonia, Latvia, New Zealand (direct), Russia-in-Europe, South Africa, Straits Settlements, Siam, &c., Venezuela, West Indies (Barbados, Grenada, St. Lucia, Trinidad and Tobago), China (viâ Canada), Japan (viâ Canada). 11 A.M.—To Bahamas and Bermuda, Brazil (Bahia and Pernambuco), British Honduras (viâ U.S.A.), Fiji (viâ Canada), Honduras Republic (viâ U.S.A.), Mexico (viâ U.S.A.), Mexico (direct). 1.15 P.M.—To Canary Islands, Nyasaland, Portugal, Portuguese East Africa, Rhodesia (viâ Beira), Rhodesia (viâ Cape Town), South Africa and Madeira.

INWARD MAILS DUE

Letter mails are expected from the following countries and will probably be delivered in London as shown :—

TO-DAY.—Egypt and Sudan, by Italian Packet. China and Japan, viâ Siberia. TO-MORROW.—Trinidad and Guianas, by ss. Flandre. Canada, Newfoundland, New Zealand, Japan, and Fiji, by ss. Montclare. U.S.A., Mexico and Central America, by ss. Albert Ballin. Argentine, Uruguay and Brazil, by ss. Avelona Star.

LINERS EXPECTED

The following table shows the approximate times at which, according to the latest information available, incoming liners are expected at home ports :—

TO-DAY

AVELONA STAR (B. Star), from South America ; Plymouth, 3 p.m. Due London, Thursday, 3 p.m.
CAMITO (E. & F.), from Santa Marta ; Avonmouth, 2 p.m.
CITY OF BATH (Ellerman), from East Africa ; Liverpool, a.m.
CITY OF DURHAM (Ellerman), from Far East ; London.
CITY OF GLASGOW (Ellerman), from Australia ; London.
CITY OF MANCHESTER (Ellerman), from Calcutta ; Dundee.
FLANDRE (C.G.T.), from West Indies ; Plymouth, 7.30 p.m.
LAURENTIC (W. Star), from Cruise ; Southampton, 8 a.m.
LLANDAFF CASTLE (U.-Castle), from South Africa ; London, a.m.
MOYARRA (Donaldson), from Pacific Coast ; Gravesend, noon.
ORRANTO (Orient), from Australia ; Tilbury, 8 a.m.
RIMUTAKA (N.Z.S.), from New Zealand ; Gravesend, 6 a.m.

TO-MORROW

ALBERT BALLIN (Hamburg-Am.), from New York ; Southampton.
LANCASHIRE (Bibby), from Rangoon ; Plymouth, 6 a.m. Due London, Friday, 8 a.m.
MONTCLARE (C.P.R.), from St. John, N.B. ; Southampton, 1 p.m.

FORTHCOMING SAILINGS

Particulars of forthcoming sailings of liners from this country will be found in the companies' announcements on page 2.

MOVEMENTS OF LINERS

(FROM OWNERS AND LLOYDS)

ABERDEEN AND COMMONWEALTH LINE

ESPERANCE BAY .. Fr. Ldn., arr. Brisbane 4th.

AFRICAN

ABINSI .. .. For W. Africa, left Pt. Harcourt 5th.
BATHURST .. .. For L'pool, left Lome 5th.
BIAFRA .. .. For Duala, left Madeira 5th.
BISSAGOS .. .. For Pt. Natal, left E. Ldn. 7th.
NEW MEXICO .. For Hull, left Dakar 6th.

AMERICA-LEVANT LINE

BOSNIA .. .. For Swansea, left L'pool 5th.
RIVER HUDSON .. For Al'andria, left Oran 5th.
RIVER TIGRIS .. Fm. Piraeus, arr. Kuliuk 5th.

BEN LINE

BENGLOE .. .. For Japan, left Shanghai 6th.
BENVORLICH .. For Far East, arr. Penang 6th.

BLUE FUNNEL

AJAX .. .. Fm. R'dam, arr. Kobe 2nd.
ANTENOR .. .. For N. China, left M'scilles 4th.
ANTYANAX .. .. For Boston, left Belawan 3rd.
AUTOLYCUS .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Dalny 4th.
DARDANUS .. .. For Ldn., left Pt. Said 6th.
EURYBATES .. .. For Ldn., left Colombo 6th.
HYDRAMOS .. .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Singapore 5th.
IXION .. .. Fm. Seattle, arr. Moji 4th.
KREMUN .. .. For L'pool, left Penang 4th.
LAOMEDON .. .. For L'pool, left Pt. Sudan 5th.
MELAMPUS .. .. For Java, left Sabang 5th.
MINOCHOE .. .. For Hull, left Pt. Said 6th.
PATROCLUS .. .. For N. China, left Hong-kong 3rd.
PEISANDER .. .. For Java, left Amsterdam 5th.
PERSEUS .. .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Shanghai 5th.
PHEMIUS .. .. For Japan, left L'pool 5th.
PHOTIUS .. .. Fm. Hong-kong, arr. Vancouver 3rd
SARPEDON .. .. For Ldn., left Tsingtau 4th.
TEUCER .. .. For Ldn., left Belawan 5th.

BLUE STAR

AVELONA STAR .. For Ldn., left Lisbon 7th.
AVILA STAR .. .. For Ldn., left Santos 7th.
GOTHIC STAR .. For R. Plate, arr. Frey Bentos 6th.

BOOTH

AJAX .. .. For Para, left Manaos 4th.
BASIL .. .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Pernambuco 6th.
BONIFACE .. .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Manaos 5th.
DENIS .. .. For L'pool, left Leixoes 6th.
FRANCUS .. .. Fm. Cabedello, arr. Natal (BRAZ.) 6th

BRITISH AND AFRICAN

ARA .. .. Fm. L'pool, arr. S. Leone 4th.
BADAGRY .. .. For Sapele, left Takoradi 5th.
BOMA .. .. For L'pool, left Konakri 5th.
BONPATA .. .. Arr. Norfolk 6th.
CALGARY .. .. For Montreal, left Takoradi 5th.
DAHOMEY .. .. For L'pool, left Dakar 5th.
DERVORE .. .. For Saltpond, left Takoradi 5th.
DUKWA .. .. For Sapele, left Madeira 5th.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

EMP. OF FRANCE .. For Naples, left Pt. Said 7th.
MINNEDOSA .. .. For Glasgow, left St. John 6th.
MONTCLARE .. .. Fm. St. John, due Cherbourg 2 a.m. 10th.

CLAN LINE

CLAN GRAHAM .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Colombo 8th.
CLAN LINDSAY .. For Ldn., left Algiers 6th.
CLAN MACTAVISH .. Fm. Australia, arr. Pt. Pirie 8th.
CLAN MURRAY .. For Odyssa, left Algiers 7th.
HALIARTUS .. .. For U.K., left Morombe 6th.
HYACINTHUS .. For U.S.A., left K. Kisiwani 7th.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE

CUBA .. .. Fm. Houston, arr. St. Nazaire 5th
DE LA SALLE .. Fm. Havre, arr. Houston 5th.
ONTARIO .. .. For United States, left Bordeaux 5th

COSULICH LINE

BELVEDERE .. .. Left B. Aires 5th.
SATURNIA .. .. Arr. Trieste 5th.

CUNARD AND ASSOCIATED LINES

CUNARD

ALAUNIA .. .. For Ldn., left Halifax 8th.
ANDANIA .. .. Fm. N.Y., arr. L'pool 8th.
AQUITANIA .. .. For N.Y., 777 miles West Bishops Rock noon 7th.
ASCANIA .. .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Ldn. 8th.
CARONIA .. .. For Madeira, left N.Y. 8th.
CARPATHIA .. .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Halifax 7th.
FRANCONIA .. .. For N.Y., left Shanghai 7th.
LACONIA .. .. Cruising, left Casablanca 8th.

ANCHOR

BRITANNIA .. .. For Bombay, arr. Pt. Said 8th.
TRANSYLVANIA .. Fm. Clyde, arr. N.Y. 7th.

ANCHOR-DONALDSON

LETITIA .. .. For Montreal, arr. Halifax 6th.

COMMONWEALTH AND DOMINION

PORT BRISBANE .. For Ldn., left Cape Horn 5th.
PORT CAMPBELL .. For Brisbane, left Norfolk 6th.
PORT DARWIN .. For Melbourne, left Gravesend 8th.
PORT GISBORNE .. For Hull, left Pt. Said 7th.
PORT MELBOURNE .. For Ldn., left Fremantle 7th.
PORT NAPIER .. .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Dunedin 8th.
PORT SYDNEY .. .. For Australia, left Norfolk 6th.

DONALDSON

CORRIENTES .. .. Fm. L'pool, arr. M'video 7th.

ELLERMAN AND BUCKNALL

CITY OF CHRISTCHURCH For N.Y., left Baltimore 5th.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL

CITY OF LINCOLN .. For Lyttelton, left Wellington 7th.
CITY OF NEWCASTLE For Middlesbro, left Bombay 6th.
CITY OF ROUBAIX .. Fm. Philadel., arr. Colon 7th.
CITY OF SALFORD .. Fm. Bombay, arr. L'pool 8th.
TRAFFORD HALL .. For Pt. Natal, left Madeira 6th.

ELLERMAN'S WILSON

MARINGO .. .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Aberdeen 5th.

FURNESS LINE

CANONESIA .. .. For Launceston, left Wellington 7th.
KENMORE .. .. Fm. Galitz, arr. Brails 6th.
NEWFOUNDLAND .. For Boston, left Halifax 6th.

GLEN

GLENLUCE .. .. For U.K., arr. Vladivostock 8th.
GLENOGLE .. .. For Far East, arr. Ldn. 8th.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA

BADEN .. .. Fm. B. Aires, arr. Santos 7th.
BAYERN .. .. For B. Aires, left Santos 5th.
CLEVELAND .. .. For Hamburg, left Manila 8th.
DUISBURG .. .. For Pt. Natal, left E. Ldn. 7th.
ELSMHORN .. .. Fm. Yokohama, arr. Suez 7th.
GEN. OBERIO .. .. For B. Aires, left Lisbon 7th.
HUNDENBURG .. Fm. R'dam, arr. Pt. Said 8th.
MECKLENBURG .. Fm. Yokohama, arr. Chinwangtao 8th.
OAKLAND .. .. For Hamburg, left 'Frisco 5th.
RAINER .. .. For Hamburg, left Penang 6th.
RHODOPIS .. .. For Valparaiso, left Antofagasta 7th.
ST. LOUIS .. .. For N.Y., left Halifax 6th.
SAARLAND .. .. Fm. Antwerp, arr. Singapore 7th.
SACHSENWALD .. Fm. Hamburg, arr. Bahia 7th.
SAN FRANCISCO .. Fm. Tacoma, arr. Panama 7th.
SPREEWALD .. .. Fm. Corral, arr. Charleston 7th.

HAMBURG SUD AMERIKA

CAP ARCONA .. .. For B. Aires, left Hamburg 8th.
CAP POLONIO .. .. For Hamburg, left Rio de Janeiro 8th.

HARRISON

COUNCELLOR .. .. For Ldn., left Demerara 4th.
ISTONBI .. .. For Guayabal, left Tampico 3rd.
TRAVELLER .. .. For Demerara, left Trinidad 4th.
STATESMAN .. .. For Leith Find, left Beira 26th.

HENDERSON

AMARAPOORA .. Fm. Rangoon, arr. M'scilles 7th.

LEYLAND

NITONIAN .. .. For Savanilla, left Cartagena 7th.
NOVIAN .. .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Boston 7th.

MANCHESTER LINERS

MCNEIR. CITIZEN .. For McNeir., left Philadel. 5th.
MCNEIR. COMMERCE For McNeir., left St. John 5th.
MCNEIR. EXPORTER Arr. Philadel. 7th.
MCNEIR. HERO .. Fm. Norfolk, arr. L'pool 8th.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

CHAMBORD .. .. Fm. M'scilles, arr. Pt. Said 8th.
YALOU .. .. Fm. Vladivostock, arr. Suez 7th.

NEDERLAND ROYAL MAIL

KON. DER NEDERLANDEN For Batavia, left Sabang 8th.
JOHAN DE WITT .. For Amsterdam, left Pt. Said 6th.
MAPIA .. .. For Sourabaya, left Belawa 9th.
POPLAU LAUT .. For Macassar, left Sabang 8th.

NELSON

HIGHLAND BRIGADE For B. Aires, left Lisbon 7th.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

ANYO MARU .. .. Fm. Valparaiso, arr. Los Angeles 5th.
ATSUTA MARU .. For Ldn., left Yokohama 7th.
BINGO MARU .. .. Fm. Yokohama, arr. M'video 6th.
HAKODATE MARU .. For Yokohama, left Calcutta 8th.
HOKUTO MARU .. For Hong-kong, left Valparaiso 8th.
HAMBA MARU .. For Ldn., left M'scilles. 7th.
KAMAKURA MARU .. For Yokohama, left Mossel B. 7th.
KAWACHI MARU .. Fm. Yokohama, arr. L. Marques 6th.
KITANO MARU .. For L'pool, left Antwerp 7th.
KOBRA MARU .. .. For Japan, left Shanghai 8th.
KUMA MARU .. .. Fm. Manila, arr. 'Frisco 6th.
MAYEBASHI MARU .. For N.Y., left Yokohama 7th.
MISHIMA MARU .. For Seattle, left Shanghai 8th.
NAGANO MARU .. For Bombay, left Kobe 7th.
NAGATO MARU .. For Calcutta, left Kobe 7th.
SHIDZUOKA MARU .. Fm. Shanghai, left Victoria 8th.
SHINTO MARU .. .. Fm. 'Frisco, arr. Yokohama 7th.
SIBERIA MARU .. .. Fm. Seattle, arr. Shimonoseki 7th.
SUWA MARU .. .. For Kobe, left Singapore 8th.
TOSA MARU .. .. Fm. Hong-kong, arr. Dairen 8th.
YAMAGA MARU .. Fm. B. Aires, arr. Singapore 8th.
YOKOHAMA MARU .. Fm. Hong-kong, arr. Seattle 5th.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD

ARTA .. .. Fm. Rio Janeiro, arr. Cabedello 4th.
BERENCAR .. .. For Hamburg, left Philadel. 5th.
FRANKFURT .. .. For Bremen, left Colombo 9th.
GOTHA .. .. For Bremer, arr. Rio Janeiro 7th.
HOLSATIA .. .. For Bremen, left B. Aires 5th.
IDAR .. .. For Tsingtau, left Colombo 7th.
LAHN .. .. Fm. Bremen, arr. Shimonoseki 6th.
REISCHENFELS .. For Hankow, left Shanghai 8th.
SIERRA MORENA .. For Bremen, left Madeira 6th.
SUTTSBURY .. .. For N.Y., left Galway 5th.
TRAVE .. .. Fm. Vancouver, arr. Panama 6th.
TRIER .. .. Fm. Tsingtao, arr. Manila 8th.
WERRA .. .. For Bremen, left Rio Grande 5th.
WIESBADEN .. .. For Chanaral, left Antofagasta 7th.

PACIFIC STEAM

LA PAZ .. .. For Ldn., left Magallanes 29th.
LOBITO .. .. For Pt. Stanley, arr. Bahia Blanca 6th.
ORDUNA .. .. For La Pallice, left L'pool 8th.

P. & O. AND ASSOCIATED LINES

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL

BALRANALD .. .. For Ldn., left Hobart 6th.
KALYAN .. .. For Ldn., left Pt. Said 7th.
KIDDERPORE .. .. For Japan, left Singapore 7th.
LAHORE .. .. For Yokohama, left Suez 7th.
MALOJA .. .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Gib. 8th.
MOOLTAN .. .. For Sydney, left Fremantle 8th.
NALDERA .. .. For Ldn., left Pt. Said 6th.
NARKUNDA .. .. For Ldn., left Melbourne 8th.
RANPURA .. .. For Ldn., left Gib. 7th.
VICEROY OF INDIA .. For Bombay, left Malta 6th.

BRITISH INDIA

KARAPARA .. .. Fm. Bombay, arr. Dar-es-Salaam 8th
MANDALA .. .. For Calcutta, left Malta 7th.
TALMA .. .. For Yokohama, left Osaka 6th.

NEW ZEALAND SHIPPING

OTAKI .. .. For Ldn., left Bluff 7th.
PIAKO .. .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Fremantle 8th.

FEDERAL

CORNWALL .. .. Fm. N. Plymouth, arr. Ldn. 8th.
CUMBERLAND .. Fm. Timaru, arr. Panama 5th.
DEVON .. .. For Brisbane, left N.Y. 7th.
NORTHUMBERLAND .. For Ldn., left Wellington 8th.

PRINCE

CHINESE PRINCE .. For Hong-kong, left Shanghai 6th.
ITALIAN PRINCE .. Fm. Alexandria, arr. Mersey 7th.
JAPANESE PRINCE .. Fm. Davao, arr. Sourabaya 7th.
PERSIAN PRINCE .. For Syrian Cst., left A'xandria 5th.
WESTERN PRINCE .. For N.Y., left Bahia 6th.

RED STAR

BELGENLAND .. For Pt. Tewfik, left Pt. Sudan 6th.
PENNLAND .. .. Fm. Antwerp, arr. Halifax 6th.

ROTTERDAM LLOYD

GABORT .. .. For R'dam, left Belawan 7th.
KERTOSONO .. For R'dam, left Gib. 7th.
KOTA INTEN .. For Java, left Pt. Said 7th.

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET

ARAGUAYA .. .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Bermuda 7th.
ARCADIAN .. .. For N.Y., left Bermuda 6th.
ATLANTIS .. .. Cruising, arr. Rhodes 7th.
CARNARVONSHIRE .. For Philadelphia, arr. Diaru 8th.
DARRO .. .. For L'pool, left Lisbon 7th.
DESNA .. .. Fm. L'pool, arr. M'video 7th.
NARENTA .. .. Fm. Ldn., arr. 'Frisco 6th.
NATVA .. .. Fm. Tasmania, arr. Adelaide 6th.
NEBRASKA .. .. For L'pool, left Los Angeles 6th.
NECTAROY .. .. For Vancouver, left 'Frisco 6th.

SILVER LINE

SILVERASH .. .. For Singapore, left Batavia 7th.
SILVERBELLE .. For Calcutta, left Savannah 6th.
SILVERCEDAR .. For Belawan, left Calcutta 7th.
SILVERFIR .. .. For Belawan, left Singapore 7th.
SILVERGUAVA .. For Manila, left Shanghai 7th.
SILVERHAZEL .. Fm. Singapore, arr. Manila 6th.
SILVERPALM .. For Suez, left Colombo 6th.

UNION-CASTLE

DURHAM CASTLE .. For Beira, left L. Marques 8th.

YEOWARD LINES

AGUILA .. .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Madeira 7th.

MARINE INSURANCE

FRENCH STEAMER ASHORE

Messages from Alexandria stated that the French steamer COLBERT, bound from Antwerp for Réunion, was stranded about three miles north-east of Alexandria harbour, and that assistance had been sent to her. In view of this news 8 per cent. was quoted for reinsurance. The COLBERT, a vessel of 4,392 tons, managed by A. Crosco, was built in 1904. The vessel is understood to be carrying a general cargo.

As a result of further unfavourable reports concerning the Norwegian steamer KIRSTEN B, ashore near Farsund, the rate in the London market rose from 60 to 80 per cent. The vessel went ashore on March 28, while bound from Rotterdam for Farsund, and 30 per cent. was first quoted. The KIRSTEN B, a vessel of 2,013 tons, owned by Th. Brovig, was built in 1918.

REINSURANCE RATES

The following reinsurance rates are now being quoted in the London market :—

Vessel	Voyage and Casualty	Guinea per cent.
KIRSTEN B. ..	Rotterdam, for Farsund. Ashore off Farsund ..	80
RHINE MARU ..	Los Angeles, for San Francisco and Japan. Ashore Point Sur ..	50
COLBERT ..	Antwerp and Havre, March 8, for Reunion. Ashore about three miles N.E. Alexandria Harbour	8

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS

(FROM OWNERS AND LLOYD'S)

AGUILA .. .. For Las Palmas, left Madeira 7th.
AMASIS .. .. For Hamburg, left Aden 8th.
ARGUAL .. .. For Teneriffe, left L'pool. 7th.
ARUCAS .. .. For Las Palmas, left Madeira 8th.
AUSONIA .. .. For Ldn., left Pt. Said 7th.
BALTIC .. .. For L'pool., left Halifax 8th.
CALEDONIA .. .. For Glasgow, left N.Y. 5th.
CALGARIC .. .. Cruise, left Naples 7th.
CALIFORNIA .. .. For N.Y., left Clyde 8th.
CARNARVON CASTLE For Pt. Natal, left Madeira 9th.
CEDRIC .. .. For L'pool., arr. Boston 7th.
CITY OF ADANA .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Calcutta 6th.
CITY OF BATAVIA .. Fm. L'pool., arr. Calcutta 8th.
CITY OF CANBERRA .. Left Sydney 8th.
CITY OF CHRISTCHURCH .. Fm. Baltimore, arr. N.Y. 7th.
CITY OF EASTBOURNE Fm. Manila, arr. Saigon 5th.
CITY OF EVANSVILLE Fm. N.Y., arr. M'scil

PUBLIC NOTICES
4 lines 16s. (minimum)

BEIT MEMORIAL FELLOWSHIPS for MEDICAL RESEARCH.

Notice is hereby given that an ELECTION of JUNIOR FELLOWS will take place in JULY, 1930. The Fellows then elected will be required to begin work on October 1st. Junior Fellowships are of the annual value of £400; the usual tenure is for three years. Applications from candidates must be received on or before 1st June, 1930.

Forms of application and all information may be obtained by letter only addressed to—

SIR JAMES K. FOWLER, Honorary Secretary, Beit Memorial Fellowships for Medical Research, 35, Charges-street, London, W.1.

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or
PRIVATE RESIDENCE,
or LEASE would be SOLD.

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Tele., Grosvenor 1553.

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(Adjoining Harrods.)
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CLOSE GLOUCESTER-ROAD TUBE.—A really delightful HOUSE in quiet square, overlooking gardens, and with very large private garden in rear; three fine reception rooms, with parquetry floors, five bed rooms, tiled domestic offices; delightfully decorated. FREEHOLD 5,000gns.

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HAMPSTEAD.

In one of the most select thoroughfares near the Heath and Stations.

9, BRACKNELL-GARDENS.—A fine high-class DETACHED NON-BASEMENT DOUBLE-FRONTED RESIDENCE; beautifully appointed; light, spacious apartments; every modern convenience; nine bed, two bath, three handsome reception rooms, compact offices, maids' sitting room. To be SOLD by AUCTION to-day (Wednesday), April 9th.—Sole Agents, GOLDSCHMIDT and HOWLAND, as above.

DETACHED—FREEHOLD WITH GARAGE.

HAMPSTEAD, No. 28, MARESFIELD-GARDENS.—An attractive, exceedingly well-situated RESIDENCE, handsomely constructed in red brick, with artistically decorated interior; exceptionally well maintained; seven good bed, dressing room, two bath, three charming reception rooms, usual offices; good garden. To be SOLD by AUCTION, 29th April.—GOLDSCHMIDT and HOWLAND, as above.

HAMPSTEAD, 34, FROGNAL-LANE.—A splendid and well-fitted corner RESIDENCE of medium size. To be SOLD by AUCTION on May 8th next.—Auctioneers, GOLDSCHMIDT and HOWLAND, as above.

HAMPSTEAD, 6, ARKWRIGHT-ROAD.—A fine FREEHOLD RESIDENCE; six bed, two bath, three reception rooms; central heating throughout; space for garage. To be SOLD by AUCTION, May 8th next.—Auctioneers, GOLDSCHMIDT and HOWLAND, as above.

HAMPSTEAD, 15, KIDDERPORE-GARDENS.—One of the few houses of its size, with garage; six bed, bath, two reception. To be SOLD by AUCTION on May 15th next.—Auctioneers, GOLDSCHMIDT and HOWLAND, as above.

HAMPSTEAD.
Preliminary Auction Announcement.

11, LINDFIELD-GARDENS.—A handsome NON-BASEMENT DETACHED FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, with charming garden, in one of the quietest roads of Hampstead; seven bed, billiard, three reception rooms, spacious lounge, compact offices. To be SOLD by AUCTION in May.—Auctioneers, GOLDSCHMIDT and HOWLAND, as above.

AT LOW RESERVES.
AUCTION APRIL 23rd, 1930.
At the Mart, 155, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.

44, THURLOE-SQUARE.—Medium-sized CORNER HOUSE, close to Brompton Oratory, held on very long lease.

48, EATON-TERRACE, S.W.1, comprising five bed, bath, one bath, three reception rooms, and small garden; 15 years' lease at £82, rising to £142 in 1931.

16, ELDON-ROAD (off Victoria-road, W.8).—Low-built, DETACHED COUNTRY-STYLE HOUSE; six bed rooms, three reception; garden with room for garage.

Orders to view from the Auctioneers, BARKER and NEALE, 13, Lowndes-street, S.W.1.

FURNISHED HOUSES.

Location.	Bed.	Bath.	Rec.	Gns.	Remarks.
Chester-square	8	2	3	20	Well furnished
Wilton-place	6	2	3	20	Sunny
Lancaster-gate	6	1	3/4	10	Servants
Montagu-square	10	2	3	20	Roof garden
Hyde Park-square	11	3	4	25	Recommended
St. John's Wood	6	3	3	16	Exceptional

STREET and LEWIS,
21, North Audley-street, W. Mayfair 3201.

HOUSES WITHOUT PREMIUMS.

LOWNDES-SQUARE.—Nine bed, three bath, four reception; 19 years; perfect order; garage if required.
CHESHAM-PLACE.—Nine bed, three bath, four reception; 20 years; faces South; perfect order; garage if required.
WALTON-PLACE.—Five bed, two bath, three reception; electric power; parquet; three bath rooms.
WALTON-STREET.—Six rooms and attic; needs modernising; £120 per annum; 12 years.
OLD CHURCH HOUSE, CHELSEA.—Non-basement; four bed, &c.; inclusive rent £250 per annum; allowance for decoration.

ADAMS & WATTS,
38, SLOANE-STREET, S.W.1. (Sloane 6208-9.)

A BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED HOUSE.

BELGRAVIA.

To be LET for the Season or Longer, medium-size, with eight bed rooms, two bath, three reception, and usual offices. Rental 18gns. per week.
Agents, GODDARD and SMITH, 22, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1.

BUCKINGHAM-GATE, 2, Wilfred-street, S.W.1.—Newly decorated and FURNISHED HOUSE to be LET; every modern convenience; moderate rental, or would dispose of lease.

IMMUNE FROM NOISE. FACING SOUTH.

CAMBRIDGE-SQUARE.—Opportunity to PURCHASE medium-sized HOUSE. Eight bed rooms, two bath, three reception, model domestic offices. Very low ground rent. Moderate price.—CENTRAL ESTATES Co., 20, Portman-street, W.1. Mayfair 3485.

CLOSE TO
CAVENDISH-SQUARE.
The 989 years' lease of a delightful small
GEORGIAN HOUSE
TO BE SOLD.
Seven bed rooms, three bath rooms, four magnificent reception rooms.
Central heating (thermatheat), constant hot water, electric power, &c. Exquisite fine panelling, fine old fireplaces, period decorations.
Agents, GODDARD and SMITH, 22, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1.

CHARMING eight-roomed HOUSE to be LET FURNISHED, six months or less; every convenience; moderate rent.—25, Cheyne-row. Flaxman 8892.

CHARMING outlook, quiet, sunny; to be LET FURNISHED, three-twelve months, SMALL HOUSE; four-five bed rooms.—23, St. Leonards-terrace, Chelsea. Sloane 7925.

CHELSEA
FREEHOLD.

A COMPACT HOUSE of the GEORGIAN PERIOD, facing South and having an attractive garden.
The accommodation contains: Hall, three reception rooms, six bed rooms, bath room, and domestic offices, modern equipment.
A REASONABLE PRICE WILL BE ACCEPTED.
Agents.—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1. Telephone: Mayfair 3066.

CHELSEA (near South Kensington Station).—Attractive FREEHOLD RESIDENCE; five bed, dressing room, bath room, three reception rooms, dining room, bath, &c.; space for garage. 4,000gns.—WHEELER and ATKINS, 1, Sydney-street, Chelsea. Flaxman 1687.

DELIGHTFUL tiny RESIDENCE, North Chelsea, near Brompton-road; three bed, two or three reception, good tiled kitchen, bath, &c.; tiny workshop with bench; new drains and decorations.—Write Box 8,149, The Times, E.C.4.

EARL'S COURT.—A very attractive HOUSE in one of the best Squares to be SOLD, containing eight bed rooms, bath room, and four reception rooms. Lease 50 years. Ground rent £25. Price £2,800. Possession Michaelmas next.—Sole Agents, H. CATFORD and Co., 18, Motcomb-street, S.W.1.

FOR SALE, a veritable "Gem," in a delightfully quiet situation facing South over gardens, on South side of Park; eight or nine bed rooms, four bath rooms, three-four reception rooms, lounge hall, and superb domestic offices; every possible modern convenience including central heating, parquet floors, electric power, and exquisite decorations. Price £5,750. A bargain. Agents, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

FURNISHED TOWN HOUSES
TO BE LET
FOR THE SEASON.

Apply to GODDARD and SMITH, 22, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1.

Practically adjoining the Heath.
ON THE WEST HEATH ESTATE.

HAMPSTEAD.—Charming, detached NON-BASEMENT RESIDENCE, standing high, with beautiful views over extensive ornamental gardens; five bed rooms (two with washbasins), two bath rooms, two reception rooms, usual offices; very pretty garden; lease 74 years; ground-rent £24 12s. PRICE £4,000, including all fittings and fixtures.—FERNANDES, 126, Finchley-road, N.W.3, and at West Hampstead and Golders Green.

SUITABLE for LETTING into SUITES, &c.

HAMPSTEAD (Finchley-road Station 2mins.).—Excellent well-built HOUSE to be SOLD. Seven bed, bath, three reception; good garden 50 feet; ground-rent £7. PRICE ONLY £1,150. A BARGAIN.—MATCH and Co., Ltd., 14-15, College-crescent, Swiss Cottage, N.W.3.

HAMPSTEAD.—Well-built detached HOUSE, exceedingly bright and attractive, just in the market; seven bed, two bath, three reception rooms. PRICE £3,500 for 57 years' lease.—Strongly recommended by SAUNDERS, 150, Finchley-road, N.W.3. Hampstead 0108.

LOW-BUILT HOUSE WITH GARDEN.
KENSINGTON.—An opportunity to secure an exceptionally attractive HOUSE, in good decorative order; six bed, dressing, bath, two reception rooms, offices. Long garden; independent hot water supply. Premium for lease and fittings.—
£90 P.A. ROW and SON, 35A, Kensington-High-street, W8.

KENSINGTON.—A most attractive SMALL HOUSE in a favourite Square, with small private garden; five bed rooms, two double reception rooms, bath, and domestic offices on ground floor.—
FREEHOLD £4,750. Apply ELLIS and SONS, 31, Dover-street, W.1. (Gerr. 4364.)

PRICE £1,250. LEASE 32 YEARS.

KENSINGTON.—Excellent 10-roomed TERRACE RESIDENCE to be SOLD. Ground rent £5.—Agents, HUGHESDON and HINDS, 4, Abingdon-road, Kensington High-street.

KENSINGTON (within two minutes' walk of the High-street).—A well-positioned FREEHOLD PROPERTY in excellent condition, to be SOLD with VACANT POSSESSION of the LOWER PORTION, the Upper Self-Contained Maisonnette being Let off to a very respectable tenant. Price for quick sale £3,000.—Apply CHESTERTON and SONS, 116, Kensington High-street, W.8.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—To be SOLD, a really luxuriously appointed and perfectly planned RESIDENCE; nine bed rooms, two bath rooms, four reception rooms; lease 33 years, ground-rent £80 per annum.—Sole Agents, CONSTABLE and MAUDE, 2, Mount-street, W.1.

BIJOU HOUSE DE LUXE.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—Undoubtedly the most perfect little HOUSE available in the district; three-four bed rooms, two baths, three-two reception rooms; central heating throughout; sunny aspect. PRICE £3,750 FREEHOLD.—Apply CHESTERTON and SONS, 116, Kensington High-street, W.8.

JUST IN THE MARKET.

MAYFAIR.—To be SOLD, the TRUST LEASE of a particularly attractive well-built HOUSE with PASSENGER LIFT; nine bed rooms, three well-fitted bath rooms, double dressing room, one panelled room, morning room, large Kahrgany panelled dining room, square sitting hall, and white tiled basement; polished oak floors, mahogany doors, &c. Ground rent only £90 per annum. Reasonable price.—Joint Sole Agents, FOLKARD and HAYWARD, 115, Baker-street, W.1, and ROBINSON, WILLIAMS and BURNAND, 80, Mount-street, W.1.

PASSENGER LIFT, CENTRAL HEATING, &c.

MAYFAIR.—To be SOLD, an unique and interesting RESIDENCE; five bed rooms, two bath rooms, two reception rooms; lease about 22 years at £300 per annum, also freehold further details of Sole Agents, CONSTABLE and MAUDE, 2, Mount-street, W.1.

FOR SEASON.

MAYFAIR.—Beautifully FURNISHED HOUSE, close to the Park, to be LET three-five months; five bed three baths, three reception rooms (two double), good offices; passenger lift; central heating; Frigidaire, &c.—Sole Agents, ROBINSON, WILLIAMS and BURNAND, 80, Mount-street, W.1.

TOWN HOUSES (continued)

TURNER LORD & DOWLER,
127, MOUNT-STREET, W.1.

A DELIGHTFUL PERIOD HOUSE,
PORTMAN-SQUARE (adjoining). SOUTH ASPECT.

£3,800 REPRESENTS the asking PRICE for the LEASE of a most attractive RESIDENCE in this much-sought-after position; the house is in excellent decorative condition, fitted with central heating, direct.

Nine bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms, three reception rooms with painted walls, lounge hall. Substantial lease. Ground rent £90.—Sole Agents, TURNER LORD & DOWLER, 127, Mount-street, W.1.

In one of the best positions, within two minutes of

HYDE PARK (NORTH SIDE).

NEARLY EVERY WINDOW FACING DUE SOUTH.

JUST in the market privately, the lease of between 30 and 40 years of a really most attractive GEORGIAN HOUSE, replete with modern conveniences, and most tastefully decorated.

Three family and four servants' single bed rooms, on two floors.

Four good reception rooms, two bath rooms.
An opportunity of securing on reasonable terms a delightful double-fronted house, compact in its planning and ready for immediate occupation.
Owner's exclusive Agents,
TURNER LORD & DOWLER, 127, Mount-street, W.1.

KNIGHT & CO.,
14, CROMWELL-PLACE,
facing South Kensington Station.
TELEPHONE, WESTERN 3424.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.

ONSLOW-GARDENS, with ENTRANCE THERETO. ONE of these excellent HOUSES available upon extremely moderate terms; nine bed rooms, four reception rooms, and entertaining rooms, complete domestic offices; lease nearly 10 years; rent only £150; very low premium.

CARLYLE-SQUARE.

SMALLER TYPE HOUSE, with six bed rooms, two reception rooms, complete domestic offices, servants' hall; independent hot water; in an excellent condition; long lease, and practically nominal ground-rent. PRICE ONLY £3,600.

ENNISMORE-GARDENS.—Passenger lift.—To be LET, a well FURNISHED attractive HOUSE; large reception rooms, 16 bed rooms, &c.; available at once.
40GNS. PER WEEK FOR SEASON.
Apply WALLER and Co., 3, Grosvenor-gardens, S.W.1.

FURNISHED HOUSES.

Situation.	Bed.	Bath.	Rec.	Rent.	Remarks.
Eaton-square	10	3	5	250gns.	South aspect.
Eaton-place	9	3	3	200gns.	Clean house.
Chester-square	8	3	3	160gns.	Good house.
Wilton-crescent	8	3	3	170gns.	Faces gardens.
Belgrave-square	8/9	3	3	240gns.	Faces gardens.
Rutland-gate	9	3	3	200gns.	Garage.
Prince's-gardens	11	4	4	250gns.	New order.
Gloucester-square	7	3	3	170gns.	Good house.
Chester-street	8	3	4	160gns.	Good house.

Apply WALLER and Co., 3, Grosvenor-gardens, S.W., for selected list of the best houses now available.

WILTON-CRESCENT.—ONE of these much-sought-after HOUSES for SALE; 11 bed, bath, four reception rooms, billiards room; good garage, stabling, and rooms; low ground-rent; long lease.—Apply Sole Agents, HADSLEY and Co., 15, Motcomb-street, S.W.1.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE. — Double-fronted COTTAGE RESIDENCE; four bed rooms, bath room, reception room; all modernized and redecorated. Rent £175; long lease; low premium.—Apply Sole Agents, HADSLEY and Co., as above.

MAYFAIR.

Quiet position, very close to the Park.—Beautifully appointed Modern HOUSE, with best rooms and bath room suite on first floor, three bed rooms and two bath rooms on second floor, in all 10-11 bed rooms, four bath rooms, four reception rooms.
White tiled basement.
LEASE OF 55 YEARS at £90 for SALE at a low price.—Agents, Messrs.
COLLINS and COLLINS,
37, South Audley-street, Grosvenor-square, W.1.

MULBERRY-WALK, CHELSEA.—ONE of three charming five-bath HOUSES in all three reception rooms on ground floor); seven bed, &c. Low ground-rent. Reasonable price. Recommended by ADAMS and WATTS, 38, Sloane-street, S.W.

ROOM FOR GARAGE.

ONSLOW-SQUARE.—Charming RESIDENCE in this much-desired position overlooking gardens to be LET; parquet floors; dinner lift; small private garden; eight bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms, conservatory, and usual offices. Lease 21 years. Moderate premium for fixtures.—
RENT £200 P.A. WILLIAM WILLETT, Ltd., 58, Gloucester-road, S.W.7, Ifield Office: Sloane-square, S.W.1. Kensington 5724.

REGENT'S PARK (South Side).—Small TOWN HOUSE for SALE, with private garden, in excellent order. Direct Crown lease. Moderate price. Inspected and strongly recommended.—DEANE and HUGHES, 90, George-street, Portman-square, W.1. Welbeck 3583.

IDEAL FOR ENTERTAINING WITH SMALL STAFF.

SOUTHWICK-CRESCENT, overlooking gardens.—Entirely modernized, redecorated HOUSE for SALE. Eight bed rooms, three new bath rooms, four reception, exceptionally light basement.—CENTRAL ESTATES Co., 20, Portman-street, W.1. Mayfair 3485.

SIXTY YEARS' LEASE.
£4,400.

Adjoining the Park.—A thoroughly modernized, newly decorated Residence, containing seven or eight bed rooms, three baths, and three reception rooms, including double drawing room, with constant hot water. LOW GROUND-RENT.—Keys with

WAY & WALLER,
5, Hanover-square, W.1. Mayfair 8022.

Charming newly built non-basement HOUSE.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD.

Five-six bed rooms, three reception rooms (parquet floors), two tiled bath rooms, tiled kitchen, &c.

PRICE £4,750.

Lease 88 years. Ground-rent £50.
Good Garage. Small Garden.
Apply:—
LIST, DANN & LONGWORTH,
35, Upper Baker-street, N.W.1.

NON-BASEMENT.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD.—One of the choice positions.—A perfectly-appointed Detached RESIDENCE with Garage and Garden; seven bed rooms, three bath rooms, two reception rooms; independent boiler; parquet floors. Rent £250 per annum on lease and premium.—Sole Agents, ANSCOMBE and RINGLAND, 8, Wellington-road, St. John's Wood, N.W.

QUEEN ANNE-STREET.

VERY light medium-sized HOUSE for SALE at low ground-rent.
Owner's Agents, ELLIOTT, SON and BOYTON, 6, Vere-street, W.1. Mayfair 3204/5.

WILLIAM WILLETT,
LTD.
For the best selection of
HOUSES AND FLATS
IN TOWN AND COUNTRY.
137a, Finchley-road, N.W.3.
(Primrose 2284.)
88, Gloucester-road, S.W.7.
South Lodge, Hyde Park Gate, Roehampton.
52, Church-road, Hove.
Head Office:—Sloane-square, S.W.1.

GARAGES

PORTMAN-SQUARE (off).—GARAGE for four large cars (could be divided) and FLAT of three rooms, kitchen and bath room over. LEASE for SALE or would be Let.—Agents, DUNHAM and KINGHAM, 47, South Audley-street, W.1. Gros. 2574-5.

FLATS AND CHAMBERS
3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

LONDON AND SUBURBS

FURNISHED FLATS,
WITH MOST COMPREHENSIVE SERVICE.
JUST OPEN.

CHESTERFIELD COURT,
1, CHESTERFIELD-GARDENS, CURZON-STREET, MAYFAIR, W.1.
The only Flats permitting in Chesterfield-gardens.
The decorations and furnishings are costly and in the modern taste, but solid creature comfort has been sacrificed to nothing. Telephone in each room.
Luxuriously tiled bath rooms.
The catering and service (particularly the catering) so deficient in some service flats) equal that of the best hotels. In order to ensure perfect running, the flats have been limited to 15 only—bachelor suites of sitting room, bed room, and private bath, to family suites of four or five rooms.
Rent furnished, including valeting, central heating, lighting and service.
FROM 9 TO 20 GUINEAS WEEKLY.
Tele., Mayfair 3717 (three lines).

AUDLEY HOUSE,
North Audley-street, Grosvenor-square.
THE LAST REMAINING FLATS
in this newly erected building.
FACING SOUTH AND WEST.

Period decorations, luxurious appointments; four, five, and six bed rooms, two-three marble-fitted bath rooms, dining and drawing rooms, kitchen and pantry; constant hot water; panel heating; passenger and service lifts.
To be LET at moderate inclusive rates.
Agents, Messrs. COLLINS and COLLINS, 37, South Audley-street, Grosvenor-square, W.1.

BRITISH MUSEUM.

ATTRACTIVE Self-contained FLATS, overlooking gardens, close to above. Two reception, four-five bed rooms; constant hot water and refrigerator. Exceptionally desirable modern tiled bath rooms and kitchens. Lifts, &c.—Estate Office, Gordon-mansions, Francis-street, Gower-street, W.C.1. Museum 2377.

£292 TO £322.

ALMOST facing Kensington Gardens.—Delightfully bright FLAT; Furnished or Unfurnished; lift, constant hot water; every modern convenience.—Apply Commissionaire, 196, Queen's-gate, S.W.7.

ADJACENT to REGENT'S PARK and near Baker-street.—Exceptionally desirable FURNISHED HOUSE; favourite building; four bed, bath, two large reception rooms and offices; CONSTANT HOT WATER; part CENTRAL HEATING; porters, &c. Rent 12 guineas weekly.—Agents, BRITTON, POOLE and Co., 2, Wellington-road, St. John's Wood, N.W.8.

Eight bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception. AN exceptionally large, well FURNISHED MANSION FLAT with the above accommodation available beginning of May; rent only 10gns. week.—Apply CHAS. V. STEVENS and Co., 56, Buckingham-gate, Westminster, S.W.1. Vic. 4806.

A Beautifully sunny FLAT situated in the centre of PICCADILLY, comprising three good-sized rooms, also kitchen and bath; to be LET for a term, fully furnished and decorated. Would suit bachelor or married couple. Tenant, going abroad, wishes to sell all Effects, &c. Lease about 3 years.—Write Box 01185, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

ALBERT COURT, KENSINGTON GORE.—FLAT, exceptionally fine accommodation, luxuriously fitted out; five good bed rooms, three reception rooms, two baths, &c.; £350 rent; remarkable offer.—THOLL and NEWMAN, 5, Egerton-terrace, Brompton-road, S.W.3.

FLATS AND CHAMBERS (continued)

WAY & WALLER.
FLATS.

5, Hanover-square, W.1. Mayfair 8022 (10 lines).

MAYFAIR.—Beautifully appointed Unfurnished Service Flat; double bed room, modern bath room, reception room, and small lounge; parquetry flooring; constant hot water; first-class service and residence. Rental £450, including full service. Mayfair 8022 (Extn. 1).

OVERLOOKING GARDENS, and within a few minutes' walk of Hyde Park.—Newly constructed, spacious Flats, with large lofty rooms; six or eight bed rooms, two or three bath rooms, three reception rooms, and domestic offices; central heating, and all luxurious fittings. Reasonable rentals. Mayfair 8022 (Extn. 11).

LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED FLAT, directly facing Hyde Park; four bed rooms, dressing room, three handsome reception rooms, bath room, and kitchen; constant hot water, passenger lift.—Mayfair 8022 (Extn. 5).
WAY and WALLER, 5, HANOVER-SQUARE, W.1.

OVERLOOKING GARDENS.

MAYFAIR.—Delightful Sunny FLAT, recently redecorated, ready for immediate occupation. Five bed, two bath, two reception rooms, good hall. Lease six years. Rent £750.
Moderate premium to include improvements.
Agents, Messrs. WINKWORTH and Co., 48, Curzon-street, Mayfair, W.1.

SUNNY ASPECT.

GROSVENOR-SQUARE (just out of).—LEASE of charming FAMILY FLAT for DISPOSAL; overlooking gardens.
Six bed, two bath, two reception rooms.
Lease six years. Rent £325. Low Price for Lease.
Or would be Let on Lease without premium.
Sole Agents,
WINKWORTH and Co., 48, Curzon-street, Mayfair.

AT 22, HYDE PARK-GATE (Queen's-gate).—High-class FURNISHED FLATLETS; constant hot water; grillers; 2gns., service suites 4gns.—Western 6470.

AN ideal, modern SELF-CONTAINED FLAT; four rooms including kitchenette; every modern convenience, well-fitted bath room, &c.; visitors' and tradesmen's entrances; station one end of road (25min. to Town), shops, trams, buses the other; yet 3min. from open country and 10min. to golf links; garage if required.—Messrs. BENNETTS, Tally Ho! Corner, North Finchley. 'Phone, Hillside 0065.

ATTRACTIVE Service Flat (minute Hyde Park and Lancaster-gate Tube); reception, double bed, bath; catering.—31, Gloucester-terrace, W.2. (Paid. 3481.)

A COTTAGE IN MAYFAIR WITH GARAGE.
Luxuriously decorated MEWS FLAT; every possible convenience; constant hot water, radiators; beautifully painted rooms; bed room (fitted basin), tiled bath room, reception room, kitchen, and garage.
RENT £275 P.A. EXCLUSIVE.—BERTRAM and Co., 10, Woodstock-street, W.1. (Mayfair 1650), or Sole Agents, Hobbs Marshall and Seabrook.

Charming SELF-CONTAINED FLAT; two reception, two or three bed rooms; constant hot water; £180 per annum inclusive.—31, De Vere-gardens, Kensington, W.8.

ATTRACTIVE SERVICE FLAT; reception, two bed rooms; constant hot water; 3½gns.; catering as required.—Waldorf House, Hogarth-road, Kensington. Frobisher 4142.

A Compact FURNISHED FLAT, Southwick-street, Marble Arch. Sitting, double bed room, kitchen, bath. £2 17s. 6d. per week.—Key, HOWARD TUTT, 111, Edware-road, W. Padd. 7183.

ABINGDON COURT (Rent £240).—ONE of these much-sought-after MANSION FLATS to be LET, unfurnished, comprising three bed rooms, two reception rooms, bath room, hall, kitchen, &c.; lift, telephone, and porter.—Apply immediately ROBINS, SNELL and TERRY, Wright's-lane, Kensington High-street, W.8.

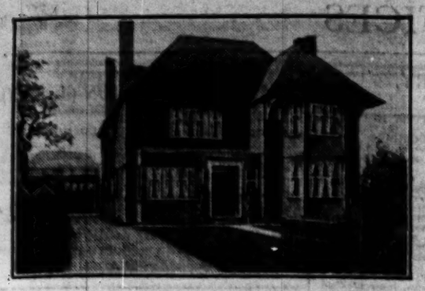
A BRIGHT, SUNNY
BACHELOR SERVICE FLAT
Situate in the finest position in
ST. JAMES'S.

Two bed rooms, bath, large reception room, and hall. Passenger lift; central heating.
Rent £378 per annum inclusive.
No premium. Lease 5 years, combined with furniture, at £550; or would consider an offer without furniture. Fixtures, fittings, &c., at valuation.—Agents, GODDARD and SMITH, 22, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1.

BAKER-STREET, MAYFAIR, &c.—Principal Agents to let all available FLATS, S. and S. FREEMAN, Ltd., 1, Baker-street, W.1. Welbeck 2975.

BACHELOR SERVICE FLAT, HAMPSTEAD: Self-contained; two bed rooms, two bed rooms, sitting, kitchen, bath; suitable three; three minutes tram, bus; three guineas each inclusive.—Phone Primrose 6583, Ashburn-gardens, Station Parade, Pinner.

BERKELEY-STREET.—An Unfurnished FLAT occupying a delightful position enjoying an abundance of sunshine and comprising spacious dining hall, sitting room, three bed rooms, bath room, gentleman's closet, kitchen; central heating and hot water. Rent £450, inclusive of rates. Service could be arranged. Will be redecorated throughout.—Apply WILLIAM WILLETT, Ltd., 58, Gloucester-road, S.W.7,



UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY

DELIGHTFUL MODERN DETACHED RESIDENCE AT 32, BRAMPTON GROVE, N.W.4.

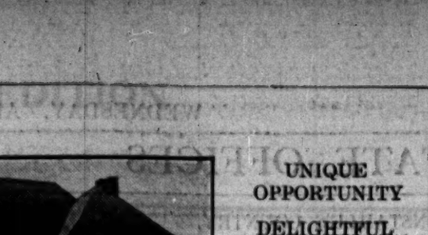
FIVE MINUTES FROM HENDON CENTRAL UNDERGROUND STATION.

Large lounge hall, dining room and drawing room specially decorated.
Seven excellent bed rooms, two tiled bath rooms, well-fitted kitchen and ample domestic offices.
Sun parlour. Partial Central Heating.

FULL SIZE GARAGE. CHARMING GARDEN.

FOR APPOINTMENT TO VIEW APPLY OWNER,
32, BRAMPTON GROVE, N.W.4.
TELEPHONE MILL HILL 1944.

EQUIPPED WITH THE MOST MODERN FACILITIES.
THE FINEST RESIDENTIAL FLATS NEAR TOWN. SURBITON COURT.



Grouped round beautiful court-yard. Old-world gardens, hard and grass tennis courts; five minutes' walk Surbiton Station (Waterloo 18 minutes). Golf, boating, sailing, Kempton, Sandown, and Hurst Parks short distance. Five types of Flats "(Unfurnished), from £130 to £260 per annum (inclusive of rates, &c.). Also Furnished Flats.—Details from

OSBORNS
SURBITON ESTATES, LTD.
ST. ANDREW'S SQUARE,
SURBITON, SURREY.
'Phone, Kingston 2589.
Or Nightingale, Page and Bennett,
Surbiton and Kingston.
'Phone: Kingston 0499 & 3556.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE
(Continued from Page 28)

AMOS & DAWTON, F.S.I.,
Estate Agents,
CANTERBURY.

48 ACRE FRUIT FARM.

KENT (in one of the best hop and fruit valleys, between Faversham and Canterbury).—Prolific FRUIT FARM, with gentleman's small RESIDENCE; established apple, cherry, plum and pear orchards, soft fruit, &c.; good buildings, and running brook intersecting property; unique opportunity; early Possession.

NORTH KENT COAST (within stone's throw of sea).—Gentleman's charming small Residential Property with attractive MODERN HOUSE, containing hall, cloak room, three sitting rooms, four bed rooms (all with hot and cold supplies); very attractive garden of nearly TWO ACRES, on which large sums have been expended; private electric light (private plant); main drainage; gas and water; first-class repair throughout. UPSET PRICE £2,250.

KENT, between Canterbury and coast.—Capital compact DAIRY and STOCK FARM of 140 ACRES, about half grass and half arable; ample buildings; good HOUSE with electric light; company's water; suitable for development, having 2½ miles main road frontage offering capital sites.

HEENE BAY (within five minutes sea).—Commodious semi-detached RESIDENCE, suitable for private or professional purposes; three good sitting rooms, conservatory, six bed rooms, bath, &c.; garden and more land if desired; all conveniences.

The above properties for SALE by Private Treaty or by Auction during April.—For further particulars apply to Messrs. A. MOS and DAWTON, F.S.I., Auctioneers and Valuers, 3, The Parade, Canterbury.

WISBOROUGH GREEN, WEST SUSSEX, overlooking the Village Green in the Village, and close to village.—For SALE, a really attractive old-fashioned RESIDENCE; seven bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms, stabling and garage; pretty gardens; area only £2,300.—Sole Agents, KING and CHASEMORE, Richmond House, Horsham.

HORSHAM six miles.—For SALE, a gentleman's FARMHOUSE RESIDENCE (six bed, bath, three reception); nearly thirty acres. £3,100.—KING and CHASEMORE, Horsham.

ST. LEONARD'S FOREST, mid-way between London and Brighton, near Horsham.—For SALE, a stone-built RESIDENCE occupying one of the finest positions in Sussex; four bed, bath, two reception rooms, with about 20 acres of orchard and woodland. A unique opportunity of acquiring something out of the ordinary. PRICE £2,450.—KING and CHASEMORE, Horsham.

HORSHAM two miles.—For SALE, a gentleman's RESIDENCE standing on high ground in beautiful grounds; five bed rooms, three bath rooms, three reception rooms, stabling; garage; cottage; NINE ACRES; central heating, electric light. Ideal for London business gentleman. £4,850.—KING and CHASEMORE, Horsham.

ESHER.

Pleasantly placed in this favourite district.
ABOUT 25 MINUTES FROM TOWN.
EASY REACH OF OXSHOTT WOODS.
FOR SALE, excellent pre-War MODERN HOUSE. Oak panelled hall, three reception rooms (one oak panelled), eight bed and dressing, bath room, capital offices.
Company's water, gas, and electric light and power. Independent hot water supply. Main drainage. Telephone. Garage.
Beautifully kept grounds, tennis lawn, flower and kitchen garden, &c., in all about ONE ACRE.
Personally inspected and recommended.
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (S.41888.)

UNCHAMPSTEAD RIDGES, Berks, near Golf Course.—To be SOLD, an Artistic HOUSE, built regardless of cost, with three reception rooms, gentlemen's oak room, five bed rooms all on one floor, bath, &c.; electric light, company's water; ONE ACRE of matured gardens.—Apply Messrs. NICHOLAS, 1, Station-road, Reading.

£2,700 FACING RENOWNED BEAUTY SPOT.

SUSSEX.

FOR CROWBOROUGH and ASHDOWN FOREST Properties apply to Messrs. CHARLES J. PARRIS, Auctioneers and Chartered Surveyors, Crowborough.

FOR SALE, attractive stone-tiled HOUSE; beautiful scenery, bracing climate; three bed rooms, two reception rooms, kitchen; garage; two acres land; nine miles Bath; buses.—Grenfell, Ford, Chippenham, Wilts.

GODALMING, on high ground, excellently situated, two miles; convenient position, five bed, two reception, bath; garage and stabling; main services; FREEHOLD HOUSE; three living rooms, seven bed and dressing rooms; garden ¾ acre. PRICE £2,300.—Write Box P.1816, The Times, E.C.4.

HAMPSHIRE.—Three small COUNTRY HOUSES, £1,400, £1,500, £2,500, in lovely neighbourhood.—Write Box A.661, The Times, E.C.4.

IN A FAVOURITE PART OF
HEREFORDSHIRE.
Hunting, fishing, shooting, golf.
£4,750 FREEHOLD.—Beautiful old GEORGIAN RESIDENCE, in almost perfect order, and situated 350ft. on amidst lovely surroundings; South aspect; away from all traffic; large entrance hall, three sitting rooms, 10 bed rooms, bath room, servants' hall; electric light and central heating; telephone; garage and stabling; cottage; about 11 acres. Photos available.—JAMES STYLES and WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's-place, S.W.1. (LR.9677.)

HEETS.—Attractive and well-built RESIDENCE, labour saving; entrance hall, three reception, five bed rooms, bath (hot and cold), usual domestic offices; garage, loose box, tennis court, kitchen garden, well-laid-out grounds, about 1½ acres. FREEHOLD £5,000.—WALTER GREEN, Ltd., Hemel Hempstead.

HOUSES in the SOUTHERN COUNTIES designed by experienced architect and built to clients' requirements. Booklet free.—Cubes Homes, Ltd., Dorking.

A UNIQUE HOUSE IN A DELIGHTFUL ORCHARD.
IN an unspoilt situation in a beautiful part of BUCKS, away from main roads and traffic yet under 40 minutes of Town.—A beautifully built RESIDENCE on two floors with a delightful interior and in perfect repair; two reception rooms, sun lounge, five bed rooms (fitted basins), bath room, and usual offices; *every modern convenience*, including central heating; garage and gardener's bungalow; well-timbered gardens and grounds forming an effective setting, in all about THREE ACRES; South aspect; 400ft. up; sandy soil. A BARGAIN at 4,000 GUINEAS FREEHOLD.—Photographs and particulars from F. L. MERCER and Co., 7, Sackville-street, W.1. Tele., Regent 6773.

KENT; delightful rural situation with good views; nine miles Tenterden and Maidstone, 45 miles London; close old-world village and Junction Station.—Gentleman's charming Residential Property, with substantial, tastefully planned and perfectly appointed RESIDENCE; seven bed, bath, three reception, lounge hall, &c.; company's water, electric light, hot water service, telephone; garage, stabling, attractive gardens, productive orchard, and meadowland, 8½ ACRES, with stream. FREEHOLD £3,000 (or near offer). POSSESSION.—GREENG and GULYER, Ashford, Kent.

KENT, Hawkhurst near.—Fine old KENTISH FARMHOUSE in beautifully timbered surroundings, ideal subject for restoration, providing five bed, bath, three reception; company's electric light, gas, and water; barn; gardens and orchard, nearly TWO ACRES. FREEHOLD £1,100. POSSESSION.—Photos, GEERING and COLYER, Hawkhurst, Kent.

KENT COAST. Beautiful and healthy position, close to golf links, Margate and Broadstairs.—Charming old-fashioned RESIDENCE; four bed, bath, two reception; large garden; company's water, electric light, and gas. FREEHOLD £1,250 or near offer. For immediate SALE. POSSESSION.—GEERING and COLYER, Ashford, Kent.

INGUSSIE, INVERNESS-SHIRE.—For SALE, well-built stone RESIDENCE; beautifully wooded grounds of about one acre, uninterrupted view of Grampians and Spey Valley; two sitting rooms, five bed room and dressing room; all modern conveniences; electric light available; close to 18-hole golf course and tennis courts. PRICE £1,200 or near offer.—Write Gordon, Hattipoti, Tattenham Corner, Epsom.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE (continued)

OLD FARM OF 40 ACRES.

SUSSEX DOWNS (near), in a glorious part of the country.—For SALE,
OLD SUSSEX FARMHOUSE,
partly Elizabethan, untestored and with fine old oak beams, open fireplaces, &c.; three sitting, five bed rooms, and attic. Yew trees 400 years old; buildings.
PRICE £2,300.
WALLIS and WALLIS, 31, High-street, Guildford.

MIDHURST and ARUNDEL.—Modernised old-fashioned RESIDENCE, facing S.W., and under mile from Station. Three reception, six beds, bath room, &c.; electric light, good water supply, modern drainage; garage, stabling, and buildings; five Acres of charming impressive gardens, wood, &c.; golf near miles.
WALLIS and WALLIS, 31, High-street, Guildford.
£3,500, or NEAR OFFER.

HANTS and BERKS.—Beautiful red brick RESIDENCE, 300ft. above sea, with magnificent views on sand and gravel, with electric light, gas, central heating, 'phone, and modern drainage. FOUR ACRES. Four reception, six bed rooms, two bath rooms. Golf three miles.
WALLIS and WALLIS, 31, High-street, Guildford.

WITLEY and HASLEMERE.—Pretty little HOUSE, with South aspect; hall, two reception, four bed rooms, bath room, offices, &c.; company's gas and water, modern drainage, 'phone; garage; greenhouse, and about half-an-acre.
OWEN WALLIS, F.A.I.,
WALLIS and WALLIS, 31, High-street, Guildford.
(Tele., Guildford 1307.)

BUCKMASTER & WILLIAMS,

Surveyors, 33, FURNIVAL-STREET, HOLBORN, offer NUTFIELD.—FREEHOLD. POSSESSION.—Charming RESIDENCE; three reception rooms, 10 bed rooms; garage, &c.; 1½ acre. For Sale, PRICE £2,500. Might let.—Apply BUCKMASTER and WILLIAMS, as above.

ENFIELD.—For SALE, VACANT POSSESSION, desirable detached RESIDENCE; four beds, three reception, bath, and usual offices; garage, conservatory, and excellent garden. Lease 40 years. Moderate ground-rent. PRICE £2,000.—Apply BUCKMASTER and WILLIAMS, as above.

WATFORD.—FREEHOLD Detached RESIDENCE TO BE SOLD; four bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms. POSSESSION. PRICE £2,000.—Apply BUCKMASTER and WILLIAMS, as above.

BETWEEN READING and NEWBURY, on a ridge of high ground.—For SALE, charming GEORGIAN RESIDENCE; seven bed rooms, bath room (hot and cold), three reception; garage, stabling; delightful gardens.
11 ACRES.

BERKS, high situation, within easy distance Calcot Golf Club, Reading Station 1¼ mile.—To be LET Unfurnished, beautifully appointed RESIDENCE; nine bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, four reception; all conveniences.
RENT £180 P.A.
TWO ACRES.
BUCKLAND and SONS, 154, Friar-street, Reading.

BERKS, between MORTIMER and SILCHESTER.—For SALE, charming old-fashioned COUNTRY COTTAGE; five bed rooms, bath room (hot and cold), three reception; pretty garden.
£950 OR OFFER.
BUCKLAND and SONS, 154, Friar-street, Reading.

MARLOW.—Quaint flint and tiled OLD-WORLD HOUSE and FOUR TO FIVE ACRES of delightful grounds, including wild gardens, fruit and nut orchards; three sitting rooms, six or eight bed rooms, bath room, &c.—Inspected by Messrs. NICHOLAS, 1, station-road, Reading.
£2,600.
HIGH GROUND.

DETACHED in 1½ ACRE of SECLUDED GROUNDS.
MIDDLESEX. 35 minutes Town.—Pretty BIJOU HOUSE, FREEHOLD; three bed rooms, two reception rooms, kitchen, and bath; garage. Immediate offer of £1,000 will secure.—Agents, JOHN MEACOCK and Co., West End-buildings, Ruislip, Middlesex, 'phone 165, or Estate Offices, adjoining South Kensington Station, Kensington 5682 and 8275.
£1,360.

MUNDESLEY, NORFOLK.—FREEHOLD BUNGALOW facing sea for SALE; large sunny living room, three bed rooms, bath room; fitted basins, radiators, and main drainage. Price £1,000.—Write Box 205, Smith's, 62, Kensington High-street, W.8.

NEAR EPPING.—WEALD HALL. Reconstructed COUNTRY RESIDENCE, 50mins. by road East or West End London; four reception, seven bed rooms, lavatories and washbasins up and down stairs, hot and cold; main water; modern drainage; tennis court; summer house; orchard; garage, stabling, &c., with paddock if required. £100 per annum.—KIDD, North Weald, Epping.

JUST ON THE MARKET.
NEAR PETERSFIELD. Best residential position; high ground.—Delightful old-fashioned RESIDENCE, Hall, two reception, bath, five bed, usual offices; garage, stable; electric light; Co.'s water; modern drainage; inexpensive grounds ONE ACRE; tennis. Moderate price. Early POSSESSION.—EVENETT, Haslemere. (Tel. 10.) Also at Hindhead and Farnham.

GREAT BARGAIN, LISS.

NEAR several Golf Courses.—Well-built RESIDENCE. Two reception rooms, five bed rooms, bath room, offices; garage and stabling; company's water; modern drainage; very pretty grounds with fine rockery, 1½ ACRE. PRICE £1,800.—Apply Sole Agents, C. BRIDGER and SON, F.A.I., Hindhead (Tel. No. 65), and Haslemere.

NEAR COLCHESTER.—The LANGHAM OAKS ESTATE is for SALE by direction of Major-General Mullens, C.B.; a beautiful reasonably sized HOUSE with all modern improvements and 500 acres, or less, land.—Particulars from F. Dudding, Esq., Holbeche House, near Dudley, Worcs.

NEWBURY DISTRICT.—For particulars of PROPERTIES for SALE, to be LET FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED, apply to DREWEATT, WATSON and BARTON, Market-place, Newbury. (Established 1759.)

NORTH DEVON, with Dartmoor views.—Unfurnished HOUSE to be LET; three reception rooms, eight bed rooms, two bath rooms; electric light; shooting, fishing; good garden; stables, garage, and cottage; 17 miles from Exeter.—Rent £165.—Miss Partridge, 16, East Southernhay, Exeter.

PLEASANTLY SECLUDED COUNTRY HOUSE; ½ Acre charming garden; detached; with two reception, one 18ft. by 11ft., four beds, kitchen, bath (geyser); modern conveniences; close Ickenham Metropolitan Station, 30 minutes Baker street. FREEHOLD £1,200.—STEDMAN and CLARKE, Surveyors, Ickenham. Tele., Ruislip 180.

RURAL HERTS.

Under 20 miles London.
£1,850 FREEHOLD.—Genuine TUDOR COTTAGE RESIDENCE, adjoining large estate, over 350ft. up; the cottage has open fireplaces, oak beams, leaded windows, &c.; lounge hall with inglenook, two other sitting rooms, four bed rooms, &c.; good outbuildings, including garage; grounds and paddock of three acres.—JAMES STYLES and WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's-place, S.W.1. (LR.9688.)

WITHIN 30 MINUTES OF TOWN.
RUISLIP, MIDDLESEX.—A really perfectly planned and well-built double-fronted detached FREEHOLD HOUSE, with built-in garage. Three bed rooms, two reception rooms, kitchen, and bath room; good garden. Immediate possession.—Apply JOHN MEACOCK and Co., West End-buildings, Ruislip, Middlesex 'phone 165, or Estate Offices, adjoining South Kensington Station, Kensington 5682 and 8275.
£1,360.

SOMERSET (in a quaint small market town, main line).—An ideal COUNTRY Old-fashioned RESIDENCE; main water, gas, sewerage; perfect order; delightful, small, secluded, walled garden; all run minimum labour. Strongly recommended.
Sole Agents, R. B. TAYLOR and SONS, Yeovil.
£1,350.

SOMERSET, commanding beautiful views over the Bristol Channel.—To be SOLD or LET, a perfect modern RESIDENCE, with all or seven bed rooms, garage; charming garden. Excellent hunting stabling and for hounds throughout the year.—COCKETT and HENDERSON, 110, Jermyn-street, S.W.1.

SOMERSET, near Taunton, in one of the prettiest parts of the county.—An attractive and roomy old-fashioned COUNTRY COTTAGE of hall, two reception, three beds, bath (hot and cold), kitchen, scullery, larder, &c., and FOUR ACRES of valuable meadowland and small garden; outbuildings; Co.'s water, telephone.
PRICE £900.
Inspected and recommended by Sole Agents, W. HUGHES and SON, Ltd., 38, College-green, Bristol (17780).

ST. ALBANS. WATFORD. BUSHEY. PINNER. SOUTHWOOD. — Estate Agents, STIMPSON, LOCK and VINCE. Offices at all centres.

STREATLEY and WANTAGE (Berks).—old-world village, four miles main line.—ELIZABETHAN COTTAGE; four bed, bath, two reception; artesian well, drainage, outbuildings, studio, garage, orchard, paddock; in all
ONE ACRE. £1,750.—THRODDICK and PICKERSGILL, Newbury.

WATERLOO ONE HOUR.
SURREY.—Charming HOUSE, in a setting of vine and cherry trees; 3 bed, well-fitted bath, dressing, and 2 Acres ideal for poultry, fur, rabbits, &c.; company's water, gas; two cottages; garage. FREEHOLD, £2,500 (£1,250 one cottage).—WOODCOCK and SON, 20, Jermyn-street, S.W.1.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE (Continued)

G. EDMONDS & PARTNERS,
17, SHAFTESBURY-AVENUE,
PICCADILLY-CIRCUS, W.1.
SPECIALISTS IN PERIOD HOUSES.

A PERFECT GEM of the PERIOD.
GLORIOUS SUSSEX. ELIZABETHAN RESIDENCE, perfectly preserved and thoroughly modernised; containing three reception with original inglenook fireplaces and a wealth of old oak beams, with galleried staircase leading to seven bed rooms and dressing rooms, bath rooms, &c., full range of domestic offices; electric light, central heating; standing in beautiful old-world gardens, comprising in all 5½ acres. PRICE £6,750 FREEHOLD.

USED by KING HENRY VIII.
KENT (near SEVENOAKS).—A beautifully preserved TUDOR HOUSE with old oak beams and original 16th-Century panelling; accommodation: eight bed and dressing rooms, four reception, bath, usual offices; electric light and power, modern drainage, main water; standing in old-world gardens of six acres. PRICE £2,500 or reasonable offer. A really perfect example of a Tudor house with genuine historical associations.
G. EDMONDS and PARTNERS. Gerrard 6794 Private Exchange.

SUSSEX (Heathside).—Charming labour-saving RESIDENCE, high ground. South aspect, lovely views; lounge, cloak room, two reception, four bed, bath, large box room; company's water, gas, main drainage; electric light available; brick-built garage; garden. £1,400 FREEHOLD. Bargain.—EYRE and Co., Lewes.

SUSSEX.

Near the noted Crowborough Heights and Ashdown Forest.
500ft. up, facing South.
AMIDST LOVELY COUNTRY.
TO BE LET UNFURNISHED,
COUNTRY HOUSE of the late GEORGIAN PERIOD, on two floors only, and having square hall, billiard room, three excellent reception rooms, 10 bed rooms, two bath rooms, &c.
Garage. Stabling. Good cottage.
Gardens and grounds fully matured, walled kitchen garden, lawns bounded by rhododendrons, tennis court, paddock, in all FIVE ACRES.
RENT £210. MODERATE PREMIUM.
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (C.12547.)

"THE MOUNT," BEACON-ROAD, CROWBOROUGH. To be SOLD by AUCTION at the Inn, Ingrain, opposite Tunbridge Wells, April 25th, well-designed FREEHOLD MODERN RESIDENCE; four or five reception, 11 bed and dressing rooms, two baths, usual offices; finely timbered grounds with tennis and croquet lawns; garage; Co.'s water, drainage and gas. VACANT POSSESSION. Close to golf, 800 feet above sea.—Particulars of the Auctioneers, R. D. INNES, Crowborough. Tele. 46.

DEVONSHIRE.

800ft. up. *In a gem of the West.*
TO be LET, Unfurnished, charming MANOR HOUSE; glorious views; water laid on; electric lighting; central heating; lounge hall, three reception rooms (one panelled), 10 bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms; stabling, garages; cottage; choice gardens with tennis court (one man suffices); THREE ACRES.—Apply Mr. ROBERT THAKE, Chartered Surveyor, Salisbury.

TORQUAY.—For SALE, ONE of the most charming RESIDENCES in Torquay, of moderate size, in exceptionally fine position on the Lincombe Hill, facing due South, splendid views of Torbay and coastline; beautifully designed grounds of nearly two acres with subtropical trees and plants, and terrace 90 yards long; the house is in excellent repair; latest improvements, including hot water radiators, electric light and bells, &c.; porch, hall, double drawing room 40ft. by 16ft., library, dining and smoking rooms, eight bed rooms, dressing room, two bath rooms, four rooms for chauffeur; excellent garage two cars.—Illustrated particulars G. R. SMITH and SON, House Agents, Torquay.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS HOUSES

BRACKETT and SONS, THE LOCAL AGENTS.

Short distance of the market town of
UCKFIELD.
About 300 feet above sea, facing S.E.
CHARMING OLD SUSSEX FARMHOUSE
containing large hall,

Drawing room	Dining room	Morning room
24ft. by 16ft.	16ft. by 14ft.	21ft. by 14ft.

eight bed rooms, bath room, usual offices.
Garage. Stabling. Oast House.
TWO EXCELLENT COTTAGES AND BARNS.
Matured and well-timbered grounds of
ABOUT 4½ ACRES,
with lawns, kitchen garden, and two paddocks.
FOR SALE FREEHOLD.
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (C.25522.)

UNIQUE "PERIOD" (partly Elizabethan) RECTORY; most glorious part of Surrey; lovely grounds, rare trees, three acres; main services; £5,000. FREEHOLD.—Write Box S.168, The Times, E.C.4.

WEST SUSSEX.

Close to South Downs.
£3,950, or close offer. FREEHOLD.—Lovely old-fashioned RESIDENCE, amid beautiful rural surroundings, South aspect, and easy of access to Midhurst, Petersfield, &c.; three sitting rooms, six bed rooms, two dressing rooms, bath room; electric light; central heating; two garages; well-timbered grounds everything in first-rate order.—JAMES STYLES and WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's-place, S.W.1. (LR.9681.)

WILTSHIRE.

Convenient Bath and Chippenham.
£3,500 FREEHOLD. 17th-CENTURY STONE-BUILT RESIDENCE, replete with modern convenience, but retaining all its characteristic features; three sitting rooms, billiard room, six bed rooms, two dressing rooms, four bath rooms; electric light and central heating; main water; cottage, stabling, and garage; lovely grounds of about two acres.—JAMES STYLES and WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's-place, S.W.1. (LR.9682.)

SUMMER HOUSES, Sports Pavilions, Bungalows, Greenhouses, Coffee Rooms, &c.; double-deck covered top L.C.C. TRAMCAR BODIES only £10 each. Full details from Thos. W. Ward, Ltd., Silvertown, London, E.16.

FURNISHED COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

ASHDOWN FOREST (adjoining).—A charming HOUSE to be LET FURNISHED for the months of June and July; nine bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, two reception rooms; garage; electric light; about four acres.—FAREBROTHER, ELLIS and Co., 20, Fleet-street, E.C.4.

ANGMERING-ON-SEA and DISTRICT, SUSSEX.—FURNISHED HOUSES to be LET for long and short periods. Also to Let Unfurnished.—Send requirements to SCOTT-SMITH, House Agent, East Preston, Sussex.

BEAUTIFUL CORNISH COAST.—Ideally situated, comfortable modern FURNISHED BUNGALOW. Vacant now. Highly recommended.—Suncroft, Pma Sands, Marazion.

LOVELY BUCKS DISTRICT,

30 minutes of Town.
BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED well COUNTRY HOUSE; servants, plate and linen and motor-car could be left; 11 bed, three bath, three sitting rooms; central heating; electric light; hard tennis court. To be LET for summer months. Warmly recommended by RALPH PAY and TAYLOR, 3, Mount-street, W.1. Grosvenor 1082.

BEAULIEU (three miles).—Charming old HOUSE to be LET, beautifully furnished, for May and June; five bed rooms, three sitting rooms, three bath rooms, separate servants' quarters; garage; electric light; central heating; three minutes from sea; half mile from river; 18gns. per week.—Write Box 04301, The Times, 75, Regent-street, W.1.

BEXHILL-ON-SEA AND COODEN BEACH. | HOUSE AGENTS. STEVENS & SON, 1, Sea-road. Tele. 409.

BEXHILL & COODEN BEACH.

Furnished and Unfurnished Houses.
STAINES, SURREY.—Ashburnham-road. 'Phone 349.

BIRCHINGTON-ON-SEA.—Superior FURNISHED HOUSE to be LET, April, May, June; just redecorated; delightfully situated, right on sea front.—Particulars from Owner, Sear, Minnis, 3, Ethelbert-road, Birchington.

BOAR'S HILL, OXFORD.—FURNISHED HOUSE, May, June; four bed rooms, two reception; central heating; garage; tennis; two w.c.s. 6 guineas.—Bateson.

HEART OF THE NEW FOREST.
CHARMING LITTLE MANOR to LET FURNISHED for September, October, November; four reception, 14 beds, three baths; stabling, garage; tennis courts and pretty grounds; indoor servants and gardeners left. 50 guineas weekly inclusive.—Apply AUSTIN and WYATT, 158a, London-road, Southampton.

DELIGHTFULLY modernised five-room COTTAGE on East Brighton Golf Links, furnished; £3 3s.; would sell 14 years' Lease.—Stanton, 8, Queens-gate, Western 0363.

LIPHOOK GOLF LINKS (near).

500 *feet up.*
FURNISHED. MIGHT BE SOLD.
DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE, first-class order; extensive views; nine bed rooms (hot and cold basins), four bath rooms, three reception rooms, billiard room; well furnished and fitted; electric light, company's water; garage, stabling; 2½ acres; tennis; modern; rent; recommended.—Apply REGINALD C. S. EVENNETT, Haslemere (Tele., 10), also at Hindhead and Farnham.

EASTBOURNE HOUSES,
KILLICK & DAVIES. 'Phone 229.

EASTBOURNE.—HOUSE to be LET, August and part September; four bed rooms, two living rooms, two maids; plate and linen; near buses; 6½ guineas a week. No small children.—13, Willingdon-road.

FURNISHED COUNTRY COTTAGE; every modern convenience; to be LET for one year, June; seven rooms; garage; garden; near Camberley and Aldershot; owner going abroad.—Write Box S.138, The Times, E.C.4.

GORLESTON.—FURNISHED HOUSE; four bed, two reception; garage; facing sea; hut on beach; May to September; 4 gns. monthly.—Apply Gibson, 33, Marine-parade, Gorleston.

TO BE LET, FURNISHED,
HAMPSHIRE, within mile of trout fishing.—MINIATURE ESTATE of 300 ACRES. Entrance hall, four reception, three baths, and 12 bed rooms; electric light, central heating; telephone; heated garages, stabling, and cottages; walled kitchen garden, pleasure and grounds; hard and grass tennis court, squash racquet court; electric light; swimming bath. Available for six or 12 months.
GOSSARD and SMITH, 22, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1.

LEATHERHEAD. — Comfortably FURNISHED HOUSE; two sitting, loggia, four bed, bath, offices; garage; garden; all conveniences, including central heating; 4gns. per week from now till early Oct.—CHAS. OSENTON and Co., Leatherhead. Tele. 2.

NEAR HINDHEAD, Surrey.—FURNISHED HOUSE; three reception, five bed rooms; all conveniences; garage; garden. Long or short period. Moderate rent.—Write Box P.1801, The Times, E.C.4.

NEAR OXFORD and COTSWOLDS.—Charming XVII. Century MANOR HOUSE; three sitting, five bed; 3 bath; all modern conveniences; to be LET May, 12 months; 30gns.—Hiley, Dackhaugh, Witney, Oxon.

PORTHLEVEN, CORNWALL.—Lady has beautifully FURNISHED HOUSE, with all modern labour-saving equipment and electric lighting, to be LET for six months from May 1. Rental seven guineas per week, with linen and silver. Six bed rooms, bath (hot and cold water), two large reception, kitchen, and scullery.—Write Box A.676, The Times, E.C.4.

PORTOBY, Cornwall, to be LET July, August; for lovely district near Bath; five bed, three reception rooms, bath (hot and cold); shady gardens; tennis.—Rector, Middleton, Chippenham.

SHIPLAKE-ON-THAMES.—Charming rose-covered COTTAGE in own grounds; gravel soil; tennis lawn; garage; telephone, electric light, company's water; two sitting, four bed rooms, bath (hot and cold); five minutes station, station within hour of London; 4 miles Reading, Tadmarton, 20 Reading, five Henley. Partly Furnished, to include rates, &c., 120 guineas per annum or less. Fully furnished 5 guineas per week.—Apply Mrs. Norsworthy, Elizabethan House, Henley-on-Thames.

EASTBOURNE HOUSES,
KILLICK & DAVIES. 'Phone 229.

EASTBOURNE.—HOUSE to be LET, August and part September; four bed rooms, two living rooms, two maids; plate and linen; near buses; 6½ guineas a week. No small children.—13, Willingdon-road.

FURNISHED COUNTRY COTTAGE; every modern convenience; to be LET for one year, June; seven rooms; garage; garden; near Camberley and Aldershot; owner going abroad.—Write Box S.138, The Times, E.C.4.

GORLESTON.—FURNISHED HOUSE; four bed, two reception; garage; facing sea; hut on beach; May to September; 4 gns. monthly.—Apply Gibson, 33, Marine-parade, Gorleston.

TO BE LET, FURNISHED,
HAMPSHIRE, within mile of trout fishing.—MINIATURE ESTATE of 300 ACRES. Entrance hall, four reception, three baths, and 12 bed rooms; electric light, central heating; telephone; heated garages, stabling, and cottages; walled kitchen garden, pleasure and grounds; hard and grass tennis court, squash racquet court; electric light; swimming bath. Available for six or 12 months.
GOSSARD and SMITH, 22, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1.

LEATHERHEAD. — Comfortably FURNISHED HOUSE; two sitting, loggia, four bed, bath, offices; garage; garden; all conveniences, including central heating; 4gns. per week from now till early Oct.—CHAS. OSENTON and Co., Leatherhead. Tele. 2.

NEAR HINDHEAD, Surrey.—FURNISHED HOUSE; three reception, five bed rooms; all conveniences; garage; garden. Long or short period. Moderate rent.—Write Box P.1801, The Times, E.C.4.

NEAR OXFORD and COTSWOLDS.—Charming XVII. Century MANOR HOUSE; three sitting, five bed; 3 bath; all modern conveniences; to be LET May, 12 months; 30gns.—Hiley, Dackhaugh, Witney, Oxon.

PORTHLEVEN, CORNWALL.—Lady has beautifully FURNISHED HOUSE, with all modern labour-saving equipment and electric lighting, to be LET for six months from May 1. Rental seven guineas per week, with linen and silver. Six bed rooms, bath (hot and cold water), two large reception, kitchen, and scullery.—Write Box A.676, The Times, E.C.4.

PORTOBY, Cornwall, to be LET July, August; for lovely district near Bath; five bed, three reception rooms, bath (hot and cold); shady gardens; tennis.—Rector, Middleton, Chippenham.

SHIPLAKE-ON-THAMES.—Charming rose-covered COTTAGE in own grounds; gravel soil; tennis lawn; garage; telephone, electric light, company's water; two sitting, four bed rooms, bath (hot and cold); five minutes station, station within hour of London; 4 miles Reading, Tadmarton, 20 Reading, five Henley. Partly Furnished, to include rates, &c., 120 guineas per annum or less. Fully furnished 5 guineas per week.—Apply Mrs. Norsworthy, Elizabethan House, Henley-on-Thames.

RURAL HERTS.

Under 20 miles London.
£1,850 FREEHOLD.—Genuine TUDOR COTTAGE RESIDENCE, adjoining large estate, over 350ft. up; the cottage has open fireplaces, oak beams, leaded windows, &c.; lounge hall with inglenook, two other sitting rooms, four bed rooms, &c.; good outbuildings, including garage; grounds and paddock of three acres.—JAMES STYLES and WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's-place, S.W.1. (LR.9688.)

WITHIN 30 MINUTES OF TOWN.
RUISLIP, MIDDLESEX.—A really perfectly planned and well-built double-fronted detached FREEHOLD HOUSE, with built-in garage. Three bed rooms, two reception rooms, kitchen, and bath room; good garden. Immediate possession.—Apply JOHN MEACOCK and Co., West End-buildings, Ruislip, Middlesex 'phone 165, or Estate Offices, adjoining South Kensington Station, Kensington 5682 and 8275.
£1,360.

MUNDESLEY, NORFOLK.—FREEHOLD BUNGALOW facing sea for SALE; large sunny living room, three bed rooms, bath room; fitted basins, radiators, and main drainage. Price £1,000.—Write Box 205, Smith's, 62, Kensington High-street, W.8.

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NEAR PETERSFIELD. Best residential position; high ground.—Delightful old-fashioned RESIDENCE, Hall, two reception, bath, five bed, usual offices; garage, stable; electric light; Co.'s water; modern drainage; inexpensive grounds ONE ACRE; tennis. Moderate price. For SALE FREEHOLD £ 8. EVENNETT, Haslemere. (Tel. 10.) Also at Hindhead and Farnham.

GREAT BARGAIN, LISS.

NEAR several Golf Courses.—Well-built RESIDENCE. Two reception rooms, five bed rooms, bath room, offices; garage and stabling; company's water; modern drainage; very pretty grounds with fine rockery, 1½ ACRE. PRICE £1,800.—Apply Sole Agents, C. BRIDGER and SON, F.A.I., Hindhead (Tel. No. 65), and Haslemere.

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NORTH DEVON, with Dartmoor views.—Unfurnished HOUSE to be LET; three reception rooms, eight bed rooms, two bath rooms; electric light; shooting, fishing; good garden; stables, garage, and cottage; 17 miles from Exeter.—Rent £165.—Miss Partridge, 16, East Southernhay, Exeter.

PLEASANTLY SECLUDED COUNTRY HOUSE; ½ Acre charming garden; detached; with two reception, one 18ft. by 11ft., four beds, kitchen, bath (geyser); modern conveniences; close Ickenham Metropolitan Station, 30 minutes Baker street. FREEHOLD £1,200.—STEDMAN and CLARKE, Surveyors, Ickenham. Tele., Ruislip 180.

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£1,850 FREEHOLD.—Genuine TUDOR COTTAGE RESIDENCE, adjoining large estate, over 350ft. up; the cottage has open fireplaces, oak beams, leaded windows, &c.; lounge hall with inglenook, two other sitting rooms, four bed rooms, &c.; good outbuildings, including garage; grounds and paddock of three acres.—JAMES STYLES and WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's-place, S.W.1. (LR.9688.)

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High up, overlooking wooded country and the

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JUST IN THE MARKET.

FOR SALE, FREEHOLD.

OWNER GOING ABROAD WILL TAKE A VERY MODERATE PRICE.

Delightful old-fashioned HOUSE, in splendid order and very well placed. Certain square hall, three large reception rooms, complete offices with servants' hall and pantry, 10 bed and dressing rooms (some with hot and cold water), and three bath rooms.

Electric light and power. Central heating.

LARGE GARAGE. COTTAGE AND LODGE.

CHARMING GROUNDS DROPPING TOWARDS THE RIVER in a series of terraces, walled garden, orchard, croquet lawn, tennis court, and miniature park.

13 OR 35 ACRES.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

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A DELIGHTFUL

KENTISH COUNTY SEAT

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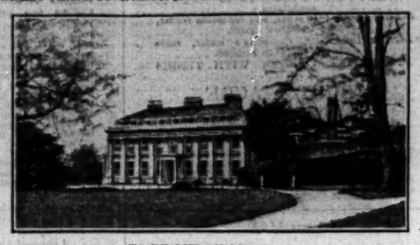
Within 1½ hour of Town, close to good Golf Links. Easy motor run to the Coast.



TO BE LET ON LEASE.

This fine old Country House situate on high ground with excellent views. Accommodation includes:—

A BEAUTIFUL LIBRARY PANELLED from floor to ceiling with very fine old oak

and several other reception rooms, about 18 bed rooms, four fine bath rooms, &c.

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BEAUTIFUL OLD GARDENS,

with fine timber, masses of rhododendrons, tennis courts, walled-in kitchen garden, glasshouses, vinery, &c.

Hampton and Sons draw attention to the fact that their client is prepared to Let this charming place to a desirable tenant for a period of 21 years either Unfurnished or partly Furnished

AT A MODERATE RENTAL.

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SURREY & SUSSEX BORDERS.

40 minutes. Main line station 2½ miles.

Charmingly situated overlooking a private park.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE standing back half-mile from main road; four reception, music or dance room, seven or nine bed rooms, two bath rooms.

Electric light. Company's water.

STABLING, GARAGE, COTTAGE.

Delightful grounds extending to between

TWO AND THREE ACRES,

but giving the impression of a much larger area owing to situation; double tennis court.

A second cottage available.

RENT £160 PER ANNUM

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SOUTH DEVON.

Glorious position. 800ft. up, between

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Delightful OLD MANOR of great charm, now equipped in modern manner, placed half-a-mile from the road, in grand scenery; contains central hall, three other reception rooms, offices, 11 bed and dressing rooms, three baths.

Electric light. Central heating. Ample water.

Four Cottages. Stabling. Garage.

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Long Lease available on moderate terms.

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TROUT AND SALMON FISHING AVAILABLE.

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SUSSEX. NR. FOREST ROW.

TO BE LET, UNFURNISHED.

400 feet up with delightful views.

Charming old House in gardens and woodland of about

42 ACRES.

Long drive with lodge, spacious hall, fine suite of reception rooms, 15 bed and dressing rooms, four bath rooms, servants' hall, and offices.

Electric light. Central heating. Telephone. Good water supply.

Stabling. Garage accommodation. Cottage. Beautiful old shady gardens with tennis lawn, HARD COURT, ornamental water, kitchen garden, and two large fields.

About four miles from the Famous Golf Course.

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OXFORDSHIRE.

BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED AT GORING,

well above the River but with River frontage, landing stage and boathouse.

FOR SALE.

THIS DELIGHTFUL MODERN HOUSE

in faultless condition and ready for immediate occupation.

Lounge hall, three charming reception rooms, and sunny lobby, 10 bed rooms, dressing room, two bath rooms.

Company's water, gas, and electric light.

MODERN DRAINAGE. GARAGE.

The PICTURESQUE GARDEN is in a lovely setting with tennis lawn, greenhouse, &c.,

IN ALL 1½ ACRES.

PRICE £5,500 OR NEAR OFFER.

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JUST SOUTH OF THE NORTH DOWNS ABOUT TWO MILES FROM A GOOD STATION.

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CHARMING RESIDENCE OF THE GEORGIAN TYPE.

Occupying a lovely position in the centre of its parklike grounds. Lodge entrance. South aspect. Model farmery.

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Company's water. Electric light.

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GARAGE. LOOSE BOXES.

DELIGHTFUL GROUNDS with stream, double tennis court, walled garden, orchard, parkland.

IN ALL ABOUT 39 ACRES.

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£3,450. A GEM OF A BYGONE AGE. £3,450.

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400 FEET UP ON THE SURREY HILLS.

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BETWEEN WALTON HEATH AND OXTED. ONLY 18 MILES FROM TOWN.

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HERE IS SOMETHING UNIQUE; A LITTLE PLACE POSSESSING ATMOSPHERE AND CHARACTER OUT OF SUBURBIA, YET NEAR ENOUGH FOR THE CITY MAN.

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A span and wife can run the house and garden and it can be shut up like a flat when required. Long drive; three sitting rooms, five bed rooms, bath room; additional shower; electric light, Co.'s water; "Ideal" boiler; main drainage; telephone, garage; beautiful grounds, with paved terrace and Dutch garden, tennis court, rockery, &c., kitchen garden, and nut walk. Cottage if required.

ABOUT 2 ACRES FREEHOLD. ONLY £3,450.

EARLIEST APPLICATION ESSENTIAL AS NOTHING ELSE ON OFFER LIKE IT.

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£2,950. PRACTICALLY A GIFT! £2,950.

BEAUTIFULLY DESIGNED AND FITTED MODERN HOUSE. HIGH UP WITH FINE COUNTRY VIEWS.

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WITHIN A MILE OF AN OLD-WORLD VILLAGE AND STATION.

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VESTIBULE LOUNGE HALL WITH OAK STAIRCASE:

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5/9 BEDROOMS, 2 BATHROOMS.

ELECTRIC LIGHT, GAS, TELEPHONE, CO.'S WATER;

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GARAGE FOR 2 CARS;

STABLING AND MAN'S ROOMS OVER;

EXTREMELY PRETTY GARDENS WITH

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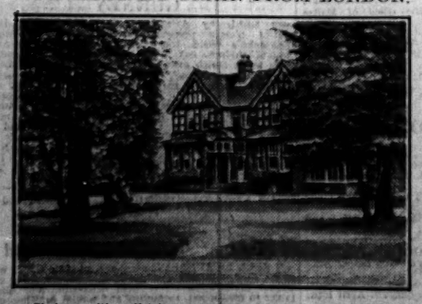
ONE HOUR BY TRAIN FROM LONDON.



Glorious position adjoining open commons, 600 feet up, facing South.

PICTURESQUE MODERNIZED RESIDENCE

possessing the fascination of an old-world house, combined with the advantages of a modern residence. Approached by a carriage drive and containing entrance hall, four reception rooms, 10 bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, excellent domestic offices, servants' sitting room; Company's lighting and water; main drainage; central heating; cottage; garage for two large cars.

EXCEPTIONALLY BEAUTIFUL GARDENS WITH SOME WONDERFULLY FINE TIMBER.

Full-sized tennis lawn, &c.

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£3,950 ONLY.

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PRICE JUST REDUCED FROM £7,000 TO £4,950.

UNIQUE POSITION ON SURREY HILLS, 700ft. UP, WITH VIEWS FOR 40 MILES.

This finely built residence, approached from a quiet road by a carriage drive 200 yards in length, and containing oak-panelled lounge hall, four reception rooms, 9-10 bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms; main electric light, water and drainage; central heating; garage; excellent stabling and cottage over; finely timbered gardens and grounds; beautiful woodland dell, tennis lawn, &c. Near first-rate golf.

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Commanding wonderful views. One hour from London.

WELL-APPOINTED FREEHOLD RESIDENCE.

Hall, three reception, 10 bed rooms, four bath rooms, up-to-date offices, garage for four cars.

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BEAUTIFUL GARDENS, tastefully disposed, tennis lawn, rose garden, and pergolas, rock gardens, stone-flagged terrace, partly walled kitchen garden, lily pond, in all nearly FOUR ACRES.

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VERY SUITABLE FOR A CITY MAN.

Electric service in about half an hour.

A charming Property to be LET, UNFURNISHED, on reasonable terms. Replete with modern conveniences and easy to run.

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Delightful pleasure grounds, terrace, tennis lawn, fruit trees, paddock, in all about

TWO ACRES.

RENT ONLY £150 PER ANNUM.

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QUIETLY RETIRED OLD-FASHIONED RESIDENCE.

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Matured old Gardens and Grounds of

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TO BE LET, UNFURNISHED, from end of March for One year.

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Picked position. Every convenience. Splendid order.

REALLY ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE.

occupying a fine position opposite the golf course and commanding magnificent views over undulating country.

Lounge hall, three reception, seven bed rooms, two new bath rooms, new domestic quarters. *Electric light. Central heating. Co.'s gas and water. New main drainage. New parquet flooring throughout.*

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£2,500. Ground-rent £20 per annum. Leasehold 999 years.

£400 WILL BUY FREEHOLD.

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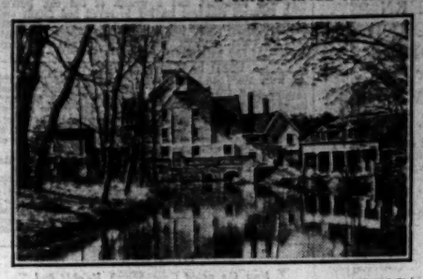
IN THE HEART OF CONSTABLE'S COUNTRY.

A UNIQUE RIVER PROPERTY.



A XVth CENTURY HOUSE and Water Mill, the latter beautifully converted as an annexe to the house, with luncheon sitting room (special dancing floor).

Electric light. Central heating. Modern drainage. Telephone, and every modern convenience.

Flagged entrance hall, three fine reception rooms, ten bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms, complete offices, and large games room 45ft. by 25ft.

The property has a wealth of old oak beams, open fireplaces, and other characteristic Tudor features.

PLEASURE GROUNDS of remarkable beauty, with enclosed En Tout Cas Tennis Court, rose and formal gardens, brick terrace, herbaceous borders, lawns, &c.

MAGNIFICENT BATHING POOL

the total area extending to about EIGHT ACRES, bounded by a River with 300-yard frontage affording excellent boating and fishing facilities. Cottage, Chauffeur's and Gardener's Rooms. Large Garage. Other useful Outbuildings.

FOR SALE AT THE BARGAIN PRICE OF £4,750.

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Fine open position. In splendid order.

Picturesque MODERN RESIDENCE. Hall, two reception rooms, three bed rooms, dressing room, bath room, and offices.

Electric light and power. Gas and water. Modern drainage. Telephone.

Large garage; beautiful inexpensive gardens, in all about

HALF AN ACRE.

For SALE Privately, if unsold Auction later.

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(22 Minutes Baker-street.)

CHARMING MODERN RESIDENCE, in beautiful order. Choice position.

Lounge, three reception, seven bed and dressing rooms, three well-fitted bath rooms, and up-to-date offices; electric light and power; telephone; constant hot water; radiators; excellent cottage; two garages.

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£4,500 FREEHOLD.

Inspected and strongly recommended by the Sole Agents,

HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

SOMERSET.

Between Glastonbury and Bridgwater, on the Polden Hills; sheltered and sunny position; glorious views.

COMFORTABLE AND CONVENIENT RESIDENCE

in first-class repair, with lounge hall, four reception, 10 bed rooms, two bath rooms; company's water; electric light; modern drainage; constant hot water; stabling, garage; outbuildings.

Well-stocked gardens and grounds, tennis lawn, orchard and pasture land, in all about

FOURTEEN ACRES.

LOW PRICE FOR QUICK SALE.

HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

A VERITABLE SUN TRAP.

WIMBLEDON COMMON (Just off).

Fine open position; splendid views. Close Golf Course.

Exceedingly attractive FREEHOLD MODERN RESIDENCE,

designed by well-known architect. Entrance hall, cloak room, three reception rooms, seven bed rooms, three bath rooms, offices.

Central heating, company's electric light, gas and water; independent hot water; main drainage.

garage and chauffeur's flat; charming gardens, with tennis lawn, in all

ABOUT 1¼ ACRE.

FOR SALE AT A REDUCED PRICE.

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Close to Station, Common, and Golf. Electric trains to City and West End in 20 minutes.

UNIQUE MODERN RESIDENCE

of artistic design, well planned on two floors, with three reception, five bed rooms, bath room, good offices; electric light; central heating; company's water and gas; outhouses.

ATTRACTIVE WELL-TIMBERED GROUNDS, Tennis lawn, rose and flower gardens, rock gardens, &c., in all about

TWO ACRES.

REASONABLE PRICE.

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ADJOINING

CHIPSTEAD GOLF LINKS.

Private Gate on to the Seventh Tee.

DELIGHTFUL OLD DUTCH-STYLE COTTAGE RESIDENCE,

occupying a beautiful situation 500 feet up, enjoying panoramic views of the Downs.

Quaint entrance and lounge hall, two reception, five or six bed rooms, bath room, maids' sitting room and offices.

Many quaint interior features. Company's gas and water; electric light available; modern drainage.

Charming pleasure garden with exceptionally good tennis court, pretty courtyard, vegetable garden, rose beds, and delightful spinney; in all about ¾ ACRE.

LOW PRICE 3,000 GUINEAS FREEHOLD.

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SUSSEX DOWNS.

Within easy reach of Brighton and Hayward's Heath in an unspoilt part of the country, commanding glorious views.

Hall, three reception, eight bed and dressing rooms, bath room, excellent offices.

Central heating, telephone, gas, company's water; electric light shortly available.

GOOD GARAGE and OUTBUILDINGS.

Charmingly arranged grounds, croquet lawn, herbaceous borders, well-stocked kitchen garden, paddock; in all about ONE ACRE.

PRICE FREEHOLD £3,250.

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HIGH HOLBORN HOUSE

52-54, HIGH HOLBORN,

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AND

49-51, BEDFORD ROW.

52 to 54, HIGH HOLBORN.

HIGH HOLBORN AND BEDFORD ROW ENTRANCES TO BE LET

BLOCK OF

UP-TO-DATE SHOPS AND OFFICES

TO SUIT

UP-TO-DATE TENANTS.

MODERATE RENTS.

Apply Sole Agents:

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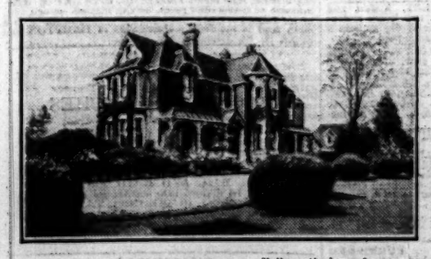
REIGATE AND EAST GRINSTEAD.

By order of Trustees. AT A BARGAIN PRICE TO CLEAR ESTATE.



TO CITY MEN AND OTHERS.

SURREY.

40 MINUTES LONDON.

An opportunity of securing a country house of some importance on very favourable terms. The Residence is in the midst of well-timbered grounds, approached by *Drive with picturesque lodge entrance.* It contains a handsome suite of reception rooms, billiard room, conservatory, 10 bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, &c. Stabling, garages, laundry, chauffeur's rooms. *Delightful grounds of* 41 ACRES. FREEHOLD ONLY £4,000.

Full particulars of: Messrs. Hampton and Sons, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1, and WATKIN & WATKIN, Reigate, and at East Grinstead.

A PRETTY RURAL SPOT NEAR REIGATE.

A Picturesque modern BIJOU RESIDENCE (four bed, bath, two reception), with garage and large garden ground. FREEHOLD only £1,500.—WATKIN and WATKIN, Reigate.

REIGATE.

HIGH GROUND. SANDY SOIL.

A COUNTRY HOUSE, yet on the outskirts of a town, within easy daily reach of the City, having all the amenities of a larger place without the cost of upkeep; there are 10 bed and dressing rooms, billiards, and excellent reception rooms.

CARRIAGE DRIVE WITH LODGE ENTRANCE.

Gardener's cottage, garages, glass, &c.

LOVELY OLD GARDENS AND PLEASURE GROUNDS OF NINE ACRES.

Strongly recommended by WATKIN and WATKIN, of whom illustrated particulars can be obtained.

A FEW PERFECT SITES

FOR THE ERECTION OF

MODERATE-SIZED HOUSES.

REIGATE, high ground, South aspect, wonderful views, sandy soil; all services available.

WATKIN and WATKIN, Reigate.

FOR SALE PRIVATELY or by AUCTION ON MAY 1ST.

At Low Reserves to Assure Sales.

"RAHMATABAD," HORLEY.—A small detached RESIDENCE, with garage and good garden.—Solicitors: Messrs. Stuart and Stuart, 20, York-place, Edinburgh.

"THICKET LODGE," REIGATE.—An attractive, detached RESIDENCE (six bed and dressing rooms, bath room, three reception) with garden.

"DELAMERE," REIGATE.—A detached modernised RESIDENCE (seven bed and dressing rooms, bath, three reception, conservatory) and garden.

"TUTLEY," REIGATE.—A semi-detached HOUSE (five bed, bath, two reception) with garden.

38, SOMERS-ROAD, REIGATE.—A semi-detached HOUSE (three bed, bath, two reception) and garden.—Solicitors: Messrs. Attenell, Smith and Peters, Reigate.

Auction particulars and conditions of sale of the solicitors, as above, or of the Auctioneers: WATKIN and WATKIN, Reigate, and at East Grinstead.

TELEPHONE: GROSVENOR 1440 (THREE LINES).

WILSON & CO.

F. R. WILSON, F.S.I. A. J. SOUTHERN, F.A.I. G. H. NEWBERY, F.S.I., F.A.I.

EXECUTORS' SALE.

THE WELLS ESTATE, EPSOM.

AN ESTATE POSSESSING THE UNIQUE ADVANTAGE OF BEING ENTIRELY SURROUNDED BY EPSOM COMMON, SITUATE ON THE VERY OUTSKIRTS OF THE TOWN OF EPSOM WITHIN A MILE OF THE STATION AND 25 MINUTES BY ELECTRIC TRAINS FROM THE CITY AND WEST END.

The whole of the land slopes gently to the South-West and most beautiful views are obtained from all parts of the estate over miles of open common land. Main water supply, gas, drainage, &c., connected.

IN NO OTHER PART OF THE HOME COUNTIES WITHIN A SIMILAR DISTANCE (15 MILES) OF LONDON IS THERE TO BE FOUND A POSITION SO SECLUDED AND AMIDST SUCH PERFECT SURROUNDINGS WHERE THE AMENITIES ARE SECURE FOR ALL TIME.

RIPE FOR IMMEDIATE DEVELOPMENT AS A HIGH-CLASS BUILDING ESTATE.

Included is a delightful Country House of medium size together with stabling, garages, cottages, and delightful old gardens.

42 ACRES.

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DORSET COAST.

EXTENSIVE VIEWS OVER THE SEA AND DORSET HILLS.

RADIPOLE HOUSE, WEYMOUTH.

A stone-built House of GEORGIAN CHARACTER in splendid order and beautifully appointed: 12 bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, conservatory, lounge hall, four charming reception rooms; electric light, main water and drainage; central heating; stabling for four; chauffeur's flat; garage.

Unusually attractive grounds with tennis and croquet lawns, well-stocked kitchen and fruit gardens; small range of glasshouses. About 2½ ACRES.

For SALE privately now, or by Auction in May.

Solicitors:—Messrs. Nicholl, Manisty and Co., 1, Howard-street, W.C.

Auctioneers:—Messrs. WILSON and Co., 14, Mount-street, W.1.

SURREY.

Nearly 400ft. above sea level on sandy soil commanding fine views. Easy reach of several Golf Links.

NEAR GODALMING AND GUILDFORD.

BEAUTIFULLY APPOINTED MODERN HOUSE, exceptionally well built, and in first-rate order, standing secluded in well-timbered pleasure grounds, picturesque woods, and paddocks of

50 ACRES.

Panelled lounge hall, three charming reception rooms, 11 bed rooms, two bath rooms, and exceptionally good domestic offices; several bed rooms fitted with lavatory basins; parquet floors; electric light, company's water; garage, stabling, and good cottage; very charming gardens with fine tennis lawns, excellent kitchen garden and orchard. The House would be Sold with a small area.

FOR SALE PRIVATELY NOW OR BY AUCTION IN MAY.

Solicitors: Messrs. LEIGHTON and SAVORY, 61, Carey-street, W.C.

AUCTIONEERS and SOLE AGENTS: Messrs. WILSON and Co., 14, Mount-street, W.1.

CORNWALL.

Magnificent scenery, 400ft. up. South aspect. SUPERB HILL and VALE VIEWS.

One mile from celebrated County Town. Good rail services.

Close to Two Beautiful Moors.

A DELIGHTFUL RESIDENTIAL ESTATE.

Stone-built House containing eight bed, two bath, and three reception. Company's water. Main electric light available; garages and stabling. Well-timbered gardens and grounds. Home Farm with good house and buildings. Picturesque old Cornish cottages.

ABOUT 205 ACRES.

Farm and lands let off at £200 per annum. FREEHOLD FOR IMMEDIATE SALE AT £9,000.

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SURROUNDED BY COMMONS.

Over 400ft. up. Near Henley and Reading.

CHARMING OLD HOUSE OF CHARACTER.

A perfect win trap that should appeal to those seeking a unique, easily worked, medium-sized Residence.

Hall, loggia, three reception rooms, with oak beams, ten bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms; electric light, company's water, telephone, &c.; two garages, cottage.

BEAUTIFUL GARDENS, EN-TOUT-CAS tennis court; paddock; in all about SIX ACRES.

FREEHOLD FOR SALE £6,500.

Agents, WILSON and Co., 14, Mount-street, W.1.

ALFRED SAVILL & SONS,

CHARTERED SURVEYORS,

HEAD OFFICE, 51A, LINCOLN'S INN-FIELDS, W.C.2.

IVYBRIDGE, DEVON.

ON THE BORDERS OF DARTMOOR. PLYMOUTH 11 MILES.

THE LUKESLAND ESTATE,

including

THE MANSION, SET IN ONE OF THE MOST PICTURESQUE GARDENS IN THE COUNTY,

and containing:

Domed Entrance Hall, four reception rooms, complete offices, 15 bed and dressing rooms, bath room; electric light, heating, garage, stabling; six cottages.

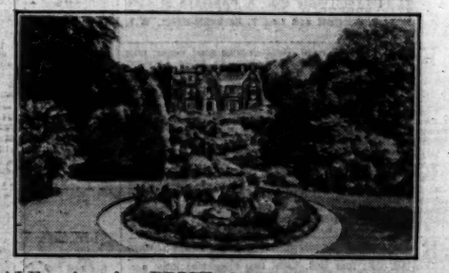
Home Farm with comfortable house and buildings, excellent water meadows, arable and pasture land, woodlands, trout fishing in the River Erme, in all

about

1,571 ACRES,

INCLUDING

1,200 ACRES OF MOORLAND.



For SALE privately, PRICE £9,000.

Apply ALFRED SAVILL and SONS, 51A, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London, W.C.2, or Messrs. WHITE & COLLEY, Wrangaton, S. Brent, Devon.

MANATON, S. DEVON, ON THE FRINGE OF DARTMOOR.

THE VERY ATTRACTIVE MOORLAND ESTATE

"WATER,"

INCLUDING A DELIGHTFUL MOORLAND RESIDENCE,

containing three reception rooms, seven bed and dressing rooms, bath room, &c. FARM BUILDINGS, FIVE COTTAGES, with a total area of

ABOUT 326 ACRES

WITH TWO MILES OF TROUT FISHING,

will be offered for SALE by AUCTION, WITH POSSESSION, by RENDELL and SAWDYE

in conjunction with

ALFRED SAVILL and SONS,

at The GLOBE HOTEL, NEWTON ABBOT, on WEDNESDAY, MAY 21st, 1930.

Particulars of Messrs. RENDELL and SAWDYE, Newton Abbot, Devon; ALFRED SAVILL and SONS, 51A, Lincoln's Inn-fields, W.C.2; or the Solicitors, Messrs. WATTS, WOOLCOMBE and WATTS, Newton Abbot, Devon.

Printed and Published by THE TIMES PUBLISHING COMPANY, Limited, at the offices in Printing House-square and Playhouse-yard, in the Parish of St. Ann, Blackfriars, in the City of London, E.C.4, Wednesday, April 9, 1930.